THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Twenty-Six Pages — BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 139 — ATLANTIC EDITION •• — FIVE CENTS A COPY

TWIN FAIRS IN PARIS GET VAST CROWDS

Trade Exposition Opened Today Breaking Records in Number of Exhibits

COLONIAL FAIR IS BIG ATTRACTION

Buyers From All Nations Throng Avenues of Crafts and Industries Display

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, May 9—The annual Paris Fair opened its gates this morning in the Parc des Expositions at the Porte de Versailles, with 7600 exhibitors, including more than 700 from 34 foreign countries. This breaks all records in the fair's history, which dates from 1904.

A record in attendance during the fortnight of the fair's duration is expected, due partly to the happy coincidence that another great international fair, the Colonial Exposition, is being held at one of the other gates of Paris, and has attracted visitors from all over the world.

The influx of exhibitors and prospective buyers, not only from all sections of France, but from other countries of Europe and other continents, would appear to indicate that what has been described as the world economic crisis has not affected the determination of manufacturers and merchants to maintain business as usual.

French exhibits always form the nucleus and the preponderant feature of the Paris Fair, but foreign countries have steadily assumed a more and more important rôle in this exhibition. It is becoming more and more entitled to the name bestowed upon it by a South American newspaper, "the world's show window." European manufacturers from Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Austria, Portugal, and Switzerland, along with their French colleagues, vie in the display of their products with firms from the United States, Mexico and Japan. The Mexican section comprises about 100 exhibitors, and the Japanese display has more than 200 participants.

Introduces Latest Models

This year, as usual, a striking feature of the exhibit is the excellent taste and artistic merit of the French displays. This is especially noticeable in such sections as the procelain and glassware exhibits, which together occupy an area of nearly 4800 square yards. In close proximity to these highly artistic displays are those of

(Continued on Page 8, Column 8)

France Gets Hint From Britain To Join in Naval Cut

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, May 9—A strong hint to France that Britain looks to it for equal effort in naval reduction was given at Sheffield last night by A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Referring to the Franco-Italian negotiations in this connection, in which he and Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, acted as intermediaries, Mr. Alexander said he came back from Paris understanding that the agreement was complete. In France, however, the question had since been again raised at a somewhat late date.

"I also want to say," Mr. Alexander added, "that there is going to be no guarantee of success in the progress toward disarmament merely by one country always giving way. If you are going to get the disarmament which is going to be a real aid to peace, it must be disarmament of all and not of one; all nations concerned must make equal contributions to the pool of efforts."

The effort to which Mr. Alexander referred is to be continued by Mr. Henderson, who is to spend May 12 in Paris en route to Geneva, where he will represent Britain at the League of Nations Council session. At Geneva on May 14 Mr. Henderson is to confer with Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, before the Council assembles.

Argentine Envoy Honored in Britain

LONDON (By U. P.)—Jose E. Uriburu, Argentina's returning Ambassador from the Court of St. James's, has recived more British honors than any South American diplomat ever stationed in London.

Señor Uriburu, who is the brother of the Argentine Provincial President, arrived in London in 1920 to serve as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James's. At that time the Argentine maintained only a small legation. There was a small consulate and no chamber of commerce.

In 1922 Señor Uriburu was made a knight of the British Empire. It was largely through his efforts that the Prince of Wales was induced to journey to the Argentine in 1925. Following the return of the Prince of Wales, Señor Uriburu spent months of work in raising the status of the Argentine Legation to an embassy.

Two days before he sailed from Southampton aboard the Alcantara for Buenos Aires Cambridge University conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon him

Tramway Men Try Mining in Idle Times

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Perth, W. Aust.

A PROSPECTING scheme to help fill in times of idleness for men previously employed by the City Government Tramway services has been put into effect in this city. At a recent meeting it was decided that those men whom the city could not retain should keep their status as government employees and go out in parties to the goldfields to prospect for payable mining reefs.

The chiefs of the department concurred with the arrangement and the scheme is now in operation.

Hitler Faces Stiff Questions On Peace Ideal

Despite Evidence in Court, Fascist Leader Denies Lawless Methods

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, May 9—Adolf Hitler tried to prove to the court the utter peacefulness of his party and its many fighting detachments when he appeared as a witness in the trial against several of his men who were alleged to have committed an assault on Communists.

He denied that a book published by one of his best-known sub-leaders, said to propagate overthrow of the state by shattering Parliament and pushing aside the Government, was sanctioned by his party which, as he ever and again emphasized, abhorred such methods. Afterward it was pointed out to him that this book was now being published by party publishers and sold at Fascist meetings.

Herr Hitler was reminded by another attorney that the public does not believe his repeated assurances that he intends to pursue solely legal ways in reaching his goal. The Fascist leader replied that his storm troops carried no weapons and that if he heard that any Fascist group was carrying or hiding arms he would hand them to the authorities.

Thereupon the attorney asked the court to open a large parcel lying in front of the judges' table containing weapons found in the possession of the Fascist defendants, who are said to have stormed a dance hall and fired on Communists. But this was postponed.

Herr Hitler was asked how he interpreted the slogan of one of his subleaders that the opponents of the Fascists must be crushed.

"That means that ideas entertained by our opponents must be destroyed," Herr Hitler replied. As long as he heads the Fascist movement, Herr Hitler declared, he will never permit illegality.

His opponents believe he has changed his tactics in order to be enabled to form a coalition government with bourgeois parties, but he denies this. Such a coalition government is still regarded by many as unlikely, owing to the opposition of Roman Catholic bishops in Germany toward the Fascists.

In this connection a report received today from Rome by the Social Democratic paper, Vorwaerts, is of interest. It maintains that Captain Goering, one of the chief men in the Fascist Party, is now in the Italian capital and was received by Benito Mussolini and the Pope. Captain Goering is said to have intimated to the latter that his party would be less aggressive on religious question.

Extrality Parley Reopens in China

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, May 9—Information received here from China shows that Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, is still in Nanking, where the expected has happened in connection with the negotiations with Chiang Kai-shek's Government on the question of extrality, the arrangement whereby foreigners have their own courts.

These negotiations were broken off by the announcement on May 4 by Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Foreign Minister, at the "People's Convention." This announcement was to the effect that extrality was to cease next January, although agreements have not been reached with Britain and the United States.

Since then the convention, which includes 10 women delegates, has been busy discussing the proposed new Constitution, while behind the scenes, the Government's "face" having been saved by the tactics adopted, arrangements have been quietly going on for resumption of discussions with foreign powers.

The question at issue is a simple one, as an agreement has practically been reached already as far as Britain is concerned with regard to safeguards against miscarriage of justice to enable extrality to be renounced everywhere in China outside of the chief treaty ports of Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton and Hankow. An agreement as regards these centers is what has

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UNITED CRUSADE ON RACKETEERING URGED ON NATION

New Jersey Manufacturers Told of Enormous Toll Levied on Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 9—Racketeering costs the American people between $12,000,000,000 and $15,000,000,000 a year, according to Howard W. Ameli, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, who addressed the convention of the Manufacturers' Association of New Jersey here today. These figures, he said, were the result of estimates made from surveys of the New York State Crime Commission.

The growth of racketeering had gained impetus from the activities of bootleggers, he said, but had developed a technique which had been extended into the fields of legitimate business, such as the laundry, trucking, used car and building industries, stock brokerage, perfumes and food products. The "judicial racket" he characterized as "the worst," declaring that corruption in public office was due directly to the apparent lack of interest and indifference of citizens.

Taking note of the fact that most of the violent crimes are perpetrated by young men gangsters, and in some instances young women, between the ages of 18 and 25, Mr. Ameli said the lack of church and Sunday school influence was the direct cause of the drift into criminality of many of these young persons.

"It has been estimated," Mr. Ameli said, "that between $200,000,000 and $600,000,000 yearly has been levied in tribute from almost every business in our cities. In my opinion, we can put an end to this form of crime by securing the fullest coöperation between the Government, State and city investigating agencies, including the police, the prosecutors and the courts. We need no new laws, but there is great need of vigorous enforcement of existing laws."

Another speaker was Dr. L. R. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union, who said that the great growth of foreign commerce of the Latin-American countries in recent years indicated that the purchasing power, of the people of the countries has rapidly advanced.

Dr. Rowe said the United States had progressed from an attitude of industrial adventure in the Latin-American countries to one of permanent investment, which meant a fundamental change in attitude toward the southern neighbors.

W. H. Lemingwell, president of the National Office Management Association of Chicago, told the New Jersey manufacturers that unnecessary multiplication of clerical workers and the tasks assigned to them constituted a wasteful drain upon industry.

Building Plans Of Government Cost $770,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 9—A total of $770,000,000 in public construction projects will have been completed or be in process of erection by the end of 1931, President Hoover made known today.

This vast outlay and business stimulation will cover a slightly more than two-year period. It takes in 395 cities in all parts of the country, the President said.

With the $119,000,000 construction now under way and what is planned for the next nine months $277,000,000 in public works will be in progress, the President declared. This nine-month program is divided in three 90-day periods, the President explained.

The first calls for new projects amounting to $58,000,000; the second, $60,000,000, and the third $40,000,000. An exact list showing the location of each structure, its cost and status is being prepared for the President and will be made public by him upon its completion.

Of the 395 buildings, 380 are scattered throughout the country and the rest are part of the vast building program that the Government is putting through in the capital. On this undertaking more than $30,000,000 will be spent this year for structures to house the executive departments and commissions that are now in either crowded or rented quarters.

At no other time in the history of the country, it was said, have so many public projects been under way. When the program is completed more than 1000 federal buildings will be scattered throughout the land. This does not include the many public buildings in the capital.

Pan-Europe Note Sounded by Benes

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 9—Dr. Eduard Beneš wound up yesterday's Parliamentary debate on the Austro-German customs union project with a conciliatory speech in which he declared the goal of Czechoslovakian foreign policy was in coöperation with the whole of Europe.

Despite great difficulties, the Little Entente conference at Bucharest had resulted in economic as well as political unity between Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, and Rumania which was but a first step toward more intensive economic coöperation, the Foreign Minister said.

Czechoslovakia could not ignore the fact that more than 30 per cent of its exports went to Germany and Austria, but it is bound by equally important bonds, political, economic and cultural, to the Little Entente, Dr. Beneš pointed out.

He indicated he was opposed to German-Austrian political unity not in an unfriendly way, but because of its practical consequences for Czechoslovakia.

Briand's Eloquence Brings Him Step Nearer Presidency

Chamber of Deputies Passes Sweeping Vote of Approval of French Minister's Foreign Policy After Stirring Speech

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, May 9—Aristide Briand has been carried one step nearer to the Presidency of the Republic through approval given to his conduct of foreign policy by the Chamber of Deputies' vote of 430 to 52. His friends in the Radical, Socialist and other parties of the left are taking concerted action to request him to make formal announcement of his candidacy for the highest honor in the Republic.

The speech which M. Briand made last evening did full justice to his reputation as a persuasive speaker and skilled parliamentarian. It may be remembered as his last great parliamentary address, since if he is elected President next Wednesday his voice will not be heard in the Chamber of Deputies during the next seven years. If so, its memory will remain an enduring monument to his prowess as a minister of state.

To some extent his victory was won before the battle commenced. His principal assailant who spoke before him, Henri Franklin-Bouillon, presented a long series of charges of laxness and inefficiency based principally upon newspaper cuttings which failed to arouse the Foreign Minister's critics to the anticipated pitch of enthusiasm.

When after M. Briand commenced to speak M. Franklin-Bouillon broke in with violent interjection, he was shouted down by a great majority of the deputies. M. Briand's mood was genial throughout and he contributed good humor to the occasion by reading complimentary comments on his exploits from the British press and complimenting the English journalists on their perspicacity.

The principal surprise in the debate came late in the night session when Edouard Herriot, former Prime Minister, now Radical Party leader, made a vigorous speech which, although not assailing M. Briand, went further than the Foreign Minister had done in condemning the Austro-German Anschluss without qualification. This won practically unanimous applause from the Chamber and was principally responsible for the vote of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

MEXICO PLANS BIG INCREASE IN FARM PRODUCTS

Vigorous Strides Made by Government in Irrigation Projects

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—In contrast with the effort being made officially in the United States to restrict production of various classes of farm products to avoid uneconomic overproduction, the Mexican Agriculture Department is redoubling its efforts to increase production of all agricultural products. The Government's program is designed to eliminate the necessity of importing any foodstuffs and to augment export sales of products of Mexican soil.

The bulk of Mexico's foreign trade in agricultural products, as to both imports and exports, has been with the United States.

Wheat, corn, ham, bacon, lard, eggs, and fruits have comprised Mexico's principal agricultural imports in the past—the annual totals being counted in millions of dollars. The chief exports derived from Mexican farms have been bananas—of which foreign sales have been quadrupled in recent years—and coffee. National production of sugar is practically balanced with home consumption at present, although potential productivity of refineries just being completed indicates that the former soon will out-distance the latter.

Presidential decrees recently establishing quarantines against foreign wheat and corn were illustrative of a general program which the Government is preparing to pursue with unprecedented vigor. Irrigation projects which will vastly increase the arable acreage of the Republic are being rapidly completed. Stabilization of the Agrarian situation, in a way which will give landowners confidence in their tenure and encourage expansion of their activities, has the support of the strongest element in the Administration.

The Government's view that the country is capable of producing sufficient foodstuffs to supply the entire home consumption and leave a large surplus for export is considered by authorities to be well founded.

Imports of foodstuffs in recent years have been needed, these authorities say, only because of distrubed political conditions which discouraged agricultural activity in wide areas and interfered with the proper financing of both individual agriculturists and such projects of general benefit as irrigation systems. These disadvantages and others of less importance are being removed as rapidly as circumstances permit the present Administration to act.

Governor to Give 100 Acres to Idle

MACON, Ga., May 9 (AP)—One hundred acres of land to anyone who will cultivate it is offered by Gov. L. G. Hardman of Georgia, from one of his plantations.

Speaking here last night at the Middle Georgia Cotton Festival, the Governor urged all plantation owners to set off 100-acre tracts of now idle land and give them "to people who will cultivate them." He added that he was ready to follow his own suggestion, stating that action would "increase the population of Georgia and the activity of the population we now have."

One of the advertised attractions of the festival—an arch made of cotton bales across a main street—was wrecked by fire yesterday.

BRAZIL GIVES LAND TO LARGE FAMILIES

BELEM, Para, Brazil (By U. P.)—Families of five persons or less are to receive land concessions of 67 acres, free from all taxes, from Capt. Magalhaes Barata, Federal inventor. Families of more than five persons are being given 134 acres, and the land may not be sold since the Government will hereafter consider it a family property to be passed on from generation to generation.

Captain Barata's decree with regard to these land concessions stipulates that the decree is applicable to former soldiers, sailors, policemen, laborers and fishermen

SUGAR COMPACT SEEKS STABILITY IN WORLD TRADE

Chadbourne Plan Ratified by Seven Main Exporting Countries

BRUSSELS, May 9 (AP)—The seven great sugar-exporting countries of the world today signed the Chadbourne international sugar contract, which they hope will assure producers fair profits and at the same time guard the consumer against unduly high prices.

Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Hungary, Java and Cuba signed the agreement which Thomas L. Chadbourne of New York brought to a successful conclusion after years of effort. It is his own plan for saving the world sugar industry from the disastrous effects of overproduction by restricting exportation.

With the pact at last an accomplished fact, he turned over its operation to Francis Powell, another American, who has long been engaged in business in Europe and is the international sugar counsel at The Hague.

Restriction of Exports

The plan calls for rigid restriction of exportation by the signatory nations and will result in an increase of the price of sugar to a point which will make export profitable.

The present surplus stock of 2,500,000 tons will be segregated and if the price goes too high part of it will be released to world markets, thus bringing the price down for both producers and consumers.

Mr. Powell was authorized to begin work immediately. One of his first duties will be to open negotiations with a view to bringing into the international group Peru, Spain, Italy, Rumania and the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Chadbourne characterized today's event as the opening of a new chapter in post-war economic history. "We have set in motion a unique expedition into a new field of world economics," he said at a luncheon which followed the signing.

Cuban President Commended

Senator Boudoun of Belgium, chairman of the conference, paid tribute to President Machado of Cuba, as the first executive to see the value of the Chadbourne plan.

Mr. Chadbourne took cognizance of the fact that Russia is not included in the pact, but he expressed a belief that there is no great danger in that omission.

"So far," he said, "the menace of Russian sugar dumping diminishes with close examination of that country's international position. While Russia may export a certain amount of sugar, the inevitable increase in its own consumption, plus its inability to manufacture sugar and sell it abroad at current world prices without great loss, is expected to minimize the possibility of wholesale dumping."

He added that he hoped other industries might follow the lead of the sugar business and make similar international coöperative agreements, thus moving closer to the "as yet illusive economic recovery."

Monarchist Hopes Raised in Hungary

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST, May 9—Recent Italian press reports of the probable restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy in Hungary have awakened new hopes among Hungarian Legitimists. Count Albert Apponyi, their recognized spokesman, in yesterday's Azest declares himself not surprised at such reports since important Italian and French circles have long favored restoration.

To France the restoration of the Hungarian monarchy as a single issue means little, compared with the possibility of some kind of new Austro-Hungarian confederation as an alternative to the German-Austrian Customs Union, with later on political union between the two German-speaking states.

In other words, France would rather have a Hapsburg central Europe than a German central Europe. But any Austro-Hungarian union is likely to find strong opposition in many quarters here and in Vienna, especially among Austrian Social-Democrats.

FREIGHT RATE RISE PLANNED TO AID RAILROADS

Increase in Charges Chosen Instead of Reduction in Wages

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, May 9—To put the railroads on a more prosperous footing, a movement for freight rate increases was initiated here yesterday by the Association of Railway Executives. The advance sought may average 10 per cent, it was conjectured, and give the railroads $400,000,000 a year.

Facing an emergency, railroad presidents from the big roads meeting here chose a rate increase rather than a general wage reduction. Wholesale pay cutting was discarded as a resort to be avoided if at all possible.

Revision and readjustment of the entire freight rate structure is sought. Heads of traffic departments were instructed to make an examination of rates to this end. The railroads' case will then be presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission. If it should act swiftly, new rates could be made effective, it was said, in little more than three months.

In the South, however, rates may be decreased, it was intimated. There railroads have been losing trade to motortruck and pipe line.

The resolution determining the railway presidents' course was turned over to a committee headed by Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio to put into final shape and to guide the study ordered. While the resolution did not mention an increase in rates, nor indicate the amount of new revenue hoped for, it declared there was an emergency existing as to credit and income and advised an intensive study of rates to see how revenue could be improved.

If the railroads' income is accordingly enlarged it will have a helpful effect on business generally, according to participants in the meeting. Of the possible $400,000,000 added to revenue, some $160,000,000 would go to labor, it was said. Many of the 500,000 men the railroads have been compelled to lay off would be returned to work and various improvements which had to be dropped could be carried through.

More than 1,800,000 employees would benefit, and in other industries supplying material to railroads, 4,600,000 employees would be affected, it was urged.

Considering the possibility of opposition from shippers who would have to pay the advanced freight rates proposed, it was reported that some of the larger shippers had already been interviewed as to their attitude and had pronounced themselves in favor of it.

Television Takes Scene in London Street to Studio

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, May 9—John Baird advanced another step in his research with television yesterday, when he transmitted an open air London street scene to watchers in the Baird company's studio.

From a van outside the studio the pickup apparatus transmitted pictures of passers-by in the street, and it was easy in the studio to recognize in turn the policeman, the market porter and the business man.

The receiving set was a standard Baird televisior, wherein the image is seen on a rather flickering orange-colored strip.

The principal feature of the transmitter is a large revolving drum covered with mirrors which throw the images onto a photoelectric cell. These are translated into electric signals and amplified and then retranslated into images.

Baird claims he is well on the way toward broadcasting national events, though many difficulties still remain to be overcome.

Two years ago out-of-doors pickup of television subjects was successfully shown by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in New York City. A tennis player posed in front of the television "camera" on one of New York's skyscraper roofs and went through the various tennis movements. The results were exceptionally good. Contrary to general opinion, out-of-doors "pick-up" of subjects is not extremely difficult. In fact, it is easier than studio "pick-ups" using a television camera, since there is so much light available. At the same time it has not been particularly developed and every step in this direction is in keeping with television progress.

INDIAN COMMUNIST PROGRAM DRAFTED

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, May 9—Overthrow of British rule is the avowed objective of the recently organized Indian Communist Party here which publishes its program in Pravda today.

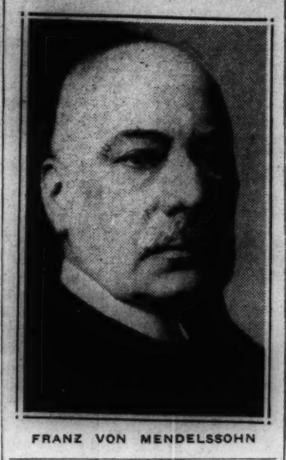
The program declares the rule of British imperialism is based upon backwardness and poverty. It also attacks the policy of Mahatma Gandhi as in the interests of the bourgeoisie, and agreeable to the continuance of social inequality and exploitation.

The Indian Communists proclaim these points: Complete Indian independence; establishment of a Soviet régime; nationalization of land, and establishment of the eight-hour day.

NEW CHILEAN ENVOY TO SPAIN

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 9 (By U. P.)—Ricardo Baeza is to be appointed Minister to Spain, it was announced yesterday.

German Heads World Chamber of Commerce



FRANZ VON MENDELSSOHN

Dictatorship Move Avoided By King Carol

Elections to Be Held Under Personal Direction of Argetoianu

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania, May 9—Rumania has today largely averted the political dangers which a few days ago made imminent a personal dictatorship under the reign of King Carol.

Proof that parliamentary rule will be sustained in the present governmental crisis is the appointment by King Carol of Constantine Argetoianu as Minister of the Interior with the specific mission to conduct elections and form an entente between the present Government and the old Liberal Party of the Bratianus.

The latter party is now led by the able politician, John Duca. This development means that the Liberals and Prof. Nicholas Iorga's Cabinet in combination will certainly win the elections and be in a position to form a future government which undoubtedly will be predominantly Liberal.

Mr. Argetoianu is an astute and experienced politician, known as a strong-hand administrator and masterly expert at conducting elections. He is a former member of the Liberal Party and a close friend of Mr. Duca.

The election is expected to give a great majority to "law and order" forces, thus reinstating the Government in a constitutional and parliamentary manner.

In this case strong men will be in power and the need of dictatorial irregularities will be removed. Rumanian political history will once more begin to repeat its old cycle, with the Liberals in the citadels of power and the National Peasant Party storming from the plains.

This evolution has been rather rapid. Last June on King Carol's return the Liberals and Mr. Duca himself declared the new King nothing less than an outlaw and menace to the country, but now are rallying round him and will be the chief element in his Government and the stanchest supporters of the dynasty. Undoubtedly it will be better than the present drifting régime, though it is far from the new royal reforming government the people envisaged.

Mutual Savings Go to $600,0000,000

Although 1930 may be remembered as a depression year, savings accounts in Boston banks did not suffer thereby, judging from a report from the Boston News Bureau today that deposits in mutual savings banks crossed the $600,000,000 mark for the first time at the close of 1930. By April 30, deposits had increased to $615,425,684, a gain of $15,043,359, or 2½ per cent, over the total at the end of 1930.

Although there was a brief movement of funds to mutual banks when national banks announced a reduction in the dividend on savings accouts, 12 of the mutual institutions found it necessary to reduce their dividends, thereby tending to stem the transfer of funds from one bank to another. The prevailing rate among Boston banks is now 4½ per cent.

A net increase of 2061 accounts has been reported in Boston mutual savings banks since the first of the year. The total number of accounts at the end of April was 773,042 as compared with 770,981 accounts at the end of 1930. The average deposit during the first four months rose from $778 to $796.

Argentina Cabinet Sets Election Date

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., May 9 (By U. P.)—The Cabinet decided yesterday to call general elections, except for President and Vice-President, on Nov. 8. No date was set for the presidential election, which Provisional President Jose Uriburu has promised to hold as soon as possible.

The elections will mean that Argentina will once more have a Congress—the legislative body having been either nonexistent or deadlocked for the past two years. The election of governors and provincial legislatures will once more restore a Constitutional Government to the 12 provinces, several of which have been under the control of "interventors" for three or four years

ARMAMENTS AND TARIFF CUTS URGED

World Business Men Also Demand Government Keep Out of Trade

RESOLUTION LEAVES DOOR TO DEBTS OPEN

Stand Firm on International Obligations, but Suggest Some Readjustments

Concerted efforts to solve the problems that face the business world focus attention upon the increasing importance of economic study. In a series of 18 articles, of which this is the last, on "What Makes Your Income Come In?" THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR combines a discussion of elementary phases of modern economics with reporting of current national and international commercial conventions. The following deals with the sessions of the International Chamber of Commerce.

By RICHARD L. STROUT
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 9—A five-point resolution urging reduction of armaments, tariff cuts, national budgets, elimination of government interference in business, and offering a compromise that leaves the door open to reconsideration of "international obligations" was adopted by the International Chamber of Commerce at the conclusion of its sixth annual session here today.

The resolution was accompanied by a statement of explanation from Willis H. Booth, on behalf of the American delegation, declaring the time was never more opportune to consider the subject of armaments, and declaring that the American delegation "has never opposed the suggestion that any nation should not feel free to ask a reëxamination of the international obligations on the basis of the underlying principles upon which they were settled."

This is understood to refer to the Rome resolution of the International Chamber of Commerce passed in 1923 and preceding the Dawes plan, in which it was stated that a proper factor in any adjustment of indebtedness was the probable future ability of any debtor nation to pay.

The five points made in the resolution are as follows:

1. Disarmament is urged to relieve the burden of taxation.
2. International obligations have been made definite in amount and terms, and the treaties affecting them should not be violated. This fact, however, is not inconsistent with an impartial reconsideration of the effects of the international debt payments on world trade, if warranted by changed economic conditions.
3. Tariffs and other trade barriers should be reduced to a level that is economically sound.
4. Private initiative and enterprise should be fostered against government interference.
5. The budgets of the various governments should follow the strictest economy so as to avoid excessive taxation, called one of the causes of unemployment.

Creditors Are Warned

The sixth general congress of the International Chamber of Commerce closed its sessions here today on the same dominant note that has echoed through its discussions for the past week; namely the interdependence of modern world business.

The final statement of the case came from across the seas in the presidential address of Franz von Mendelssohn, who automatically succeeded Georges Theunis of Belgium as president of the chamber, sent by radio from Berlin, and also in adopted resolutions.

As put by Herr von Mendelssohn, the message that the delegates of 35 nations were left to take back to their homelands, was as follows:

"The well-being of the creditor is endangered when the debtor is crushed under his burdens and when political and economic conditions endanger productive work."

Put in a somewhat different form, the same message was given in a statement made the day before by a delegate from England, who declared, "If a nation will not buy, it shall not sell."

The conference adjourned with the feeling commonly expressed that, under the shadow of perhaps the most widespread depression in history, business men of the world had come together and discussed mutual problems, and that although many differences still remained in national viewpoints, a clearer understanding had arisen of the indissoluble relationship between the prosperity of one country and the prosperity of all.

As from the first, the two major questions of tariffs and international debts were uppermost in the final day's discussions. However, while these subjects have in general been the center of interest, action was taken on other matters, particularly in the adoption of a resolution on silver, favorable to international action and on "the most favored nation clause."

Discusses Unemployment

At the morning conference the question of international communications in all forms was taken up, while at previous sessions the subject of mass production brought from Wallace B. Donham, dean of the Harvard business school, the forecast that if unemployment continued next winter it would produce some form of dole system in America.

The subject of unemployment likewise figured in Herr von Mendelssohn's speech, from an interna-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

WORLD LEADERS TO SCAN FASCISM AND COMMUNISM

Institute of Politics to Discuss Them in Relation to Capitalism

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 9—The economics of Fascism, Communism and Capitalism will hold the center of the stage when the eleventh annual session of the Institute of Politics meets here from July 30 to Aug. 27.

Changes in the world during the past decade are reflected in the program, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, declared in making this announcement.

"The program for 1931," he said, "contains clear evidence of the distance the world has traveled during the decade since the institute began its sessions. In 1921 the lectures and conference discussions concerned the problems growing out of the World War.

"Since that time, many of these questions have been solved or forgotten. Some few of them remain to disturb the equilibrium of the world. Reparations and interallied debts, even though two committes of experts produced tentative and definitive plans determining the amount which Germany must pay, and the United States Debt Funding Commission has entered into agreements with all the creditors of this country, still remain a matter of doubt, and the wisdom of cancellation, or partial cancellation, is still in question.

"Disarmament as contemplated in the Covenant of the League of Nations has not been accomplished. Nevertheless, the world has moved on, and the year 1931 finds the interest of the people of this country and all industrial countries concentrated upon the industrial depression, its causes and remedies, of the past year and a half.

"The program of 1931 provides a series of lectures and conferences for the study of the causes of this depression and for the examination of the remedies that have been suggested.

"Two of the round-table conferences, several of the general conferences and several lectures are devoted to discuss the capitalist organization of society in the industrial countries, in an attempt to learn whether there is any feasible substitute for the blind competitive system which has grown up during the nineteenth century, especially in the western civilized world—a system which tends to perpetuate itself, even though the most thoughtful people entertain doubts as to its usefulness.

"A round-table conference will discuss the future of democracy, a political organization of society heretofore regarded as peculiarly adapted to the working of capitalism. Another conference will examine the psychology of race and nation, in an attempt to discover whether world peace is possible under the existing political conditions.

"The remainder of the round-table conferences, general conferences and lectures will be given over to a study of certain examples of present-day attempts at political and economic organizations, the purpose of which is to get rid of the conflict of interests inherent in the sovereign states; one, the British Commonwealth of Nations, as a device to unite noncontiguous states in a single economic purpose, and the other a device to harmonize the interests of contiguous states in western Europe.

"As contrasted with the program of a decade ago, the session of 1931 looks forward rather than backward."

Week-End Pops Programs

TONIGHT

March, "Schachenyi Indulo" . . Fahrbach
"William Tell," Overture . . . . . Rossini
Minuet from the "Clock" Symphony . . . . . Haydn
"Aida," Fantasia . . . . . Verdi
"The Sorcerer's Apprentice," Scherzo . . . . . Dukas
Largo . . . . . Handel
Ballet of the Hours, from "La Gioconda" . . . . . Ponchielli
"Nina Rosa," Selection . . . . . Romberg
"Music of the Spheres," Waltz J. Strauss
"Entrance of the Gladiators" . . . . . Fucik

SUNDAY NIGHT

March, "Pomp and Circumstance" No. 5 (first time in Boston) . . . . . Elgar
Fifth Symphony (1710-1779) . . . . . Boyce
Londonderry Air
(Arranged for String Orchestra by Sir Hamilton Harty)
"The Rio Grande" . . . . . Lambert
Romeo and Juliet," Overture-Fantasia . . . . . Tchaikovsky
Ballet Suite, "Nutcracker" . . Tchaikovsky
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" Tchaikovsky
Chorus of the Cecilia Society

Good Will Day Speaker Is Named

James V. Doolin, president of the student council of the Senior High School, Somerville, Mass., will represent Massachusetts in the world telephone conversation to take place on Good Will Day, May 18, under the auspices of the World Federation of Education Associations in coöperation with the National Council for Prevention of War, it was announced last night by Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, president of the former organization.

This novel world telephone conversation, designed to bring home to school students the smallness of the world community in which they are growing up, will have the capitals of the world as focal points. It will begin at 8 o'clock in the morning on the Pacific coast and end at 4 p. m. Washington time, which will be 9 p. m. London time, when a student from London and one from Washington will converse across the ocean and exchange word of the messages of good will which they have been asked to send from the young people of one-half of the world to those of the other.

Practically all of the student state representatives will speak either from governor's mansions or from state capitols. The National Education Association and the American Federation of Teachers, constituent bodies of the World Federation of Education Associations, will coöperate in this unique Good Will Day project.

REPORT ON VAUGHAN INQUIRY IS READY

A report on the actions of Arthur Guy, Massachusetts Bank Commissioner, in connection with the case of Guy L. Vaughan, receiver for four concerns, who has disappeared, will be presented to Governor Ely on Monday (by Joseph A. Warner, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, it was announced following completion of an investigation by the Attorney-General's office yesterday.

Mr. Warner said that his report has not been signed because he wishes to make sure that the report covers all angles of the case to the Governor's satisfaction. If Governor Ely does not require any additional information the report will be signed. Frederick D. Bonner, temporary receiver of the four closed concerns, conferred with William J. Foley, District Attorney of Suffolk County, today on certain aspects of the case. Mr. Foley intends to present the case to the Suffolk County Grand Jury next week.

'Strike One!'

BRIAND GAINS STEP TOWARD PRESIDENCY

(Continued from Page 1)

470 to 0 by which that section of the resolution dealing with the Austro-German customs union was adopted.

M. Herriot's position is all the more remarkable because he is generally considered a pacifist. It arouses considerable comment at this juncture because although his party as a whole favors M. Briand for President, M. Herriot himself has been rather lukewarm in support of his candidacy.

M. Briand had little that was definite to say about the general European economic union he has been organizing as a counterblast to the Austro-German Zollverein. He did, however, claim credit for France of having initiated the system of financial aid to eastern European states which is permitting French capital which can only earn 1½ per cent at home to be exported to those countries where people are being charged exhorbitant rates of about 20 per cent by usurers.

Force is given to M. Briand's remarks by the announcement made yesterday that France had granted a oan to Jugoslavia. M. Briand promised that France would present a constructive plan for economic aid to eastern European states at Geneva May 15.

The keynote of M. Briand's arguments is given in the opening sentence of the order of the day adopted by the Chamber which affirms the Chamber's adhesion to the policy of international understanding and wide and loyal collaboration between European peoples. M. Briand did not hesitate to indicate that he considered all important European questions, including those of the maintenance of peace treaties, must be submitted to the League of Nations for final decision.

In view of next week's presidential election and important conferences which are to follow immediately after at Geneva the Chamber adjourned to May 28.

Elevated Control Measure Reported

Legislation to extend public control of the Boston Elevated Railway for 28 years is favored by the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means in a report yesterday to the Legislature.

Under provisions of the Elevated bill, preferred stock would be retired on the following basis: first preferred 8 per cent, $110; second preferred 7 per cent, $102; preferred 7 per cent, $100. Dividends on common stock would be reduced from 6 to 5 per cent.

It is further stipulated that no increase in fares shall be made this year and that the Commonwealth still will be able to take over the railway by right of eminent domain.

Introduction of new plans for construction of a bridge nighway from Boston to Hull caused the Committee on Legislation to defer action on the project until next Tuesday, when a revised bill probably will be filed.

Frederic H. Fay, chairman of the Boston Planning Board, suggested that the bridge be supervised by a board similar to the board of trustees of the Elevated, the bridge be constructed by private capital, and after a period of years revert to the State without expense. The estimated cost was between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000.

SHIP LINES PLAN STUDY OF BOSTON

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, who sailed for Ireland yesterday on the liner France, said he had had encouraging conversations with representatives of the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd lines.

Both companies, he said, had agreed to send experts to Boston to study the port situation. Mayor Curley pointed out that Boston is 250 miles nearer Europe than New York and that ships of great speed would be able to make the crossing in four days.

Foreign Policy Association Meets

The annual meeting of the Boston Branch of the Foreign Policy Association was held at the Copley-Plaza this noon. Following reports of the chairman and treasurer, Christian A. Herter was reëlected as chairman and Malcolm Donald as treasurer.

A luncheon followed the business meeting and the members and guests were entertained by an International News Reel "Meet the World." Carl E. Milliken, secretary, Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., spoke briefly.

New members added to the Foreign Policy Council included Walter C. Baylies, director, Nashua Manufacturing Company; Karl T. Compton, president, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Leonard W. Cronkhite, former president of the American Association of Rhodes Scholars; Mrs. Robert L. DeNormandie, president, Boston League of Women Voters; William Ernest Hocking, professor of philosophy, Harvard University; Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government, Harvard University; Bruce C. Hopper, lecturer on international relations, Harvard University; Miss Charlotte Kennedy, member of executive committee, League of Nations Association, Boston branch; Miss Katharine Lord, director, the Winsor School; Patrick A. O'Connell, president, E. T. Slattery Company; William Phillips, former Minister to Canada; the Rev. Vivian T. Pomeroy of Milton, and Miss Alice P. Tapley, member, council of the Robert Gould Shaw House.

Jane Addams Among Unitarian Speakers

Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, will deliver an address on "A Neded Implement in Social Reform," before members of the American Unitarian Association at the Arlington Street Church, Wednesday evening, May 20. Representatives from the United States and Canada will be in Boston at that time attending the annual national Unitarian meetings to be held from May 17 to 23. World liberalism is the subject which will be emphasized, and a number of distinguished speakers from other countries will have places on various programs.

Dr. Rognvaldur Petursson of Winnipeg, one of the chief promoters of the Icelandic Millennial Celebration in 1930, during which he received the honorary degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Iceland, will describe liberal religion in that country. Approximately 50 services, luncheons, dinners and business sessions will be crowded into the week. Most of the Unitarian societies will hold annual meetings and elections.

The Rev. Lyman V. Rutledge of Dedham, president of the Unitarian Sunday School Society, will preside at the meeting of that group on Thursday. The annual festival is to be held at the Hotel Statler Thursday evening. Dr. L. J. van Holk of Amsterdam, Holland; the Rev. Arthur L. Agnew of Belfast, Ireland, moderator of the ancient presbytery of Antrim; the Rev. George Hale Reed of Winchester, Mass., and Dr. Sydney B. Snow of Chicago, will speak. William C. Crawford will act as chairman and toastmaster at the banquet.

FOUR CENTS FOR BREAD

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9 (AP)—Bread at four cents a loaf was offered for sale yesterday by a group of San Francisco chain stores, the lowest price in the city's history.

SPITZLEY HEADS CONTRACTORS

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 9 (AP)—Ralph L. Spitzley, Detroit, yesterday was elected president of the Heating and Piping Contractors National Association.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

Longer Quarantine Service Is Sought

Extension of federal quarantine service at the Port of Boston to 16 hours daily is desired by the Boston Port Authority, other organizations directly interested in the welfare of the port, and the leading steamship lines operating between foreign countries and the Port of Boston. At present this service is provided between sunrise and sunset.

A petition signed by Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Louis E. Kirstein, chairman of the Boston Port Authority, and 22 ocean steamship companies' representatives has just been sent to Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, asking that service be provided between 5.30 a. m. and 9.30 p. m. daily, under provision of Senate Bill No. 5743, approved March 3 of this year.

The petition cites six reasons to justify the request and points out the importance of Boston in the volume of overseas passenger traffic handled and facilities at this port for quick sending of vessels. During the last fiscal year, 996 vessels that were subject to regular inspection, arrived in quarantine, involving inspection of 69,027 seamen and 49,056 passengers, says the petition. Tonnage dues collected at Boston on vessels from foreign ports in the calendar year 1930 totaled $154,240.

YALE GRADUATE AWARDS ANNOUNCED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 9 (AP)—Fellowships and scholarships to a total of 176 and having a value of over $130,000 representing the income from gifts of over $2,000,000 were announced by the graduate school of Yale University last night. The awards cover the study period of 1930-31.

Of the awards 36 were for advanced research by students who have attained their doctorate in philosophy or required work.

SIR JAMES JEANS'S LECTURE TO BE FREE

"The Annihilation of Matter" will be the subject of the first annual lecture of the Harvard chapter of Sigma XI, to be delivered by Sir James Jeans, mathematician and astronomer, in Sanders Theater at 8:15 p. m. May 26. The lecture will be open to the public free. Cards of admission to the floor and first balcony may be obtained by sending, prior to May 22, a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Kirtley F. Mather, secretary of the Harvard chapter of Sigma XI, Geological Museum, Oxford Street, Cambridge.

KEYSER HEADS ROTARIANS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 9 (AP)—Paul Keyser of Springfield, Mass., was unanimously elected district governor by the thirtieth district Rotary International delegates yesterday during the annual business session.

WORC PLEA DENIED

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—The Radio Commission yesterday denied the application of Station WORC of Worcester, Mass., to change its frequency from 1200 to 1340 and increase its power from 100 to 500 watts.

BANK OFFICERS ELECTED

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 9 (AP)—Norwin S. Bean of Manchester yesterday was elected president of the New Hampshire Savings Bank Association, and Charles Hayford of Laconia was elected president of the New Hampshire Bankers' Association.

CONSUL AT MEXICO IN BOSTON

Dudley G. Dwyre, United States Consul at Mexico City, who is on a leave of absence from his post, is in Boston on a tour of the country in the interest of trade promotion between the United States and Mexico.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Final performance, Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, Boston, Garden, 8.

New England Graduate Club, Zeta Beta Tau: Banquet and "Old Timers' Night"; Hotel Statler, 7:30.

West Roxbury Community; Meeting, Highland Club, clubhouse, 8.

Norwich Musical Clubs: Concert in connection with Norwich rally, Hotel Statler, 8.

Field and Forest Club: Annual banquet and dance, Hotel Commander, Cambridge, 6.

Theaters

Wilbur—"The Truth Game," 8:30.
Colonial—"The Admirable Crichton," 8:15.
Majestic—"Dirigible" (film), 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell; Liberty Hall, Memorial Auditorium, East Merrimack Street, Lowell, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by W. Stuart Booth, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Medford; Assembly Hall, High School, Medford, 3:30.

Field and Forest Club: Ramblers' Meeting, home of President and Mrs. Frank E. Rowe 30 Vine Street, Winchester, 4:45; meet North Station, 3:30 train for Winchester.

"Old Ironsides" open for public inspection, Charlestown Navy Yard, 9 to 4:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture on "The Charm of Old Japan," by Miss Marguerite Rand, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30.

League of Nations Association: Informal meeting and buffet supper for young people; speaking program; Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 7:30.

Back Bay Council: Breakfast, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10.

Winthrop Chapter, Haddassah: Presentation of Japanese operetta, "In Cherry Blossom Land," Winthrop Community Building, evening.

Army and Navy Y. M. C. A.: Mothers' Day Program with special program.

Music

The Public Library, South End Branch—Gordon String Quartet, 3 p. m.
The Public Library, Copley Square—Gordon String Quartet, 8 p. m.

EVENTS MONDAY

Fogg Art Museum: Fifth in lecture series on "Egyptian Art," by Prof. Jean Capart, 4:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Pekinese Association, private room, 1.

Lowell Institute: Last in lecture series on "The Gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke," by Prof. James H. Ropes; "The Synoptic Gospels"; King's Chapel, Tremont and School Streets, 2:30.

Women's City Club of Boston: Annual election, clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 8:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Thirteenth in lecture series on "The History of the Art of Building," by Thomas F. McSweeney, auspices department of building and construction; Room 1-134, M. I. T., 10 to 12.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: work by the Saturday drawing classes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; chiaroscuro prints.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings and drypoints by Cameron Briscoe and Russell Flint. Through May 9.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Aquatints by Prescott Jones, drypoints by Harry A. Vincent, woodcuts by Hobson Pittman, water color sketches by Grace Kenyon, photographs by Edward Weston.

Jordan Marsh "Opportunity Gallery"—Oils, water colors and etchings by Boston artists.

Lamson & Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—General exhibit.

Scherve Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in architecture.

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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ACTION AGAINST BISHOP CANNON FORECAST BY NYE

Senate Committee Said to Be Prepared to Recommend Prosecution

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 9—The Senate campaign expenditures investigating committee is prepared to recommend prosecution of Bishop James Cannon Jr., on the basis of the inquiry record as it now stands, Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, chairman, stated today.

The information that the committee has gathered deals with Bishop Cannon's campaign activities in 1928. According to Mr. Nye evidence already obtained by the committee's private investigators shows "several distinct violations of the corrupt practices act."

He also intimated that additional information would be revealed when the committee resumes its hearings on the case next week. The new evidence, it is understood, revolves around reports of the financial activities of the Anti-Smith Democrats, an organization headed by Bishop Cannon and of which Miss Ada L. Burroughs was nominal treasurer.

Miss Burroughs, when summoned before the committee several days ago, refused to answer the investigator's questions. She was warned that she laid herself liable to prosecution for contempt of the Senate, but she persisted in her refusal to talk.

Following her appearance Mr. Nye stated that the committee would be compelled to report her action to the Senate and call for her prosecution. When Miss Burroughs was before the committee she was asked about four reports she filed on campaign expenditures with the secretary of the House of Representatives. She declined to speak about these statements.

According to Mr. Nye, one of these, filed in February, 1929, is not "legal" and therefore alleged discrepancies in previous reports constitute violation of the law.

"This February report," Mr. Nye said today, "has no legal standing because it was filed after the expiration of the final filing date. Consequently failure to include in the January report the receipts and disbursements acknowledged in the supplemental report constituted a violation of the law. The law also appears to have been violated by failure to account for receipt and disbursement of other money received from E. C. Jameson."

Mr. Jameson, New York banker, according to committee records, contributed $65,300 to the anti-Smith organization. Only $17,000 of this sum has been accounted for, the committee holds.

"The committee's information," Mr. Nye said further, "indicates that Miss Burroughs knew nothing of the remittances from Jameson to Bishop Cannon until after she made her January report. Unwillingness to make that admission under oath apparently was responsible for her refusal to testify. It is possible that she may change her mind if she reaches the conclusion that she is being sacrificed to protect someone else."

Next week the committee will summon a witness, C. D. Stevens of Charolottesville, Va., who is a committee investigator.

Centralized Radio Control In Canada Argued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 9—Arguments for and against the Dominion's claim to control radio broadcasting were continued yesterday before the Supreme Court of Canada.

W. N. Tilley dealt with the technical phases of the question, pointing out that a 5000-watt station had an interference area of some 6000 miles, although its area of good service extended only 100 miles, and its area of poor service 1000 miles.

Thus, he said, a station could interfere all over the North American continent and effectually prevent the use of the same wavelength by another station. It was obvious, said Mr. Tilley, that the allocation of wavelengths had to be regulated by the Dominion Government so that by international agreement they could be fitted into an international system.

Brooke Claxton, counsel for the Canadian Radio League, also argued for centralized control, declaring that radio was in the same category as trade and commerce which was a dominion matter.

Another thing, he said, advertising was being dumped into Canada by radio from the United States, and Canadian advertisers, with limited broadcasting facilities at their disposal, were unable to compete with it. This situation, he said, was bound up with the question of trade and commerce, demanding Dominion Government regulation by tariffs or by international agreement.

Charles Lanctott, counsel for Quebec, contended that the building and operation of radio transmitting and receiving sets are property and civil rights, belonging to all citizens, and the only authority competent to regulate the exercise of that right was the provincial Legislature.

Claiming there was a similarity between radio and aviation, he asked the court to apply to the former the same rule they had to the latter a year ago, when they refused to recognize the Dominion's claim to complete control of the field of aviation. When it came to international treaties, he thought that the Dominion was not required to enact legislation to fulfill the treaty in respect to a provincial matter unless the Province failed to do so.

Aime Geoffrion, continuing the argument for Quebec, declared that there was nothing included in the British North America Act that could deprive the provinces of their jurisdiction over such matters on radio which involved education, language and many other matters vitally affecting the life and happiness of the people.

The three days' hearing ended with brief statements by counsel for Ontario and New Brunswick and a reply from Mr. Tilley to the arguments advanced by Quebec. The court reserved judgment.

DRY LAW VIOLATORS JAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Out of 59 alleged prohibition law violators tried in federal court here, with Judge I. M. Meekins presiding, all but two were found guilty. Sentences ranging as high as three years were imposed.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Freda H. Druckhammer, Concord, N. H.
Miss Minna C. Druckhammer, Concord, N. H.
A. J. Roberts, Kansas City, Mo.
Harry C. Robb, Stonehurst Hills, Upper Darby, Pa.
Mrs. Harry C. Robb, Stonehurst Hills, Upper Darby, Pa.
Jack Robb, Stonehurst Hills, Upper Darby, Pa.
James P. Clifton, Blanchester, Ohio.
Mrs. James P. Clifton, Blanchester, Ohio.

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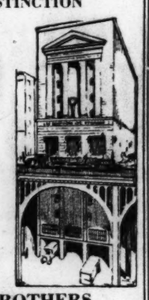
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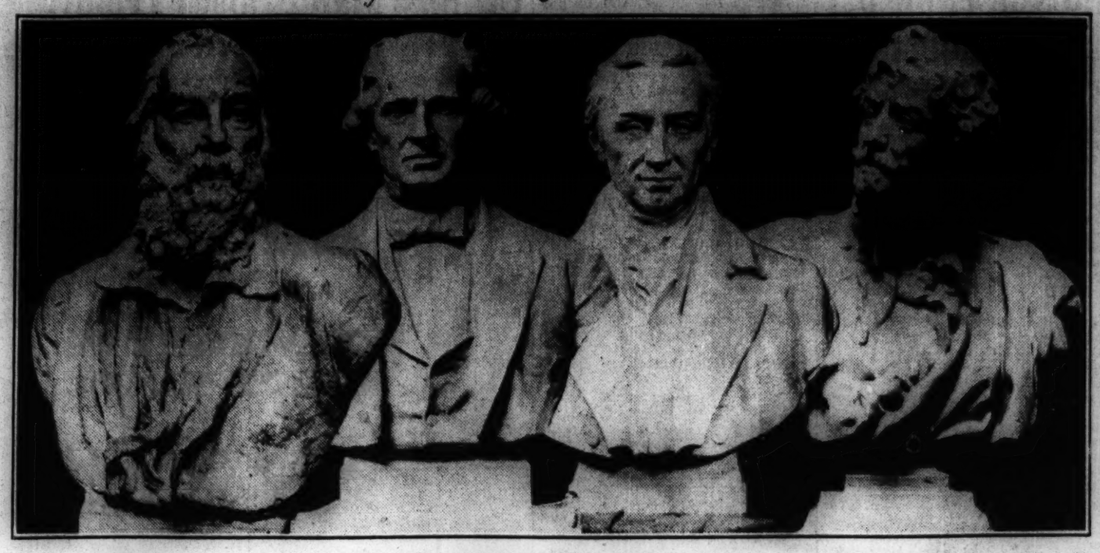

THE NEW MEMBERS OF THE HALL OF FAME — All photos Wide World

Left to Right—WALT WHITMAN, Poet and Philosopher, Bust by Chester Beach; MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY, Natural Scientist and Oceanographer, Bust by F. William Sievers; JAMES MONROE, Fifth President of the United States, Author of Monroe Doctrine, Bust by Herman A. MacNeil; JAMES A. McNEILL WHISTLER, Artist, Bust by Frederick MacMonnies.

Busts of Four More Americans Will Join Hall of Fame May 14

Will Make Total on Campus of New York University of 69, Four of Which Are Women—Whistler and Whitman Win Places

By WYONA DASHWOOD
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 9—Bronze busts of four more Americans who have made history, art and letters will be added on May 14 to the 65 sculptured "immortals," four of them women, already in the Hall of Fame on New York University campus. They are: James Monroe, fifth President; Matthew Fontaine Maury, natural scientist and oceanographer; Walt Whitman, poet and philosopher, and James Abbott McNeill Whistler, whose etchings remain marvels of delicacy and whose paintings made music and color analogous.

Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, director of the Hall of Fame, will preside, and Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor, will speak for New York University, trustee of the Hall of Fame. A group of envoys from the Pan-American Republics will come from Washington to honor the memory of Monroe, whose "Doctrine" has become the traditional policy of the United States in Latin-America.

Hermon A. MacNeil did the Monroe bronze, which is the gift of the students of James Monroe High School, New York City, 4000 of whom will attend the unveiling by Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes, granddaughter of the statesman. Formal tribute to him will be paid by Henry Morgenthau, one-time Ambassador to Turkey, and a letter by Elihu Root on the Monroe Doctrine will be read by Dr. John H. Finley.

On the bronze table below the Monroe bust appear his name and vital statistics, and the following quotation from his writings:

"The cause of liberty animated my youthful days; it has engaged the zealous attention of my maturer years; it will command my best efforts in its support so long as I shall be permitted to live."

The bust of Maury is the work of F. William Sievers, of Richmond, Va., who made the Maury monument in that city. The gift of the United States Daughters of the Confederacy, it will be unveiled by Matthew Fontaine Maury 3rd, great-grandson of the man who defined the Gulf Stream, revealed the ways of the winds, marked the course of the ocean currents and discovered the plateau in the Atlantic joining Newfoundland and Ireland, so important to the laying of the first Atlantic cable.

Prof. S. A. Mitchell, director of the Leander McCormick Observatory of the University of Virginia, and Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi, hydrographer of the Bureau of Navigation, will speak in tribute to Maury, and a letter on his interest in antarctic exploration from Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd will be read by Dr. Finley.

The inscription beneath the Maury bust reads:

"Physical geography makes the whole world kin. Of all the departments in the domains of physical science, it is the most Christianizing—charms with its wonders and delights with the benignity of its economy."

Chester Beach was the sculptor of the bust of the "Good Gray Poet." It is the gift of the Brooklyn Eagle, of which Whitman was editor until his uncompromising opposition to the extension of slavery into the new states of the Union lost him this post and made him editor of the Brooklyn Daily Freeman.

The bust will be presented by Cleveland Rogers, associate-editor of the Eagle, and unveiled by Mrs. Horace Traubel, friend of the poet and widow of his biographer. Following a tribute by Harrison S. Morris, author of another Whitman biography, Edwin Markham will read a new poem, "Whitman Enters the Hall of Fame." Beneath this bust appears Whitman's words:

In this broad earth of ours,
Amid the measureless grossness and the slag,
Enclosed and safe within its central heart,
Nestles the seed Perfection.

Particular interest attaches to the bronze portrait of Whistler, for it was executed by the painter's intimate friend, Frederick MacMonnies. The artist has dressed him in a loose wrap, purposely careless as to folds and collar and tie, the better to throw into strong relief the handsome, brilliant head and profile of this man born in Lowell, Mass., who was destined to see his etchings in the British Museum and to receive honors from nearly every foreign Government.

The Whistler bust is the gift of Clarence H. Mackay, George D. Pratt and others, and will be unveiled by Mrs. Joseph Pennell, friend and biographer of the artist. Royal Cortissoz, a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, will speak in tribute. The bronze inscription beneath the bust reads:

"Nature contains the elements, in color and form, of all pictures, as the keyboard contains the notes of all music. But the artist is born to pick and choose and group with science these elements, that the result may be beautiful."

Teagle Believes Oil Will Outlast Need

NEWARK, N. J., May 9 (AP)—Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, yesterday said the country's crude oil reserves, once reported to be near exhaustion, would last "as long as we, our children and our grandchildren will have any use for them." He spoke to the Bond Club of New Jersey.

Improvements in geological and drilling methods, he said, had developed new and richer oil deposits, at much lower levels, under the earth's surface. The refiner, he asserted, had doubled in the last 10 years the number of gallons of gasoline obtained from each barrel of crude oil.

This overproduction, he said, had resulted in the cheapest crude oil since 1915, and record priced gasoline before cost by distribution and taxes are put upon it.

Both Cows and Cars To 'Run' on Wood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Cow feed actually made from wood, metholene fluid from forest products that will run gasoline engines, and a wide variety of other articles manufactured from lumber were exhibited at the second annual Lane County Wood Products show held here late in April.

A typical forest in miniature, evergreen and natural was the central exhibit. Beside it forest officials had constructed a seared "burn" to show the ravages of forest fires. Near the forest was a model sawmill, buzzing busily, with tiny logs going in one end, and finished boards emerging on endless belts from the other.

The sawdust cowfeed actually has nourishment value, although not as yet high, it was said. The metholene fluid can be manufactured from wood at a cost that will some day be not over seven cents a gallon, it was stated.

Scores of lumber mills and wood product plants in the county, the United States Forest service, University of Oregon, Oregon State College and other organizations cooperated in the project. Articles shown ranged from huge beams of Douglas fir to delicate furniture and carvings, all made of Lane County wood. The part that wood played in the lives of early pioneers was graphically depicted in exhibits ranging from the massive ox bows to hand made cribs and even a melodeon.

DALLAS BANK RATE CUT

DALLAS—Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas has reduced its rediscount rate to 3 per cent from 3½ per cent.

Modern Storage
for Furs and Clothing
Better Work—Better Service—Coats repaired, relined, cleaned and glazed, including lining of your choice at moderate prices.

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1008 BOYLSTON ST.
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BOSTON

FUR STORAGE IN OUR "ZERO" VAULT

Ultra-Modern Electric Refrigeration Insures Dry Protective Cold
Absolute, GUARANTEED protection against moths, fire, burglary and theft. All furs thoroughly cleaned before storing. Expert care. Furs called for and delivered promptly, at no extra cost.
3% REASONABLE MINIMUM CHARGES 3%
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This 14 karat solid white gold 15-jewel Ladies' Waltham Watch always selling at $65.00, now at a very special price $29.75
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"LAVENDER LAWN"
SHEETS AND CASES
are at Prices about ½ of Other Fine Brands!
For This One Purchase
We offer you "Lavender Lawns" in all their snowy loveliness at prices about ½ those of their nearest competitor in quality, and at but a few cents more than you would pay for very ordinary sheets and cases.
At These Prices "Lavender Lawns" Quickly Pay for Themselves in Lower Laundry Charges
A fine local laundry tells us that the charge is 6c per sheet less for Lavender Lawns than for the heavier weight well known popular priced brands. In from 34 to 60 launderings, according to size, this saving actually pays for your Lavender Lawns, and you have the luxury of the use of the best.
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"LAVENDER LAWN" SHEETS

Size	Hemmed	Hemstitched
63x108	2.00	2.30
72x108	2.30	2.60
81x108	2.60	2.90
90x108	2.95	3.25
72x113	2.60	2.90
81x113	2.95	3.25
90x113	3.30	3.60

"LAVENDER LAWN" CASES

42x38½	.55	.65
45x38½	.60	.70
42x40½	.60	.70
45x40½	.65	.75

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Temple Place and West Street, BOSTON

THE GUARANTEE THAT GOES WITH HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES IS AS SOUND AND SECURE AS AN INSURANCE POLICY!
They don't ask or expect you to take any chances. The responsibility for your satisfaction remains with them. And obviously, no maker could long afford or affirm such a guarantee unless the product was truly genuine in every respect
GORDIAN WORSTED SUITS NOW $46
Last season Gordians were the industry's best value at $50—and they're better suits this season than they were then—truly ten-year record values, at $46.
WEEKLY PAYMENT PLAN, too, if you find it an advantage
The CONTINENTAL
TWO STORES
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—Both stores open Saturday evenings 'til 9—

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HIGHER COLLEGE TUITION FEES ARE DEPLORED

Education Council Told They Have Risen From $125 Average to $362

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 9—Educators assembled here for the annual meeting of the American Council of Education yesterday, deplored the widespread increase in college tuition fees as evidence that society is shirking its duty of supporting educational institutions.

Fee-raising on the part of colleges has not been adopted as a policy but as a measure of stern necessity, they pointed out, in a session devoted to the discussion of "whose money and how much for American education."

Striking figures on the persistent increase in tuition fees in American colleges were presented by George A. Brakeley, vice-president of the University of Pennsylvania. In 21 representative colleges and universities, he told the meeting, the tuition fees have risen from an average of $125 to $362, while commodity prices in general have not gone up more than 75 per cent.

"It is my firm conviction," Dr. Brakeley declared, "that the top has not been reached in the increase of tuition fees. At the same time, we shall always have to see to it that boys of brains and ambition but of slender patrimony will not be barred on the ground of cost. We shall in all probability have to take part of the sums which the sons of the rich pay o provide more scholarships for those boys and girls whom a slight margin of increase of cost would keep out of college."

If the day comes when the student pays a dollar in cash for every dollar received in educational value, the character of educational institutions and the attitude of the alumni and the public toward them will be profoundly altered, in Dr. Brakeley's opinion. "We may reach the point where only the most heavily endowed universities and the state universities can survive," he concluded, "but it is my hope that society will continue to provide for students a better education than most of them could pay for."

Henry J. Doermann, president of the University of the City of Toledo, pointed out that adults in night sessions of colleges are generally paying fees large enough to cover the total cost of their education. This he termed unfair discrimination of society against adults who are seeking education. Prof. Henry C. Morrison of the University of Chicago told the meeting that the United States is still using early nineteenth century methods of taxation to finance public schools.

George L. Omwake, president of Ursimus College, urging support of the liberal arts college, declared that the modern-day student who is paying high fees does not understand the fact that education is supported by society, as did the student who paid scarcely any fee. He deplored inequitable distribution of endowments both as to special institutions and to certain sections of the country.

If workers are displaced by machinery and technological changes, it is the duty of society to retrain them at public cost to enable them to get other jobs, Dr. Charles R. Mann, director of the council, declared in his address. The present unemployment situation, he said, has given an immense impetus to vocational education. American schools must do much more than they have done in the past to "liberate technology from bondage to the dollar," he declared.

Dr. Mann announced that the council's institutional membership increased from 238 to 256 in the past year. New members added were Adelphia College, Allegheny College, Bowdoin College, Bradford Academy Junior College, Brown University, College of St. Scholastica, Connecticut Agricultural College, Fisk University, Georgia School of Technology, Good Council College, Immaculate Heart College, Junior College of Connecticut, Lasalle College, Mt. St. Joseph's College, Nazareth College, Notre Dame College of Ohio, Rosemont College, Simmons College, Tulane University, University of Nebraska, Western Maryland College and West Virginia State College.

Incorporation of the council as an educational corporation of the District of Columbia was authorized by the meeting yesterday.

Picked Advertising Lists Advocated

Mail advertising should be directed to a carefully selected list rather than to a vast number of persons at random, according to Derby Brown, an authority on this subject. He spoke on advertising at the third and last monthly luncheon of this year, held under the auspices of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island at the Boston City Club yesterday.

Mr. Brown told how the company, with which he is connected, increased its business 100 per cent from 1927 to 1931 at a decreased advertising cost.

"Advertising," he said, "has failed to come to the aid of the present depressed condition of business because it has been over-exploited on a bulk basis of appeal. In the past fat years of plenty it has been so much easier to shoot at a miscellaneous many to hit a salable few than to prelocate the salabie few and concentrate on them that the great inherent 'selective' power of advertising has been almost entirely ignored."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Sunday showers; not much change in temperature; moderate winds, mostly southerly.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Connecticut: Fair tonight, followed by showers Sunday; little change in temperature.

Vermont: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, followed by showers.

Maine: Fair tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, followed by showers Sunday afternoon or evening; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest winds, becoming southerly and increasing Sunday; generally fair weather tonight, followed by showers Sunday.

Official Temperatures
(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. May 9	Max. May 8		8 a.m. May 9	Max. May 8
Albany	60	68	Memphis	56	74
Atlantic City	56	62	Miami	78	82
Boston	62	70	Montreal	54	74
Buffalo	52	52	Nantucket	54	60
Calgary	32	—	New Orleans	72	80
Charleston	76	80	New York	62	64
Chicago	52	52	Pittsburgh	58	64
Denver	38	54	Portland, Me.	54	54
Des Moines	44	56	Portland, Ore.	48	64
Eastport	44	62	San Francisco	66	88
Galveston	68	74	St. Louis	46	60
Hatteras	72	74	St. Paul	44	48
Helena	38	50	Seattle	46	58
Jacksonville	72	84	Tampa	74	86
Kansas City	44	56	Washington	64	76

High Tides at Boston
Saturday 6:28 p. m., Sunday 6:42 a. m.
Height of tides 7.8 feet, 8.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:22 p. m.

B. U. ORATOR IS NAMED

Max M. Sokarl of New London, Conn., a senior at Boston University's school of law, has been named class orator of the graduating class and will deliver the commencement oration at the exercises to be held on Monday, June 15. Louis Novins of Roxbury, star member of the Boston University varsity debating team during the past four years, has been named undergraduate orator.

STRONGER WOOL PRICES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The continued strengthening of prices for wool has done much to renew confidence in Australia's recovery. The average bale in January was worth £9 5s. 3d., and the latest figure reported was £15 per bale.

RUSSIA IS HELD UP AS MODEL TO NATIONS IN WEST

Harvard Man Favors Its Plan of Redistributing Man Power

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, May 9—Ineffectual control of the results of machinery and mass production which has brought unemployment among millions of men was called a challenge to the future of western civilization by Wallace B. Donham, dean of the graduate school of business administration of Harvard University, in an address before delegates at the annual meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

In an informal discussion before members in a group session Mr. Donham declared that western nations must solve their unemployment problems in the same way that Russia has met the situation. In that country, he said, redistribution of man power from the production of capital to the production of goods had solved their unemployment problem.

"We have not yet learned in this highly developed machine age of ours," he said, "to control the consequences of our machinery and our mass production.

"Methods of controlling these consequences must be worked out in the immediate future or they threaten the whole future of western civilization. Millions of men out of work in all the great industrial countries of the world, and in some of these countries for long periods of years, presents a problem which must be worked out, for men are entitled to the opportunity to work, to live with security and self-respect.

"If it turns out to be beyond solution in the immediate future, we must realize that we are facing in this country the development of some dole system, for we cannot allow millions of our neighbors to starve and the extent of our unemployment problem is already beyond the capacity of private charity.

"Soviet Russia, with whose major objectives I have not the slightest sympathy," he continued, "has, nevertheless, solved this particular equation. There are only three variables. Soviet Russia passes its man power from the production of capital to the production of goods for immediate use or to the production of things needed by the community and does this without any problem of unemployment.

"The rest of the world must seek the answers to the problems of unemployment in these same three variables, for they are the only ways that men can work."

ARMAMENTS AND TARIFF CUTS URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

tional angle. Addressing the audience of business men from widely scattered countries by radio, he made an appeal for communal service.

"My voice," he said, "as that of a single individual coming across the ocean, is weak and feeble, but I remind you that other voices are making the same appeal, those of all the many men and women of the industrial employer class who, in spite of all their efforts, have lost their business or see that it is in distress; all the efficient workers whose jobs are threatened, and, last but not least, the 20,000,000 unemployed in the world at the present time. All these are complaining bitterly, and their complaints would become accusations if all was not done in a common effort to provide work again for those in search of it and to give the destitute a share in the good things of this life.

"The economic interdependence of the world is more strongly expressed in the universality of the world economic crisis than in the exchange of our wares, the movements of our ships, the means used for disseminating news, without which our congress would be inconceivable, more strongly even than in the picture presented by a highly developed technical economic system. We must do everything to prevent this world economic crisis from becoming a crisis in the sensible economic convictions of mankind."

Predicting a day of larger economic understandings and more enlightened economic leadership, he added:

Power of Coöperation

"But this, I believe, can only win the day when we business men of every country are conscious of the interdependence between our business and that of other countries. The well-being of the creditor is endangered when the debtor is crushed under his burdens, and when political and economic conditions endanger productive work. The seller needs the purchasing power of the buyer.

"There is no method by which economic well-being can be permanently isolated in one country. Locked-up capital wealth dries up, but what is applied to fruitful soil will be productive, both in outflow and return. . . . If business is at last allowed to develop on economic lines, free from political influences foreign to business, this will be to the benefit of the community and of every single individual."

Herr von Mendelssohn's references to creditor and debtor nations, which was construed as a final reference to war debts, came on the day following the final discussion of the tariff question, a subject of equally direct bearing on the American business group in the conference. It brought a renewed appeal from Henry Bell, director of Lloyd's Bank, London, that tariff barriers should be stricken down.

He presented a picture of England, for generations a free trade country, wavering on the verge of a tariff policy and urged the opening of closed gates on national frontiers, to prevent the erection of similar gates against free trade in the British Isles.

Tariff Barriers Assailed

"In Geneva, in Stockholm and in Prague," he said, "at short intervals of time only, the economists of all countries, together with the chambers of commerce, have solemnly and unanimously declared that tariff barriers are the greatest hindrance to the economic recovery of a world made poorer by a prolonged and devastating war."

He quoted S. Parker Gilbert and Owen D. Young as prominent Americans favoring tariff reduction, and said, "through all these notable utterances, be it noted, is heard the old, simple wisdom, that if a nation will not buy, it shall not sell."

"Perhaps," he continued, "the nations who have depended too wholeheartedly, may I say, upon the magic of tariffs to effect prosperity are questioning the remedy and doubting if this régime is ever going to restore economic health. For indeed, gentlemen, the parochial remedy has failed. No nation lives or can live for itself alone. It is a trite reflection, and none the less generally ignored or forgotten, that more than ever a shared and common prosperity is the only prosperity that prospers.

"The position in my country today in this matter is critical. In common with other nations we are passing through hard times and unemployment is serious. We are not alone among the nations in this matter of lack of work for our people. And therefrom there is derived a demand 'to do something.'

"Some of us keep the hope that the larger view may convince the world that coöperation, mutual help and peace may remove our present distress and lead to a prosperity, hitherto unknown, for all peoples. Others, and their number is great, clutch at the old weapons of economic warfare. Is it too late to change our direction and to make the great experiment of the free exchange of the products of all nations?"

Called a Compromise

The resolution of the most-favored-nation clause was said by its sponsor before the chamber to be a compromise. The chamber passed the resolution and thereby reaffirmed its faith in this clause, but added that "circumstances might arise and have in fact arisen which render it desirable to add to the existing recognized contractual exceptions to the most-favored-nation clause, a mutual preferential treatment.

The resolution added that each exception must be considered on its own merits. This resolution has direct bearing on the proposed Austro-German customs union. The union would be impossible, it is claimed, if exceptions to the most-favored-nation clause were not permitted.

Soviet Russia was once more brought into the chamber's discussions when Mr. Donham, speaking of the mass production era, declared that at present the Soviet is the only nation to meet the unemployment problem.

"The problem should not be beyond the wisdom of our political and our business leadership," he said. "If it turns out to be beyond solution in the immediate future we must realize that we are facing in this country the development of some dole system.

"The fault is not in our mechanization or in our mass production, but in our failure to solve this simple equation by which men who desire to earn a living can be given the continuous opportunity to do so."

MAY DAY EXERCISES HELD

May Day festivities were held at settlement houses of the North End Union today. More than 125 members of the junior section participated. Dances, May pole exercises, and a play were given. The costumes were made by the children. Members of the settlement come mostly from Italian families in the North End.

Utilities Man Praises Trend To Exercise of State Rights

Admitting Need for More Adequate Regulation in Some Cases, Says Power Belongs There Rather Than in Federal Hands

In an effort to show whether state regulation of public utilities is accomplishing its purposes, during the latter part of 1930, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR published a series of 18 articles, prepared by persons representing both sides of the issue. An editorial representing conclusions drawn from the discussion pointed to public regulation of private ownership as the soundest policy, with public ownership of utilities as the best alternative, should the first plan prove utterly ineffectual. Frank P. Morgan, Associate Commissioner of the Alabama Public Service Commission, has written the following article, which not only expresses his opposition to federal control of public utilities, but also reviews certain statements set forth by contributors to the Monitor's series.

By FRANK P. MORGAN
Associate Commissioner, Alabama Public Service Commission

In Baldwin County, Alabama, way down on the Gulf of Mexico, there flourishes the village of Bay Minette, containing about 1000 population. Bay Minette is approximately 200 miles from the nearest hydroelectric plant of the power utility serving it, and a comparison of the rates paid by the domestic consumer in this village with those in effect in the world's largest city, New York, will, no doubt, be interesting. The comparison of monthly billing follows:

No. of KWH Per Month	Net Bill Bay Minette, Ala.	Net Bill N. Y. City
25	2.00	1.75
50	3.25	3.50
100	4.75	7.00
200	7.75	14.00
500	13.25	35.00

It is fair to state that the New York rate quoted above is only one of several rate schedules in effect in that city, and furthermore, this New York utility has a rate of 5 cents per kilowatt hour for the first 2500 kilowatt hours for domestic refrigeration on separate meters.

With Niagara Falls on one side, with Pennsylvania coal on the other side and with a traffic density perhaps 50 times greater than exists in Alabama, the domestic customers of the power utilities in New York City are paying a substantially higher rate than such customers in Alabama living in villages more than 200 miles from the source of generation.

Need for Regulation

Perhaps this the reason why so much criticism of state commission regulation of power utilities emanates from New York. Unquestionably, there exists a great necessity for more adequate regulation of public utilities in many of the states. In my opinion, the weaknesses existing in regulation of the power utilities by the states is caused by a lack of understanding by the State Legislatures of the enormity of the tasks placed upon the state commissions.

The very strong tendency back to states' rights throughout the nation should not be checked by the failure of some of the State Governments to live up to their responsibilities. Surely the citizens of New York State, many of whom apparently believe in local self-government on the prohibition question, will not lend the prestige of their great State to any further encroachment by the Federal Government upon a field where the states can adequately function, whether they are so functioning or not.

The Federal Government can, and I believe will, be of great aid to the states in the regulation of power utilities, but this aid should never be allowed to reach the point where a Federal Commission could step inside the borders of a state and make intrastate rates.

Replying to Critics

In reviewing the series of articles appearing in The Christian Science Monitor in December, 1930, the following statement is noted in the first article, by Tully Nettleton:

"The (commission) critics complain that when rate cases are brought before commissions they are tied up for months, often years, by controversy over valuation of the company and by later litigation over it in the courts."

The following excerpt from an order of the Alabama Public Service Commission, Docket 5454, Dec. 31, 1928, is a complete answer to these critics insofar as it relates to at least one commission:

"It has been argued by some of the representatives of the public that the commission ought not to undertake revision of the company's rates here in issue until valuation of its properties has been completed. We do not think this position is well taken. Take the case of the utility here involved. It has been engaged in making acquisitions and additions to property at the rate of some $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 per annum since the last complete, definite and final valuation of its property was made by the commission, and is still making additions at this rate. If we make rate revision wait, in all cases, upon completion of valuation found under the statute and the decisions of the courts, regulation of rates of a rapidly growing utility would practically be annulled."
—Alabama Public Service Commission Docket 5454, Dec. 31, 1928.

In the second article, by Dr. John Bauer, the following statement occurs:

"No vigorous efforts to reduce rates are ever made unless there is tremendous public pressure, and this does not occur until abuses have been piled up and compounded. When it does occur, what can be done? The commission, in their judicial rôle and with their inadequate personnel, only furnish a forum for hearings. The responsibility of presenting valuation and necessary cost analyses in a case, falls either upon the municipality or the consumers."

Needs Some Qualification

This is the most amazing statement which appeared in the public utilities series. Unfortunately, Dr. Bauer's statement is true in some states, but he did not qualify his statement to that extent. The rates for residential use of electricity of the largest electric utility in Alabama, were prescribed by the Alabama commission on Dec. 31, 1928, as the result of an investigation extending over a period of more than three years and this investigation was begun by the commission on its own motion without any "tremendous public pressure."

In response to questions at a hearing before the Alabama Public Service Commission, Dr. Bauer, now one of the severest critics of State commission regulation of utilities, admitted that Alabama has the lowest State-wide rate for the domestic use of electricity in the United States.

Regulation of railroads is nearly a half century old, and during this period of time there has grown up a well-recognized profession of traffic experts, most of whom can ably represent the shippers of the country before the state commissions and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Until there arises such a profession of men engaged in representing the consumers before the commissions in revisions of utility rate schedules, the responsibility of protecting the public will continue to rest upon the shoulders of the state public service commissions. The public would be in a very sorry plight indeed if "responsibility of presenting valuation and necessary cost analyses in a case falls either upon the municipality or the consumers."

In May, 1930, the writer said in an article in the Public Utilities Fortnightly, a part of which reads as follows:

"Every novice entering upon a study of the regulation of public utilities stubs his toe upon valuation as he enters the door. This is frequently as far as he ever gets. The attention of those who seem to think valuation is the beginning and the end of regulation is invited to a study of the power and lighting rates in the State of Alabama, where there has not been a formal order of valuation of an electric utility in nearly 10 years.

"A comparison of the level of the rates in this State with those in effect in states where considerable money has been spent in valuation and in litigation concerning valuation is proof that formal orders of valuation are not always necessary in prescribing reasonable rates."

Where formal orders of valuation are necessary, the plan suggested in the editorial of The Christian Monitor, in reviewing the Public Utilities Series articles, i. e., to make a composite valuation by adding half of the original cost of the utility property to half the cost of reproduction new, less depreciation, appears to be as practical a solution as any yet offered.

The valuation theorists must remember that, even if the property of a power utility was valued by the lowest possible method, it is conceivable that the cost incurred by the utility in rendering service to a customer might still be higher than that service was worth to the customer.

Decision Stands in Way

Utility and transportation rates can never be designed upon an absolute cost of service basis so long as the Smyth v. Ames decision stands.

Will some of the gentlemen who write lengthy articles upon the various theories of valuation knidly point out one single freight rate in the United States based upon the value of the railroads' property as fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission? And yet the valuation of the railroads of this country has cost a staggering sum and has been going on for more than 15 years.

Joseph B. Eastman, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, touched an important point when he said recently:

"The valuation doctrine has hampered and embarrassed and grievously delayed regulation to an extent which has given rise to serious and warranted concern. If the total amount which has been spent upon railroad and utility valuations could be ascertained, if the total amount consumed in wrangling upon this subject before commissions and courts could be totaled, if all of the lawyers and so-called experts who make a living, and often a fat living, from this hurly-burly could be placed in line, I believe that the country would be staggered by the exhibition."

DRIVE OUT SLUM KEY TO GERMAN BUILDERS' FAIR

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, May 9—A great international building exposition was opened here today. It is the biggest of its kind held in the German capital in the past 35 years. Dr. Heinrich Sahm, new Lord Mayor of Berlin, declared at the opening that there had been the friendly coöperation of 24 nations in this exhibition to show what each was doing to improve the living conditions of the people.

The fair shows that efforts are being made all over the world to introduce sunshine and fresh air into congested cities, to give children adequate and pleasant playing places, to provide the hard-working masses with opportunities for open-air recreation, and to enable even the poorest to live in well-lighted and pleasant homes.

One hall contains a number of real buildings, including 40 modern apartments of different sizes, apartments for bachelors, a student's room and a musician's room. Apartments are shown designed for individual purposes, built cheaply and laid out in a way which will reduce housekeeping work to a minimum. In this hall, too, are modern schoolrooms full of light with movable tables and no separation between pupils and teacher; modern police stations, light and friendly and a modern prison cell designed more to educate than to punish.

A whole group of halls is devoted to modern building materials. Roofs are arranged resting on the ground instead of on houses, thus enabling one to inspect their tiles.

There is a hall for steel and a hall for wood, and considerable space is devoted to the youngest child among the building materials: glass. Light and lightness are the demands of modern architecture. Large windows, if possible without window crosses, or, still better, no windows at all and glass walls in their stead, enabling the owner of the house to live inside and outside of it at the same time, is the cry in modern architect circles. The building of glass and steel is the ideal—and some have approached it.

The farmers have their exhibit in the open air. Skilled workmen are not available in large numbers in the country and the designs and the building materials must be adapted to this circumstance. The farmer demands a reduction in distance between the home and the stables and the henyard. How this may be done is shown at this exhibition.

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PROPOSAL MADE IN NEW YORK FOR ANOTHER AVENUE

Would Run Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues North From Forty-Second

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 8—A new north and south avenue linking Forty-second Street and Central Park between Fifth and Sixth Avenues was proposed in a resolution submitted to the board of estimate by the Fine Arts Federation of New York yesterday. The group backing the proposal is headed by Joseph H. Friedlander, president of the federation, and represents various architectural organizations and professional bodies.

The proposed street would bisect the new Rockefeller radio city project, west of Fifth Avenue between Forty-eighth and Fifty-first Streets, work upon which is to begin soon.

A large public square between Fiftieth and Fofty-first Streets, running from Fifth Avenue to the new roadway, which would be known as Metropolitan Avenue, is one of the chief features of the plan.

Such a square would be made economically possible, its sponsors said, because the new plan would convert into high valued properties relatively low priced properties which at present are functioning only to the extent of a fraction of their potentialities for use and beauty. An open square was at one time considered as part of the radio city development but was later abandoned because of what its projectors termed economic necessity.

The new "Metropolitan Avenue" which would be midway between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, would be 100 feet wide and special zoning regulations would be enforced for building along it so as to insure its being developed as a beautiful, modern street, according to the recommendations.

The height of the buildings on each side of the street would be limited to about five stories with a set-back at that point of 25 feet or more and then a rise of five more stories, which would be the limit in this zone and would allow adjacent buildings toward the flanking avenues to share in the distribution of light and air privileges resulting from the new opening. Towers would be permitted only at such intervals as would insure permanent light and air for all the buildings and result in an orderly perspective along the avenue without the monotony of uniformity. The plans provide a two—or even three—level arrangement in the new avenue, with truck traffic on the lower level and perhaps cross streets carried under.

The economic value of such a development would be in increasing the accessibility of places of business in one of the most important sections of the city, its sponsors said. The value of property which would front on the proposed avenue would be advanced to a point where the land taken for the avenue itself would be paid for by the gain on the remainder, they held. Many of the existing buildings in the area are old and present values have reduced to a minimum the financial difficulties in the way of such a project, they said.

Coördination of the development with Radio City would enhance the value of the latter as a center of intensity of retail trade, it was said, providing two more major inlets for pedestrians and motorists from the north and south.

Incendiarism Check Stressed in Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—The education of girls and boys in the science of fire prevention in safeguarding Canada's natural resources and created wealth from destruction from unnecessary fires is stressed by George F. Lewis, deputy fire marshal of Ontario, who as chairman of the fire marshal's section of the National Fire Protection Association will speak on this subject at the thirty-fifth annual meeting which will be held here May 11 to 14, inclusive. Mr. Lewis is Canadian director of the association.

This is the first time since 1929 when it was held at Ottawa, that the convention has met in Canada. Plans for handling more than 1000 reservations from the United States alone have been made, while delegates will come from all parts of Canada. Sir Thomas White, vice-president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; Franklin H. Wentworth, managing director of the association; Elmer Davis, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and Mr. Frank A. Fall of the National Association of Credit Men are prominent speakers who will address the convention.

In an interview with George F. Lewis, the Canadian director of the association, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor here was told of the greed which animates the acts of the incendiarist. Thus, unscrupulous criminals extort millions every year from the public in the United States and Canada.

"In urging Legislatures to pass the Model Arson Law drafted by a committee of fire marshals, the United States Chamber of Commerce featured a resolution 11 years ago which is applicable to present-day conditions," stated Mr. Lewis.

The Model Arson Law has been adopted by 27 states, he explained. The legislatures of 10 others are now considering it. "This is in strong contrast to the conditions which obtain in Canada," said Mr. Lewis, "where the section of the criminal code covering arson belongs to a bygone age. The penalty prescribed for arson is life imprisonment, and it is difficult and hardly reasonable to expect a jury to bring in a verdict of "guilty," no matter how conclusive the evidence, when the loss or damage is only a few thousand dollars and the punishment prescribed is imprisonment for life.

"The varying degrees of arson and incendiarism should be classified, and the penalties meted to fit the crime. With such an amendment to the Canadian Criminal Code, convictions could be obtained where now the guilty parties are liable to go unpunished."

Rumania Seeks To Aid Industry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Rumanian capitalists seem to have overdone their strenuous attempt to industrialize this country. Favored by laws according them extensive privileges at the expense of agriculture, they invested billions of lei during the last decade and put up a multitude of new factories, not one of which is working full time.

Information issued during April by the Ministry of Industry shows that last year no industry produced more than 75 per cent of the capacity of its plants, while most of them turned out less than half of what they were able to. Yet in spite of that, prices for most manufactured articles in Rumania are very high and foreign industry manages to ship in a good deal of produce over the lofty tariff walls.

It is because of this alleged inefficiency and vast waste of capital that the state is trying to organize manufacturing and commerce in obligatory trusts. It is hoped in this way to rationalize industry, to eliminate useless investments, to prevent the opening of superfluous new factories and to bring prices down.

Kansas City Seeks Non-Partisan Police

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Following the example of other cities throughout the country, the Kansas City police department is to be taken out of politics, according to Lewis M. Siegfried, chief of police.

The reorganization, which has the approval of August Vollmer, police expert of Berkeley, Calif., and Mayor Bryce B. Smith, will involve changes of personnel, and the installation of a radically new plan for the hiring of men in the future.

Political considerations are to be discarded, and every effort made to carry out Gov. Henry S. Caulfield's orders for nonpolitical administration of police affairs. Mr. Siegfried said.

Twenty-five men are to be added to the force at once. An innovation in the employment of the men is to be established. An advertisement is to be placed in a Kansas City newspaper, just as other business organizations would do if they were in the market for help. The new application blanks will not contain a reference to political affiliations of the applicants.

HONOR FOR LORD BESSBOROUGH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—The senate of the board of governors of the University of Toronto have arranged for a special convocation on May 26, at which the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred upon the recently appointed Governor-General of Canada, Lord Bessborough. Sir Robert Falconer will present the Governor-General with the degree, and the Chancellor, Sir William Mulock, will confer the degree upon His Excellency.

'Tucky' Carries Honors Lightly

DECORATED AIREDALE AND HIS MASTER

Airedale's Valorous Deeds Win Public Honors at Long Beach

Kentucky Boy III Adds Chapters to Dog Family's Historical Traditions of Service to Humanity—'Tucky' Likes Bones and Ice Cream

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Kentucky Boy III, good-natured Airedale, stepped upon the stage of the Municipal Auditorium here one night recently and received a medal from the Long Beach Humane Society for his special service to humanity.

Upon two occasions Kentucky Boy has performed special acts of heroism that have merited attention and decorations not usually accorded members of the dog family.

He once rescued his master, Robert M. Byrne, Hollywood, from a falling limb. Another opportunity for service offered itself when the dog discovered fire in a motion picture studio. He sounded an alarm that brought the fire department to the scene, thus saving the studio from destruction and several hundred patrons of a near-by theater, that was threatened by the blaze, from a possible panic.

But notwithstanding these acts of heroism, Kentucky Boy III is just a nice big dog whose informal manner leads his friends to call him simply "Tucky." He stood up to receive his medal at the auditorium, wagged his tail thoughtfully at the donnor, and immediately retired to lie down at his master's feet and go to sleep.

"Tucky," Mr. Byrne reports, is always well-behaved, never barks when upon public appearances, and is very fond of fat marrow bones and vanilla ice-cream. He is all dog, with bits of loyalty and devotion left over.

Several thousand people gathered here to watch the ceremonies which marked the close of Be Kind to Animals Week in which Kentucky Boy III was present as special guest.

Two other dogs also received medals from the humane society for special acts of heroism. Taki, a Belgian Shepherd, one of the first dogs used to deliver messages in the Allied trenches during the World War and now the mascot of Battery F, 251st Coast Artillery, received another medal in addition to several already received from the Belgian Government.

The other dog to be cited is Lady, Seeing-Eye Dog, owned by Charles Brown, a Long Beach Junior College student. Lady leads her blind master to and from classes each day.

"Tucky" himself is a blue ribbbon pedigreed member of the canine aristocracy who was reared in Louisville, Ky., at a famous kennel and was brought to California some years ago by his master.

"Dogs unquestionably do a great deal of good," Mr. Byrne says, "and this amount of benefit is little known or understood. Whenever a dog does something out of the way, it is immediately broadcast and the whole tribe of dogs is condemned, but when one does something worth while people hear very little about it.

"My dog 'Tucky' has meant a great deal more to methan most people realize. He has helped me to be more unselfish and considerate of others. He is a real friend."

Broadway's Rise To Fame Celebrated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 9—The rise of Broadway from a kerosene-lighted dirt road to a brilliantly illuminated street whose name is known around the world will be recalled at a special luncheon meeting at the Columbia Yacht Club on May 11, to commemorate the twentieth anniverstry of the Broadway Association.

The Association grew out of the Broadway Improvement Association, organized May 10, 1911, by a group of merchants and property owners. The following year its name was changed to the Broadway Association and the organization was incorporated.

The Association has made special merit awards to buildings of architectural distinction within the Broadway zone each year and has been instrumental in effecting many reforms within the area. Among them were removal of the old cobblestone pavement, passage of ordinance prohibiting peddling, and numerous traffic and transportation improvements.

Kentucky Miners Ready to Arbitrate

HARLAN, Ky., May 9 (AP)—Col. D. M. Carrell last night said he would lay before Gov. Flem D. Sampson early next week a report on which to base some action toward a permanent peace between miners and operators in the strife-torn coal fields.

Colonel Carrell, commanding the national guard troops sent to Harlan County to quell disorders there, spent the day hearing complaints of the mine workers and operators. So far in his investigations, Colonel Carrell said, he has found no trace of any communistic workers.

Colonel Carrell said he probably would ask that mine workers and guards hired by mine operators disarm themselves. He expressed the opinion that both sides were ready to arbitrate. The clash has been over unionization of the Harlan coal fields. Operators have refused to recognize unions while the miners are fighting for unionization.

ILLINOIS TO HONOR DOGS FOR BRAVERY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, May 9—Illinois is adding its name to the list of 15 other states which are now recognizing acts of bravery performed by dogs, with the establishment of a "Dog Legion of Honor" by the Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society, it was announced yesterday by George D. Patterson, president of the society.

Twice a year the society will award a gold medal to the dog who has performed the most outstanding feat of heroism during the preceding six months. The first medal will be awarded Nov. 1 of this year. Should the dog perish, a posthumous award will be made to its owner.

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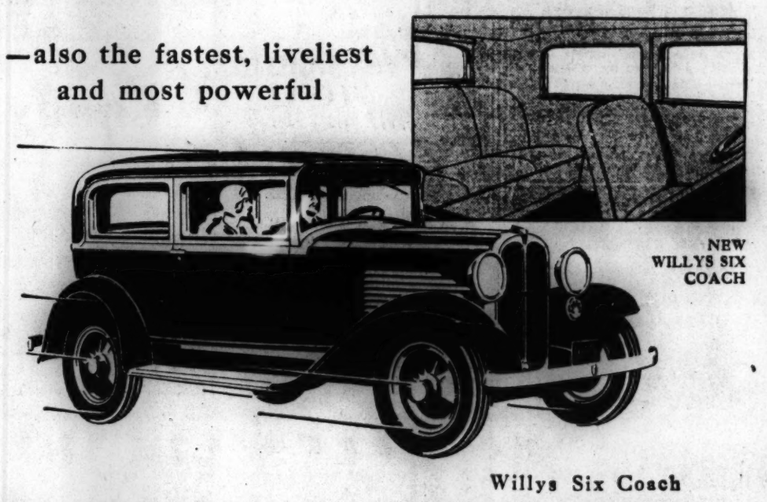

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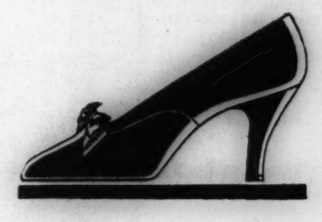

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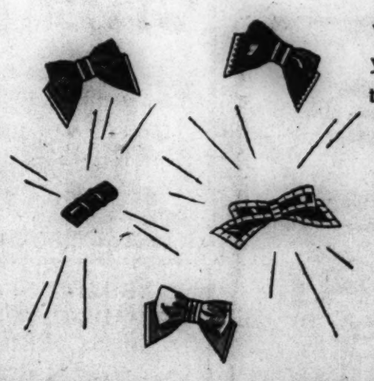

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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

Half Light and Half Radio

Micro-ray Joins the Laboratory Zoo

By VOLNEY D. HURD

HALF radio and half light is the best description of the micro-ray, whose successful use is described in another column on this page. The micro-ray cannot have big, solid objects in its way in which it checks with light. At the same time, night fog and other opaque conditions do not stop it, which makes it more like radio

Its possibilities call for rows of telephone poles minus their wires, with tiny transmitters and receivers in a small box on the top of each, acting as relay points for messages. This would be due to the fact that light does not follow the earth's curvature, but goes straight on. It is like playing a spotlight on a mirror at a distance, which would in turn light another spotlight on the back of the mirror, which would be pointed at a second mirror a similar distance away. A chain of these could follow the earth in any direction and for any given distance.

Companies with their own high office buildings and a factory at a distance but within the range of a direct beam from the office could have a two-way phone system between the office and factory which would not tie up the ether, for a similar setup could cross these rays without interference.

Television could then successfully have remote transmitters, since the television signal could be sent on micro-ray without losing any of its purity, a difficult if not impossible feat with wire lines, depending upon the definition of the televised picture.

The following description is purely for technical readers. Others are advised against trying it, as it is pretty heavy except for the initiated.

Technical Description

Considering the apparatus successfully used in the English Channel tests, the essential features of the transmitter are shown in Fig. 3. The outgoing signals are applied to what is designated a "micro-radion" tube, in which the high frequency oscillations are generated. A short transmission line connects the "micro-radion" tube to the radiating system or doublet, which is about 2cm. in length, in contrast to the enormous antenna systems usually employed. The amplitude of this high frequency current along the doublet at any instant is substantially the same.

The doublet is situated at the focus of a paraboloidal reflector some three meters in diameter, which serves to concentrate the radiated waves into a small solid angle accurately directed toward the distant receiver. In this reflector the relation between the focal length and the diameter is so proportioned as to insure maximum efficiency for the diameter used. In order further to increase the efficiency of the system by the prevention of radiation other than in the required direction, a hemispherical reflector is located at the opposite side of the doublet to the paraboloidal reflector, and having the doublet at its center. This serves to collect all the radiation propagated in a forward direction and to reflect it back again toward the source.

The radius of the hemispherical reflector is so chosen that when the reflected radiations reach the focus again they are in phase with those being radiated at that instant. The appropriate length of the radius depends upon the wavelength, the relation being that it should be substantially a multiple of half wavelengths.

This function of the spherical reflector is illustrated in Fig. 1, the effect of diffraction being neglected in this description, although in practice it must be taken into consideration. It will be seen that the direct radiations such as A-B pass straight to the parabolidal reflector and so are directed toward the distant receiver, whereas waves such as A-C are reflected by the hemispherical mirror back through A onto the paraboloidal mirror at D, and so out in the required direction.

Gain Due to Reflector

It is estimated that the gain due to the paraboloidal reflectors on one channel is of the order of 46 decibels, to which the hemi-spherical reflectors add another six decibels.

A further interesting point is the arrangement made for measuring the high frequency output at the transmitter. For this purpose an aperture is provided in the center of the paraboloidal reflector through which part of the radiation passes. By making the diameter of the aperture slightly smaller than that of the hemispherical reflector, no loss of radiated power results. The radiations passing through the aperture fall upon the special measuring instrument employed. This is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 4. It takes the form of a wave-meter calibrated for, and normally set to, the transmitted frequency. It comprises a small receiving antenna in which the induced E. M. F. is used to act upon a thermo-couple junction. The readings of the associated galvanometer are an indication of the radiated power, while the distance between antenna and metal screen, being adjustable, also enables wavelength measurements to be made. In the demonstration the wavelength used was 18 cm., while the radiated power was of the order of 0.5 watt.

The receiver is a counterpart of the transmitter, except that no high frequency measuring device is provided. That is to say, it comprises a doublet connected by a transmission line to the "micro-radion" tube where detection takes place. Paraboloidal and spherical mirrors exactly similar to those of the transmitter are also provided for concentrating the received waves upon this doublet.

To avoid coupling, the receiver is situated about 80 yards from the transmitter at each terminal and arranged to be in its electro-optical shadow, adequate allowance being made for diffraction. The arrangement will be apparent from Fig. 2. The same wavelength is used both for sending and receiving.

DETAILS OF THE LATEST CROSSING OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

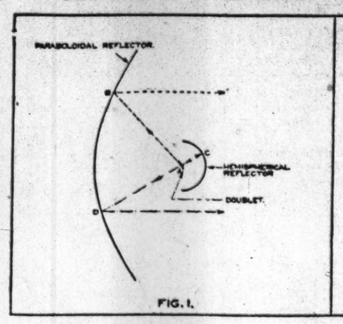


FIG. 1.

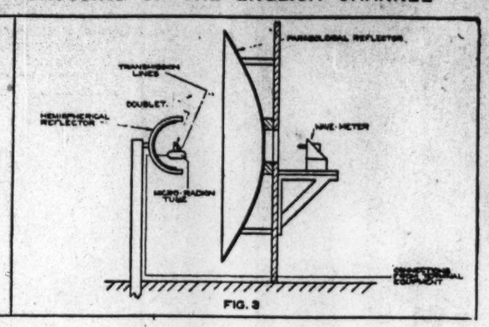
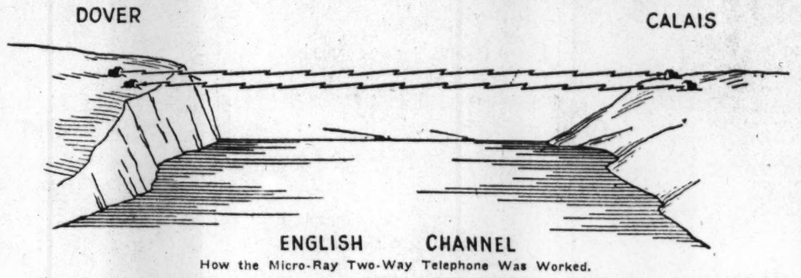
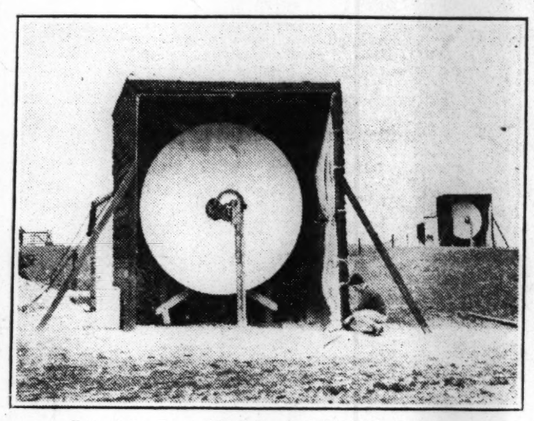


FIG. 3



How the Micro-Ray Two-Way Telephone Was Worked.


Two of the Transmitting Shacks With Their Reflectors

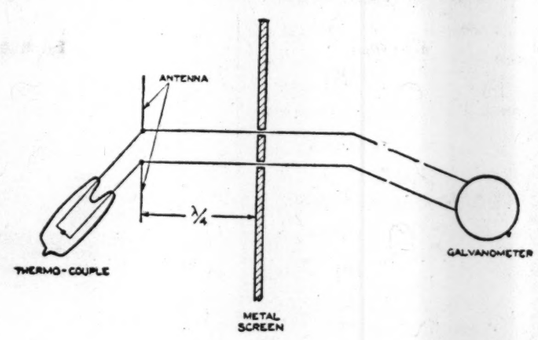


FIG. 4.

'Speaking From New York'

When Lullabies Do Not Lull

AGAIN come the stanch friends of the Slumber Hour to speak in its behalf. Last summer this hour was dropped, but a flood of listener protest revived it. Now, as we mentioned in this place on April 11, the hour has been cut in half so that the second half-hour may be turned over to cowboy carolers and mooning crooners. And M. E. of New York City writes:

"Thank you for your reference to the Slumber Hour. I wrote my own protest to the N. B. C. I also wrote to Mr. Ludwig Laurier, whose excellent work as conductor of the Slumber Hour orchestra has been a real boon to mankind—more than mere entertainment. I wish you could write even more strongly on the subject.

"Is the public helpless to have Mr. Laurier's ensemble reinstated for the full hour? It is a benediction at the close of the day. To shorten the time is to cut off good; and to substitute cowboy stuff, not to mention crooning, is an offense to intelligence. Please help all you can."

* * *

Perhaps little can be done about it. Protests against halving the hour have been numerous in the N. B. C. mail. But the half-hour arrangement has continued for some time now, and there seems to be no disposition to alter it.

The full Slumber Hour was one of the finest programs on the air. One could say of it, as one listener did, that it knit up "the sleeve of raveled care" as the silence of midnight drew nigh. Now the final half-hour before one dated day ends and the next begins is cluttered with stuff that, for the most part, is an atrocious contrast to the cultured accents of the Laurier language.

* * *

We say "for the most part," because there is at least one exception. Once a week the Kremlin Art Quintette fills in the final half-hour. When this quintette was singing over WOR we took occasion to highlight its music as a boon to listeners. That praise holds now, even though one must give up a half-hour of Slumber music to hear these fine Russian voices, which blend like the diapason of some great organ greatly played. During the rest of the week, what used to be the last half of the Slumber Hour is now a half-hour of miscellaneous nothingness not at all conducive to even an approach to slumber.

* * *

Cowboys are all very well in their way. Once in a while one works himself up to the high level of a regular by-wire correspondent of a great metropolitan newspaper. But we should never request a cowboy to "Casey Jones" us to sleep. Nor does the crooner cause our eyelids to droop. The lullaby is made of less vapid stuff. And when the Slumber music steps aside to give ear to jazz and other vaudeville, the excuse for rushing a letter off to the station is keen. Under the circumstances, that's about all that can be done.

* * *

Another customer—V. S. M. of Long Beach, Calif.—helps us to solve, this week, the question of what to write about. She writes:

"Yesterday I listened in on a local program in which an art collector was interviewed. I wanted to hear what he had to say. Now I'd like to know what he thought when he was questioned.

"The questioner punctuated all the art collector's remarks with 'er-huh!' and 'uh-huh!' She floundered through the most inane series of questions, which made at least one listener want to have a law prohibiting from the air feminine voices with a laugh in 'em. That's going the phone company one better. The phone company only hopes for a voice with a smile. If they ever allow voices with laughs in 'em—Well, they wouldn't. Maybe radio will not, in time."

* * *

As for us, a voice may laugh, and laugh again; but when it punctuates itself with "er-huh"—or even "uh-huh"—we shudder, too. That is almost as bad as the after-dinner speaker who begins: "Unaccustomed as I am-ah . . . to public speaking-ah . . . it gives me-ah . . . great pleasure to be here with you-ah . . . tonight." The "ah" does not express it exactly. It can be said, but not written. We mean the speaker who is feeling his way—the gentleman with an uncertain grasp of his material, forever fearful lest it slip out from under him, and thus inclined not to force it too vigorously.

During the World War, as a reporter, we had to cover countless such speeches. That, we believe, was a service to our country. Those stumbling lector says in reply to the alting, voice-with-a-laugh questions, write to the station and suggest that next time an interviewer is required, a good newspaper reporter be imported. Suggest, too, that they pay him for his services.

* * *

The inanity of interviewers' questions to which V. S. M. also objects is no worse on the air than it is in ordinary newspapers. The sharpshooters of the press, in a pilot boat, waylay the distinguished visitor from Europe before he ever sets foot on these shores, and at once ask him what he thinks of America, anyway, and of American girls, and of prohibition, and of a lot of other things to which he has yet had no opportunity for first-hand access. Regrettably, the visitor gives some sort of answers, and these things get printed, just as inane interviews get aired over the radio.

* * *

There was too much of the same quality of forced nothingness in the chatter that accompanied the introduction of the first regular television program over WGBS and W2XCR one Sunday night not long ago. It is hardly fair to make a point of that criticism, however, since the "gala" program that night was largely experimental. People were interested not so much in what they heard as in what they could see. What they could see was an animated image about four inches square, with detail whose messiness might have been caused by static, and in the background the orange-red hue of the neon tube. Gazing directly into the screen, one saw, we thought, not enough as yet to warrant any great public interest in home television reception; but plenty to justify high hopes for the future. When we speak of "great public interest" we mean the general run-of-the-mine listener; we do not mean the amateur experimenter—television for him is what radio was to him, say, in 1921. And for television, too, the future holds great possibilities. L. A.

Programs Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man; recording.
7:30 NBC, Ted Lewis and his Musical Clowns.
8:00 NBC, Weber and Fields.
8:15 NBC, Radiotron Varieties; soloists; dance orchestra.
8:30 Chevrolet Chronicles: recording.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
5:30 Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Betty Cole and Phil McLaughlin, popular songs.
6:00 Time; weather; Bookman; Review.
6:15 Piano Duo.
6:30 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Foursome Quartet.
7:45 Harriette Eikind, violinist.
8:00 "Cape Cod and the Islands," Congressman Charles L. Clifford.
8:15 Kibbe Crusaders.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Dance program.
9:30 Domino Orchestra; Howard Lanin, director.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" skit.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em" sketch.
10:45 Temperature; Radio Billboard.
10:50 Louie's Hungry Five: Skit.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:30 RKO Review.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greeter Gang.
5:25 Show Tunes; orchestra.
5:30 "Merry-Go-Round"; orchestra.
5:45 "Saturday Nighters"; orchestra.
6:00 "Plantation Echoes."
6:30 "Sweethearts in Song."
6:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Armand Vecsey's Ritz-Carlton Hotel Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Baker Dance Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Wallace Silversmiths; Elsie Gordon, monologist; Josef Bonime's Orchestra; Ellis McDiarmid, flutist.
8:45 CBS, Mary Charles, soprano.
9:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
9:30 Radio party to Constance Cummings.
9:45 Organ recital Adrian O'Brien, soloist.
10:00 CBS, Tilden-Richards professional tennis match from Madison Square Garden.
10:45 CBS, Tony Cabooch, one man show.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
12:30 CBS, Nocturne; Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Organ recital; weather.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Soloist and organ.
7:00 Billy Dooley and his orchestra.
7:45 Studio program; time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:30 p. m.—CBS, Winegar's Orchestra.
5:45 CBS, Tony's Scrap Book.
6:00 CBS, Ted Husing's Sportslants.
6:30 Time; baseball; news; orchestra.
7:15 "Hawaiian Echoes."
7:30 "Getting the News While the Public Sleeps."
7:45 "Scandinavian Minutes."
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 CBS, Ben Alley, tenor; Ann Leaf, organist.
8:30 Talk, Mrs. Charles Geissler.
8:45 Vocal and piano.
9:00 La Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
9:30 Organ recital; Adrian O'Brien, soloist.
10:00 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
10:30 News; organ recital.
11:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, MAY 10

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South in Boston.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Piano recital.
1:30 NBC, "The Revolution," Deems Taylor; soloists; orchestra.
2:30 Juliette Houle, pianist.
2:45 Franklyn McManis, baritone.
3:00 NBC, Negro sketch, "Lady Alone."
3:30 NBC, Garden Party: Russian Symphonic Choir, Basil Kibalchich, director.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Pop Concert; Cleveland Symphony Orchestra; soloists; man's chorus.
7:00 Ann Elise, crooner.
7:15 Vocalists and piano.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Talk; popular vocal.
9:15 NBC, Maria Kurenko, coloratura soprano; Atwater Kent Orchestra, Josef Pasternack, conductor.
9:45 Iodent Club of the Air; sketch.
10:15 NBC, "The Trial of Aaron Burr."
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Announcements; news.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:45 a. m.—South Church, Springfield.
12:30 p. m.—Statler organ, Louis Weir.
12:45 "Short Story Writing."
1:00 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:00 NBC, Same as WEEI.
2:30 NBC, Ilo May Bailey, soprano; Lee Sims, pianist; orchestra.
3:00 "Heroic Days in Plymouth Colony," Dean Gleason L. Archer.
3:15 Boston Opera Chorus.
4:00 NBC, Williams Oilomatics: popular.
4:30 Ye Olde New England Choir.
4:45 NBC, Concert orchestra; soloist.
5:00 NBC, National Vespers.
6:00 Time; weather; talk; Review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Radio Luminaries: popular.
6:30 Aaron Keltjick's Orchestra.
6:45 Co-Eds: skit and music.
7:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee and His Connecticut Yankees.
7:30 The Larks Trio.
7:40 Louie's Hungry Five: skit.
7:45 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: Senator Borah of Idaho, speaker; sketches; orchestra.
9:15 Somno Melodies.
9:30 Einar Hanson, violinist.
9:45 NBC, Westinghouse Orchestra.
10:15 NBC, World Adventures With Floyd Gibbons.
10:30 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
11:00 Time; weather; Review; temperature.
11:15 NBC, Heel Hugger Quartet.
11:30 Adolphe Goebel, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Modern Brevities."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 Program from Braves Field.
6:00 Helen Barr; John Herrick; Earl Nelson, soloists; female trio; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Betty Smart, Ben Alley, soloists; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 "Amazing Facts."
7:30 CBS, The Gauchos.
7:45 Nightingales, female trio.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 Organ and soloist.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 Victor Herbert presentation.
9:00 CBS, Coty Playgirl, Irene Bordoni; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra; Edgar Guest, Muriel Kyle, soprano.
10:00 Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ; Paul Small, tenor.
10:30 CBS, "Fortune Builders"; Douglas Gilbert.
10:45 CBS, Theo Karle, tenor; orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Continental String Quartet.
11:30 CBS, Around the Samovar.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

3:30 p. m.—Rescue Society Service.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music.
7:30 Park Street Church service.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:00 m.—CBS, Jewish Art Program.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, International Broadcast; "Scotland," Sir Iain Colquhoun.
12:45 CBS, French Trio.
1:15 Voice and piano.
1:30 CBS, The Gypsy Trail.
2:00 CBS, "Poet's Gold"; readings and orchestra.
2:30 CBS, Ballad Hour: Soloists; orchestra.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour, with Toscha Seidel, violinist.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour: Mixed quartet; orchestra.
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, "Pastorale"; soloists; quartet; orchestra.

VICTORIA WELCOMES AMERICAN PUBLICITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Restrictions on American newsreel photographers entering Canada to make pictures here are the subject of strong protests from Victoria business organizations to the Federal Government. The Government's new regulations, forcing the payment of duty on motion-picture cameras every time they enter this country will prevent Canadian cities from receiving valuable motion-picture publicity, it is felt here.

The matter was brought to the fore by the inability of American camera men to come here to make pictures of the arrival of the King of Siam on his way to the United States.

Antennas Under One Inch

Small Beginnings and Big Results

By Col. H. G. Kennard

LONDON

FIRST commercial application of the ultrashort radio waves below one meter was made March 31, when two-way pure telephone speech passed for about two hours between France and England. This was effected by new equipment which has been developed by the International Telephone and Telegraph Laboratories of London in coöperation with the laboratories of Le Matériel Téléphonique in Paris.

It is fair to say that up to that time, although a certain number of experimenters had already succeeded in generating and utilizing oscillations of such wavelengths, nothing beyond laboratory results had been achieved. The demonstration which took place between the two huts on the cliffs above Dover and a similar pair near Cape Gris Nez in France, both as to distance covered and results obtained, indicates that the range of wavelengths between 10 and 100 centimeters is ripe for commercial use. The two-way radiotelephone circuit (using a wavelength of 18 cm.) was noteworthy for the quality of the speech received; not only was it well up to the standard of a high quality telephone circuit, but it showed no signs of being affected by fading, a disability from which waves of this frequency are apparently immune.

The writer spoke, as well as "listening in" to the conversation of others.

These waves of under one meter wavelength have been called "micro-rays" and present many striking features. Their extremely short wavelength permits the use of electro-optical devices more usually associated with light, such as reflectors or refractors, and, in addition, most diminutive antennæ systems. Also, like light, it is necessary that there be nearly optical visibility between transmitter and receiver. Fog, rain, daylight or night, however, do not materially interfere with the propagation of the waves.

The transmitting and receiving stations for the demonstration were housed each in a little wooden hut about 100 yards apart. The outgoing signals are applied to what is called a "micro-radion" tube in which high frequency oscillations are generated of some 1,600,000,000 per second. A short transmission line connects the micro-radion tube to the antenna system, here called the "doublet" which is about 2 cm. in length (under one inch). The doublet is situated at the focus of a paraboloidal reflector some 10 feet in diameter which concentrates the radiated waves into a small solid beam accurately directed toward the distant receiver.

In order to increase the efficiency of the system by the prevention of radiation other than in the required direction, a hemispherical reflector is placed at the opposite side of the doublet to the paraboloidal reflector with the doublet as its center. This serves to collect all the radiation propagated in a forward direction and to reflect it back again toward the source. It is estimated that the gain in using the hemispherical reflector adds one-seventh to the conservation of energy gained by the use of the larger paraboloidal reflector.

The power used on the occasion of the demonstration was in the order of half a watt. To avoid coupling, the receiver is situated about 80 yards from the transmitter at each end. The same wavelength is used for both sending and receiving.

A simple calculation will show that the range of frequencies available in the waveband from 10 to 100 cms. is some nine times as great as that in the band hitherto used in radio. Added to this is the fact that the radiations can be easily and cheaply concentrated into a small, solid beam. Although mutual visibility between the stations is necessary, this will not prevent long-distance working. The same thing has long been done with long-distance signalling with the heliograph.

The frequency band available will allow of a very large number of permanent and continuous channels between the same places without mutual interference, while the directional properties and comparatively short range of the waves will make possible the use of the same frequencies over other routes. A further important use will be for television, the development of which is hampered at the present time by the very large frequency range required for satisfactory definition of the object transmitted. The micro-ray system should make it possible to allocate as wide a band as is necessary for television without causing any other congestion.

For navigation purposes, radio beacons and ship-to-ship communication, the small size of the equipment would enable easy use to be made of its directional properties.

Flying Ladies

One Way to Get an Assorted Wardrobe Is Told

London

PERHAPS the most noteworthy fact about Mrs. Victor Bruce's 20,000-mile flight from London to Tokyo and, afterward, across the United States, is that she has effectively demonstrated once again that women can fly as well as men. Lady Bailey, Lady Heath, Amy Johnson, Winifred Spooner, have all shown what skill and determination can do, as have many more on the other side of the Atlantic. Mrs. Bruce qualified for her Air Ministry private pilot's license only two months before setting out on her adventurous journey. Her actual flying experience was only 40 hours.

When Mrs. Bruce returned she had been away for about 20 weeks; she had crashed and had been lost in the desert on the Persian Gulf and had actually started to walk the 50 miles to Jask when she was found asleep in a date-palm grove by a search party; flying across the Siamese jungle she stampeded a herd of elephants; she had flown across the Yellow Sea. She arrived back in London wearing the highest Japanese decoration for aviation, never before given to a foreigner, and the Order of the Million Elephants and the White Umbrella given to her by the Governor of Hanoi in French Indo-China; and, as she said when she alighted at the Croydon airdrome, the clothes she had on came from all over the world: her jumper from Hong Kong, her skirt from Shanghai, her shoes from Vancouver, and her hand-painted lingerie was a gift from Chinese ladies in Amoy. She had averaged 500 miles a day, fast enough to keep up with the moon, so that she always seemed to be arriving at places when it was full moon.

SIMMS PETROLEUM LOSS

Simms Petroleum Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $190,376 after interest, taxes, drilling costs, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with net loss of $37,554 in the first quarter of 1930.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis.
"CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
"NBC": "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA," "To KOH": when following above, indicates western limit of network.
"-T": coast to coast network.
Call letters given single station programs.
Time: p. m., eastern daylight saving, unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, MAY 11

Soloist and Orchestra

Soloist; concert orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor (WJZ Chain to WLS, WENR). Roxy Program. 7:45.

Lucrezia Bori, soprano; concert orchestra (Simmons—CBS—T). Metropolitan Opera singer. 8:30.

All-Tchaikovsky Program (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). Lucile Brightman and John Priebe, soprano and tenor duet; Rochester Civic Orchestra. 10.

Vocal and Instrumental

Male quartet; Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, director (A. & P.—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Varied hour. 8:30.

Lois Bennet, soprano; **Brigadiers Quartet**; **Frank Black's Orchestra** (General Motors—WEAF—T). Featuring Friml operetta group. 9:30.

Rhythmic Music

Ohman and Arden, piano duo; male trio; novelty orchestra (General Mills—KJZ—T). Gold Medal Express. 8:30.

Roy Barry and his orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). Half hour medley program. 9.

Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Bradford Browne, master of ceremonies; male trio (Fleischman—CBS—T). Cuban and Viennese specialties. 9.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; soprano soloist (CBS—T). 10.

Vaughn De Leath, contralto; **Symphonic Rhythm Makers** (WEAF Chain to WDAF, Kansas City). 10:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10. 7.

Real Folks (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 9:30.

Adventures of Sherlock Holmes (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 10. Repeated for NBC Pacific. 8.

Empire Builders (Great Northern—WJZ—T). 10:30.

Recitals

Phil Cook, monologist (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Archer Gibson, concert organist (WEAF Chain). First of twice weekly series by the private organist to many an American millionaire. 7:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain to KSD, St. Louis). 6.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to WENR, Chicago). 11.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to KDKA, Pittsburgh, 11; WGAR to KYW, 10:15, 1

"The International Drug Problem" (WEAF—T). James G. McDonald. 7:15.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Frank W. Asper, organist (WJZ—T). 6:15.

Recorded Program

"Chronicles" (Chevrolet—single stations). Frazier Hunt in Russia in 1919.

Daytime Programs

"Piano Moods" (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Ilo May Bailey, soprano; Lee Sims, pianist. 11:30 a. m.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Spring crop conditions summary. 1:30.

Hotel New Yorker Concert Ensemble (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). 1:30.

Women's Radio Review (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Vincent Lopez and his orchestra, vocal soloists, features of special interest to women. 3.

Chicago Serenade (WJZ Chain to WMC, Memphis). Orchestral. 3:30.

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 4

The Book Reporter (WJZ Chain). Clifton Fadiman presents Miss Vicki Baum, author of "Grand Hotel." 4:30.

Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland). 5:30.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Early Birds."
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:10 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, Jean Carroll.
11:15 a. m.—NBC Household Institute.
12:10 p. m.—NBC, On Wings of Song.
12:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Barclay Orchestra.
3:00 to 5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Need of Business History Stressed

Business history, its influence on modern methods and conditions, was discussed Friday at the Harvard School of Business Administration, in a joint luncheon with the Business Historical Society. The purpose of the meeting was to bring together those persons most active in collecting facts of business history, a subject in which people are just beginning to show interest.

N. S. Gras, professor of business history at the Harvard school, presided. He expressed the opinion that better methods of preserving records pertaining to the way in which profits are made will result in more complete knowledge and full records of business progress. "Harvard Business School," he said, "is the greatest historical institution in the United States in so far as its collection of business material is concerned, and the school has already spent more than $1,000,000 for this purpose.

"In order to teach business history it is necessary to go back to the twelfth century, and one may ask why this is necessary. The answer is that one must trace the history of business from its very beginnings. The attitude of the church in that day toward the money lender for instance is comparable with the present-day attitude the Government sometimes takes toward business."

Papers were also presented by Sterling Popple and Professor Isaacs of Harvard, Charles C. Eaton of Taunton, and R. W. G. Vail, librarian of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester.

CHILDREN'S PENNIES PILE UP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—Since the introduction of the penny-bank system into the public schools of Edmonton a year ago, 3721 school children have started to save systematically, and the pennies are now piling up steadily in the bank. Through these banks, the sum of $20,000 has been saved in a year by these 3721 pupils.

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COLLEGE SURVEY PUTS COST OF AGE AID AT $4,141,200

Simmons Students Make Investigation on Basis of $8 a Week

How much will it cost to administer the Old Age Assistance Act of Massachusetts, and from what sources is the money to be derived?

As July 1 approaches—the date on which the law is scheduled to go into effect—these questions agitate the legislators on Beacon Hill. Meanwhile, two Simmons College research students, Miss Freyda Peck and Miss Ruth Korteling, have completed a study of the subject that included living on $8 a week each, under the conditions encountered by many for whom the act was adopted. Miss Peck is a fellow in the research department of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

The girls rented a three-room apartment in a congested area for $25 a month. They found most difficulty in stretching their food allowance over the week, but finished their experiment with no deficit.

In addition to putting themselves in the place of those they were studying, the girls visited 228 persons now receiving aid from the Boston Overseers.

"Close studying of this group," writes Miss Freyda Peck in her report, "permitted various estimates and conclusions to be made concerning the needs and cost of maintaining those who are dependent in old age."

$8 a Week as Basis

With $8 per week as a per capita basis, the report estimates that the cost involved in carrying out the present law, exclusive of expenses of administration, would amount to $4,141,200. The weekly rate is in accord with the estimates of Francis Bardwell, state inspector of infirmaries, who has just been appointed to administer the act, and Richard K. Conant, state commissioner of the Department of Public Welfare.

"An estimate of the probable number of persons who will qualify and the cost of their assistance," the report continues, "may be made with the help of the ratio of applicants to population in New York State, the justification being that the New York law, which became effective on Jan. 1, 1931, closely resembles the one of Massachusetts.

"Three per cent of the New York population, amounting to 37,590 aged persons, applied. Of this number, 20,492 investigations were made before the end of January, 1931, resulting in the rejection of 4466, or 22 per cent; and the acceptance of the remainder for pensions.

Provides Only for Citizens

"On this basis, keeping the age requirement at 70 or over, as it is in New York, Massachusetts will have 9950 applicants eligible under the law as it now stands. If the age requirement is lowered to 65, the cost will rise to $5,489,120, and if to 60, $6,851,520."

The report points out the tendency of relief agencies to grant more to citizens than non-citizens.

"The Massachusetts Old Age Assistance Law," it continues, "provides only for citizens. About one out of every five of those visited do not meet this requirement. In February, 1927, the citizens received an average grant of $17.59 per month, that being their lowest allowance as contrasted with $12.95 granted to non-citizens in September of the same year.

"The Boston Overseers were not the only source of relief for all these aged men and women; about 50 per cent of them received other financial assistance. The most frequent supplementary weekly allowance was between $2 and $3; this was given in about one out of every four cases. Two of every three aged persons assisted by private charities were women.

"There is another kind of aid which these people have been receiving besides the financial, in the form of fuel, groceries and other supplies. A number of families received baskets weekly from the Howard Benevolent Society."

The report is expected to help officials in working out details of administering the new law.

Age Beneficiaries To Be Aided in Homes

Persons benefiting under the Massachusetts Old-Age Assistance Act after July 1 will be aided in their own homes so far as possible, it is announced by Francis Bardwell, newly appointed superintendent in charge of administering the act.

This statement was contained in a list of policies adopted by Richard K. Conant, commissioner of public welfare, and an advisory board.

When it is not possible for recipients of aid to live at home, they are to have hired lodgings and be visited regularly by social service workers, the announcement continues. The aid is to be distributed by cities and towns through local bureaus of old-age assistance. Only residents of the State for 20 years are eligible, but a total of 24 months' absence from the State in that time is allowed.

In determining amounts to be given applicants, each case is to be analyzed individually. Income of relatives will be taken into consideration.

"The department will approve aid," the statement adds, "to an applicant who has an equity not exceeding $1500 in real estate upon which the applicant resides, provided that the assessed valuation is not so great that the carrying charges on the property make it exceed a reasonable rental.

"The department will, in general, approve aid to an applicant who has funds either in the form of cash or securities or other property readily liquidated amounting to not more than $300. The amount of insurance should be taken into consideration in determining what is a reasonable amount of cash that a person should be allowed to keep in the bank.

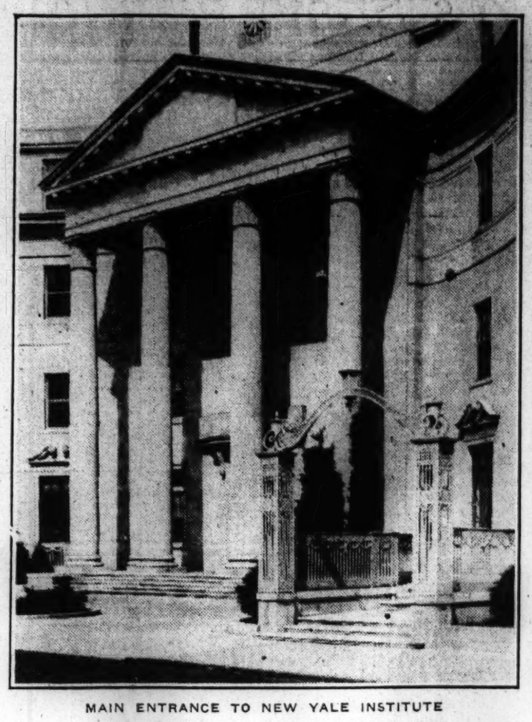
"An applicant may undertake to reimburse the city and State for a portion of the aid granted by giving a second mortgage on his real estate without interest. Exception: This policy should not be construed to prevent a person who is on the waiting list of a private charitable home from keeping on deposit sufficient funds to cover the minimum admission fee."

MOTOR LICENSE TEST REVISED

The set of questions asked of applicants for automobile drivers' licenses has been revised, it has been announced by the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles. The number of questions has been reduced from 83 to 75. New automobile laws regarding changes in speed in certain zones have called for revisions. Questions regarding penalties have been removed from the examinations but have been printed in supplementary form for the benefit of all motorists.

In addition to the questions and answers, general information has been included. Definitions regarding the right-of-way, speed in settled districts and similar pointers for safe driving have been re-worded and simplified.

Dedicated to Human Relations



MAIN ENTRANCE TO NEW YALE INSTITUTE

NEW METHODS OF EDUCATION ARE ADVOCATED

Dr. Wilbur Tells Human Relations Institute to Blaze New Trails

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 9—Control of the forces loosed by human ingenuity depends upon educating individuals in ways not yet discovered, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, declared here today at the dedication and formal opening of the Institute of Human Relations, Yale University.

The institute, Dr. Wilbur asserted, should blaze new trails toward evolving an education geared to the changing demands of the future.

Established on a foundation of $7,500,000, the institute is designed to serve as a clearing house and research center on problems of human behavior. Speakers besides Dr. Wilbur were James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University; George E. Vincent, former president of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Wilbur L. Cross, Governor of Connecticut.

"The present state of the industrial and financial structure of American civilization," Dr. Wilbur said in his address, "has brought us up short, with eyes staring into a future which evidently cannot be controlled by traditions, old forms of thinking, the use of aphorisms, or catchwords. Our accumulated knowledge has made it possible for men to do things at such a rate and of such extent and volume that we find ourselves baffled by our own productions.

"Conquering the unknown through research has brought us into a world of new facts, the practical use of which has given us a new social world to master.

"We have relied on the schools to give our nation strength and stability. Our educational institutions have drawn on the initiative, volunteer spirit and generosity of a vigorous continental people. Now we find that education cannot be thought of as a monopoly of schools and books. We find that human conduct and success are based on training, on certain developed disciplines of the mind and body, and on understanding.

"In trying to handle the vast fund of knowledge gathered by ardent workers in every old and new domain, we have used boxlike devices in which we could pigeonhole subjects, professors, teachers and students. This was a comfortable method in simpler days. Now it hangs over us with a discouraging rigidity. The need of more unity in education is clear.

"There is a vogue for new procedures, some of them like the commercial memory systems which load up the mind with a lot of things not worth remembering. We have the constant statement that we must teach our students to think. If we look at the subject frankly, I am convinced that we will have to admit that we are but a little way along the paths which we will eventually follow in the training of our youth. We are just beginning to sense some of the factors that play a part in the operations of the mind.

"Was there ever a more propitious time for the development by one of our great American universities of an Institute of Human Relations, such an institution bringing together representatives of all the allied fields concerned primarily with man and with society itself?

"The institute itself breaks down the old departmental barriers and goes to work at the human unit and the community as a unit from diverse standpoints. It permits the development of the most extreme specialization under some unity of command. It gives the hope that there will be presented through this coöperation a somewhat different picture than often reaches us in human knowledge.

"Education will inevitably be profoundly influenced by such facts as are gathered here."

CANADIAN MOVIES TO TEACH TEMPERANCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—Temperance education through the medium of motion pictures in Ontario schools will be undertaken by the Ontario Temperance Association. A 500-foot film showing the advantages of abstinence is being prepared. The picture will be interesting and the majority of scenes taken outdoors. The Ontario Department of Education has granted permission to show the picture in the schools.

"Ontario has over 500,000 boys and girls in the schools and nearly 500,000 men and women using liquor permits," stated E. P. Stewart, educational secretary. "Why waste a dollar on trying to educate the adult drinker to leave alcohol alone? It is a waste of money. Ontario has an army of boys and girls ready to follow sane leadership. These future citizens should have a fighting chance to meet the liquor enemy in fair and open battle."

Aliens Own Many Fishing Vessels

Nine per cent of all the marine products landed in the United States from the fishing grounds is brought in by American vessels owned by alien residents of this country, according to the survey of alien ownership and operation of fishing vessels taken by the United States Tariff Commission with coöperation of customs officials, coast guard and other federal branches.

The investigation in New England involved lengthy detail in reaching owners of the almost numberless fishing craft operating from many hamlets along the coast.

The survey is the first complete investigation of its kind ever made of the commercial fisheries of this country, it is said. It shows that foreign vessels lands about 2 per cent of the total fish receipts and about 89 per cent of the landings is by American vessels owned by citizens of the United States. Vessels included in the investigation numbered 21,546, of which 2025 or 9.4 per cent were owned by aliens and 19,521 or 90.6 per cent by citizens. Of the 2025 alien-owned vessels, 7 were foreign and 2018 American.

Total landings of fish amounted to 2,615,035,471 pounds of which 1,035,398,891 pounds or 39.6 per cent was landed from the high seas and 1,579,636,580 pounds or 60.4 per cent from territorial waters. Connecticut obtained 6 per cent of its supply from alien-owned vessels; Maine and Massachusetts 2 per cent; Hawaii 97 per cent; California 34 per cent, and Georgia 13 per cent.

Women's Club To Present Play

A one-act play entitled, "To be Dealt With Accordingly," offering an interpretation of interracial unity, will be presented by members of the Middlesex Women's Club of Lowell as one of the numerous features marking the three-day annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs which opens at the New Ocean House in Swampscott, Tuesday, May 19.

Among the speakers will be Prof. Sidney A. Gunn, who will discuss, "Racial Contributions to American Culture"; Lloyd A. Blanchard, executive secretary of the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety, speaking on "Law Observance," and Miss Marian C. Nichols who will speak on "First Steps in Citizenship Training."

On Tuesday evening the program will be given over entirely to a festival of choruses. More than 30 choral societies of women's clubs throughout the State will participate.

STUDENT GROUPS AT WELLESLEY TO STUDY ABROAD

College Sees in Practice Promotion of Cause of World Amity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLESLEY, Mass.—In the belief that only an intelligent appreciation of international problems can lead to world amity, Wellesley College will continue in its policy of sending a group of students to study abroad next year and will at the same time establish on its campus a "French House."

Crawford House will be the home of eight students who will speak French continually, and Miss Dorothy Dennis, assistant professor of French, will help them to create for themselves an atmosphere such as their classmates will be enjoying in France.

The students of junior rank who will spend next year in French universities are Miss Virginia Maxwell of Cincinnati, Miss Elizabeth Meader of East Greenwich, R. I., Miss Eleanor Herbert of Fall River, and Miss Olive Warden of Andover, Mass.

Contact with Germany will be established in this fashion for the first time next year. Six juniors will attend the University of Munich under the supervision of Professor and Frau von Klenze. They will leave on Aug. 15, and are not expected to return before the first of August, 1932. Their schedule will include three hours of intensive study in German conversation with a specially appointed tutor besides 12 hours of regular classroom work each week. They will receive credit as they pass the oral and written examinations at the end of each semester of each course. The system of marking these examinations will be adapted to American methods.

The six girls who will represent Wellesley are: Miss Martha Bowditch of Brookline, Miss Grace Obernanns of Erie, Pa.; Miss Marjorie Tooker, of Pelham Manor, N. Y.; Miss Mary Louise Hunter of McKeesport, Pa.; Miss Louise Rebman of Yonkers, N. Y., and Miss Emily Wetmore of Easton, Pa.

Although the Italian department will not be able to send any of its junior students for a year's work abroad, it will be represented in the summer courses at the University of Perugia. Miss Jeannette Byington of Washington, D. C., on the recommendation of the department, has received a fellowship from the Institute of International Education to study at Florence, following her graduation this June. She will concentrate on the modern Italian novel in her studies.

The Spanish department, which sent four students to study this year at the University of Madrid, will not be represented abroad this year because of the unsettled conditions in Spain.

OLD EXETER WEEKLY HOLDS CELEBRATION

EXETER, N. H., May 9 (AP)—The Exeter News Letter, one of New Hampshire's oldest weekly newspapers, observed its 100th anniversary today. The paper was established by Capt. John Sleeper, May 10, 1831.

The anniversary was celebrated at the Exeter Town Hall by a gathering of its editors and correspondents.

Captain Sleeper, a native of Tyngsboro, Mass., and a seafaring man, wrote several sea stories under the pen name Martingale Hawser. He conducted the paper for two years before going to Lowell, Mass., to establish the Lowell Mercantile Journal. He later went to Boston, where he took part in the establishment of the Boston Journal.

The News Letter was purchased in 1888 by John Templeton, its present owner.

Minneapolis Wins P.T.A. Convention

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 9—The board of managers of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers yesterday selected Minneapolis, Minn., as the 1932 convention city. Honolulu extended an invitation for the 1936 convention.

An invitation of the National Education Association to the National Congress of Teachers and Parents to hold a joint session to discuss rural life development and education was accepted by the board, the meeting to take place at Los Angeles in July. The board will ask local Parent Teachers' Associations to send delegates.

The board selected the following as members of the nominating committee for the biennial election of officers next May: J. W. Faust, New York; C. M. Hirst, Little Rock; Mrs. Harry Detwiler, Aurora, Ill.; Mrs. W. J. Hubbard, Milwaukee, and Mrs. George P. Meade, Gramercy, La.

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA

SEATTLE, May 9—Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company will open its first retail store in the Pacific northwest May 9 with complete establishment in downtown Seattle.

In Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, San Pedro, California, the Acousti-Celotex ceiling absorbs all disturbing reverberation. Architect, George A. Howard, Jr.

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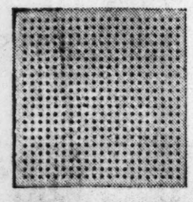

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Buyers From All Nations Flock to 'World's Show Window' at Great Paris Fair

FRANCE SHOWS ITS WARES IN BIG INDUSTRIES FAIR

World Control of Big Trade Events Begins Under League Auspices

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The Paris Fair, which opened this morning at the Porte de Versailles with a record number of exhibitors from many countries, comes within the jurisdiction of the new International Exposition Office. This office, the Bureau International des Expositions, has been inaugurated in Paris to prevent conflicts in dates and unnecessary duplication between the principal expositions and fairs of the world. Its establishment is the result of efforts made since 1912 by those who have sought to regularize the holding of fairs and expositions. Eleven countries have adhered to the International Convention, which serves as a constitution for the office. The administration is in the hands of a council, consisting of from one to three delegates from each of the interested countries, and the office is in charge of a director, M. Isaac, chief of the Expositions Office of the French Ministry of Commerce. The organization operates under the auspices of the League of Nations.

To regulate expositions and fairs in such a way as not to interfere with the rights of their organizers is a difficult task, but the International Expositions Office is finding a way to do this in accord with the International Convention of Nov. 22, 1928. It was the outcome of negotiations which were commenced as early as 1912, at a diplomatic conference in Berlin. The countries which have adhered to the convention are Albania, Germany, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, Morocco, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland and Tunisia. Other countries are likely to join.

The convention of 1928 deals with expositions, rather than fairs. One of its first objects is to prevent the holding of so many expositions that their primary purpose is defeated, either because not sufficient progress has been made in the interval between them in order to justify their being held, or because the expense of organizing and maintaining these exhibitions is so great as to unduly increase costs which they were originally designed to diminish.

Too Frequent Expositions Barred

In order to prevent expositions from being held too often, the convention provides that certain kinds of exhibitions shall not be held without sufficient interval of time elapsing between them. The convention distinguishes between special expositions and general expositions. As regard special exhibitions organized in different countries, the rule is laid down that no interval need elapse between them if they are of a different nature, but if they are of the same nature, they should not be held simultaneously.

Special expositions, even though of a different nature, should not be held within the same country without the lapse of a period of at least three months between them, and special expositions of the same nature without an interval of five years, although the lapse of three years might be sufficient if so short an interval is judged by the International Expositions Office, to be justified by the rapid evolution of some particular branch of production or manufacture. The office will not attempt, where it has been the custom to hold such expositions at an interval of less than five years, to oblige the organizers to alter their traditional procedure.

As regard general expositions, it is felt that those of the same nature held in different countries should not be held at an interval of less than four years, and those of different nature should not be held more frequently than every two years. Within the same country, it is thought that not more than one general exposition of any nature whatever should be held more often than every 10 years.

With respect to so-called universal expositions and general expositions which are featured by the construction of national pavilions, the convention has determined that they should not be held within the same country at an interval of less than 15 years, or in different countries more frequently than every six years.

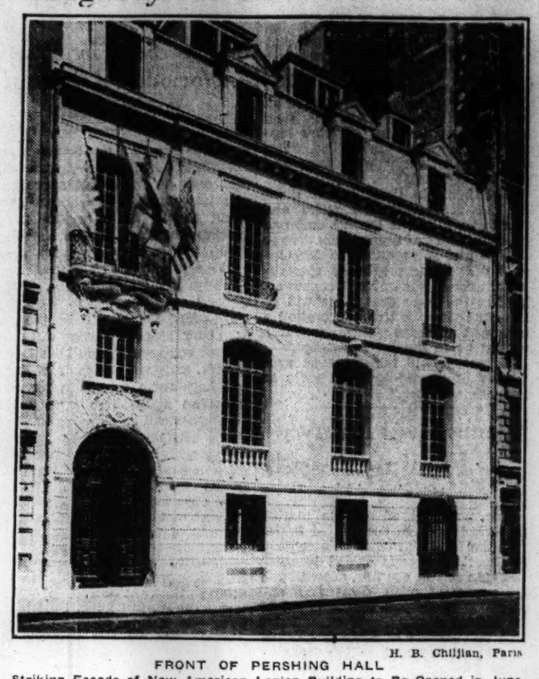
Expositions to Be Registered

It is agreed by countries adhering to the convention that they will not take part in any exposition unless it has been registered with the International Expositions Office formed for this purpose. The convention enumerates the obligations to be fulfilled by the country in which the exposition is to be held.

Subscribers to the convention feel that it will prevent an unwarranted and unproductive waste of time and energy in organizing and maintaining the expositions which come within the range of the convention. Fairs are of a more strictly commercial and less ambitious character than expositions. A special committee, named at the diplomatic conference of 1928, is still at work on the proper regulations to be established for fairs. It expects to present a draft resolution next October. It hopes to draw up a scheme which will guarantee the liberty of any organization which desires to hold fairs or salons, while at the same time confiding to the International Expositions Office the duty of recommending those exhibitions which give promise of being of the greatest general utility.

Paris has been chosen as the permanent headquarters of the International Expositions Office.

Doughboys' Home in Heart of Paris



H. B. Chiljian, Paris

FRONT OF PERSHING HALL
Striking Façade of New American Legion Building to Be Opened in June.

PERSHING HALL TO BE AMERICAN CENTER IN PARIS

New Legion Headquarters, to Open in June, Called Second U. S. Embassy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—American ex-service men who visit France this summer will find the American Legion Building, Pershing Hall, finished and ready to serve as their headquarters. Formal opening of the building in June marks the culmination of several years' work which was begun in September, 1927, "as a lasting monument in the land where the American Legion had its birth."

The white stone structure at 49 Rue Pierre Charron is a fitting memorial to American participation in the World War. It consists of club rooms for Legion members, a large assembly hall, library, and numerous rooms established as memorials by American individuals or organizations.

A campaign for funds, carried out in March, 1928, among Americans in France, resulted in the purchase of this property, and has since been followed by a private appeal to organizations in the United States which served as auxiliaries with or were interested in the American Expeditionary Force, together with patriotic and public-spirited individuals.

Substantial contributions were made, in the form of memorial rooms, by the American Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Marine Corps, and the National Guard Association of the United States.

Fraternal orders also responded to the call for funds. The National Council of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks subscribed the large amount necessary for an assembly hall which is known as "Elks Memorial Hall," in memory of more than 70,000 members of the order who served in the World War. The Loyal Order of Moose also pledged funds for a memorial room, and a committee of prominent American women are engaged in raising the necessary funds for the representation of American women in the war. The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York contributed a memorial and other Grand Lodges are expected to follow this example.

The largest single donation toward Pershing Hall came from a committee in Cleveland and Wellington, O. This made possible a magnificent salon in memory of the former American Ambassador to France, Myron T. Herrick, who once spoke of the proposed Legion building as the "second American Embassy in France." The National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution have likewise installed a room, and the American Medical Association has pledged itself to a similar contribution.

Among the universities which have contributed or pledged memorial tablets to be unveiled in Pershing Hall are Princeton, Harvard, Yale and the University of Virginia.

The top floor is equipped with a standard squash racquet court, where other indoor games such as deck tennis may be played, and with a small but complete gymnasium fitted with shower baths.

An information bureau which provides visitors with information concerning hotels and travel facilities and looks after their mail is a feature of the building.

Portraits of General Pershing and Marshal Foch have been commissioned for hanging in the army room. Marshal Foch was an honorary commander of the American Legion. A painting of the United States battle fleet being reviewed by President Roosevelt aboard the yacht Mayflower after the fleet returned from the Pacific has been presented to Pershing Hall by W. J. Thomas of the American Express Company.

At the recent annual meeting of the shareholders of the American Legion Building of Paris, Inc., five directors whose terms expired this year were unanimously reëlected to serve until 1934. They are Col. Francis E. Drake, Laurence V. Benét, James L. McCann, Samuel P. Bailey and Dean Frederick W. Beekman, who is chaplain of the Legion for the Department of France. William A. Clark Jr., son of the former Senator from Montana, was also elected a director. Other members of the board are General Pershing, Alphonse Gaulin, Edmond L. Gros, William N. Taylor, William S. Hogan, Julian M. Thomas, Albert B. Cudebec, Stephen S. Slapka and Benjamin H. Conner.

Pershing Hall is conveniently situated about midway between the Champs Elysées and the present American Embassy Chancellery in the Rue de Chaillot.

Keeps Air Liners to Their Routes

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RADIO BEACON KEEPS AIR LINER ON DIRECT ROUTE

Channel Fogs Will Make No Difference to Pilot of Dover-Paris Plane

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—A broad, straight avenue through space which no properly equipped air liner can miss has been constructed between Paris and Dover by means of a radio beacon at Abbéville (near Amiens), France. Two wireless transmitters situated a short distance apart send out, one a continuous "F" and the other a continuous "L" in Morse code. A receiving instrument aboard the air liner, so long as it stays on the direct Paris-Dover route, emits a buzzing sound caused by simultaneous reception of the two signals. As soon as the plane deviates from the route on one side it picks up only the "F", and a corresponding deviation in the opposite direction brings in only the "L". The pilot is thus enabled, regardless of fog or darkness, to steer an undeviating and direct course.

The beacon has been established by the French Air Ministry, and has undergone tests by planes of the Air Union line. The need of a compass is entirely eliminated. The maximum error in calculation which a pilot can make even at Paris, which is 80 miles from the beacon, is only one mile. Although planes flying in both directions are piloted along the same route, they fly at very different levels and danger of collision is thus eliminated.

The beacon was installed by the Société Française Radio-Electrique under the direction of the Aeronautical Technical Service of the Air Ministry. It can be operated by a non-expert staff. All controls have been made automatic and safety devices have been multiplied. The Abbéville installation is devised to be fed with current from the local electricity supply. In case of a breakdown in the local supply, a petrol engine replaces the three-phase current motor. The aerials consist of two triangular vertical loops placed in two perpendicular planes, each being supported by a tower 45 meters (148 feet) high. The wavelength is from 950 to 1050 meters, which is the range regularly allotted to wireless beacons by the International Washington Convention of 1927. The range of the beacon is 180 miles.

Joel Barlow, American Soldier-Poet in Revolutionary Paris, Has Exhibit

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

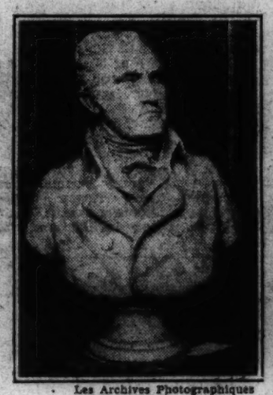
PARIS—A notable feature of this year's Paris Exhibition will be the honor paid to the memory of Americans who, while of secondary importance in the eyes of the historians, yet earned distinction in the France of long ago. One of these was Joel Barlow, American Minister to France in 1811-12, friend of Tom Paine and the inventor Robert Fulton, whose varied career is summoned from oblivion by an exhibit at the American Library, Paris.

A Puritan, a poet, and a man of peace, Barlow spent his days in the midst of wars. He spent his youth in fighting the British, witnessed the turbulent excesses of the French Revolution, spent two years in Algeria trying to liberate American seamen taken captives by the Barbary pirates, and closed his career in a vain effort to discuss a commercial treaty with Napoleon during the chaotic retreat from Moscow. He passed away in the Polish village of Zarnowicz, while the Emperor's troops straggled past pursued by avenging Cossacks.

A portrait of Barlow by Robert Fulton, of steamboat fame, recalls that Fulton was an artist, as well as an inventor. An enormous volume comprising part of Barlow's endless epic poem entitled "The Vision of Columbus" or "The Columbiad," proves that good printing was to be had in Philadelphia a century and a quarter ago, and that Barlow must have been a salesman, among his other roles, since Louis XVI, to whom the work was dedicated, actually subscribed for 25 copies.

Barlow was certainly a man of considerable business acumen—he amassed a fortune in land speculation in France in the opening years of the nineteenth century—but his ventures were not unfiormly successful, for the Scioto (Ohio) Company, whose agent in France he was, could hardly be described as a going concern.

A large number of interesting mementoes of this "Puritan adventurer,"



Les Archives Photographiques

JOEL BARLOW
American Minister to France in 1811, Whose Little-Known Activities Are Recalled in an Exhibit at the American Library in Paris.

as Bernard Fay calls him, have been brought together from many sources, notably from the Museum of Franco-American Coöperation at Blérancourt, the Houdon Museum of Versailles, the H. C. Wallace Collection of the American Embassy, the French Foreign Office, the Bibliothèque Nationale and the private collection of Col. Samuel Barlow of New York.

One of the most peaceful periods in Barlow's career came in 1805, when he returned from France to Washington, built a mansion which he called Calorama, and "took a leading place among the intellectuals of the capital." His championship of revolutionary doctrines in France resulted in his being made a citizen of the Republic.

SCHOOLS IN SUBURBS URGED BY EDUCATORS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—The building of schools on the outskirts of cities, instead of in the center, in order to make possible outdoor school classes, is to be recommended to all governments and school authorities as a result of decisions made at the recent congress in Antwerp of educators interested in outdoor schools. Educators from 17 countries, including Britain, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Holland and Rumania, were present.

The congress recommended that pupils should be taken gratuitously, or at very small fares, to the more outlying schools. A resolution was passed that each country ought to have a national committee to do propaganda work for outdoor schools and that these committees should be affiliated with an international committee.

TWIN FAIRS IN PARIS GET VAST CROWDS

(Continued from Page 1)

lighting, leather work, jewelry, bronzes, decorative novelties, and the vast range of items to which are given the name of "articles de Paris." Many French manufacturers wait for the Paris Fair each year to exhibit their latest models and thus establish the fashion in their particular line for the year to come.

Admirers of modern style in house furnishings are presented with many new examples at the Paris Fair. The skill which French craftsmen have shown in building furniture that is comfortable and artistic without being too grotesque attracts designers from many other countries. The modern style of furnishing is especially adapted to offices, and a special section is devoted to up-to-date furnishings and equipment for commercial and industrial establishments. Although perhaps not so typically French, the sections devoted to industrial machinery and building materials nevertheless form a large and important group of exhibits. The building section, which covers more than eight acres, looks rather like a small city in course of construction.

About 100 stands are devoted to toys. Many manufacturers take this opportunity to show novelties in the form of models and receive the advice and suggestions of buyers before proceeding to manufacture them in large quantities. The Paris Fair comes at a convenient season of the year for the toy industry, which usually devotes the months of March and April to designing and then concentrates upon manufacture up to the end of the year.

Passports Dispensed With

Some indication of the wide range of exhibits can be obtained from a partial enumeration of industries to which special sections are devoted. These include, in addition to the sections already mentioned, agricultural machinery, fertilizers, foodstuffs, millinery, sporting goods, rubber, postal cards, heating, boots and shoes, cutlery, hides and leather, electricity, hardware, clothing, printing, advertising, office machinery, kitchen ware, fashions, music stationery, wall paper, perfumery, photography, chemicals, and many others.

Many foreign visitors to the Paris Fair profit by the special regulations which permit citizens of other countries to visit France without passports and visas throughout the duration of the Colonial Exposition, from May to October inclusive.

Special rates amounting to as much as 50 per cent reduction on the usual fares are offered on the principal French air and railway systems, and by some foreign railways, to exhibitors and buyers at the Paris Fair.

Special customs arrangements and freight charges have also been instituted to facilitate shipment of samples to the fair and their return to their place of manufacture.

The remarkable growth which the fair has experienced since its foundation in 1904 is indicated by the fact that in 1904 there were 497 exhibitors. In 1930, 7500.

In 1930, more than 2,000,000 people visited the fair grounds. An even greater number is expected this year before the fair closes its gates on May 25.

A feature of last year's fair which is to be continued this year was the reception offered by the administration to eminent officials from other countries. Official welcomes were extended by Giuseppe Bottai, Italian Minister of Expositions; Henri Heyman, Belgian Minister of National Economy; M. Michalacopoulos, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece, to delegates of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce led by its president, Herr Von Mendelssohn, to members of the Norwegian Association of Engineers, of the Berlin Furniture Manufacturers' Association, and to representatives of the municipalities of Brussels, Lisbon, Vigo and other cities.

Inventors' Competition

The Paris Fair is held under the auspices of an executive council presided over by the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris and composed of representatives of that Chamber, of the Municipal Council of Paris, of the Council General of the Department of the Seine, and of the principal trade and professional associations of France. It receives grants of money from the Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal Council and the Council General.

A feature of each year's exposition is an international inventors' competition, for which a large number of cash prizes and diplomas are awarded. Last year, the first prize of 2000 francs ($80) and a diploma of honor was awarded to M. Couade of Paris, for a motion picture machine designed for use in the home. The second prize of 1500 francs and a gold medal was awarded to Lucien Mulot of Paris, for a precision instrument capable of measuring 1-1000 of a millimeter.

Another contest which always evokes much enthusiasm is the competition for the best catalogue published in a foreign language. Last year's first prize of 4000 francs was awarded to the Etablissements Sculfort-Fockedey, Vautier et Cie, at Maubeuge (Nord), machine tool makers. Prizes of 3000 francs each were awarded to the Citroën and Delage companies, motor-car manufacturers.

The Parc des Expositions at the Porte de Versailles, where the Paris Fair is held, has been gradually extended to include no less than 400,000 square meters. Vast covered exhibition halls with a floor space of 100,000 square meters have been erected, but the demand for space usually exceeds the available accommodation.

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Trade Slump Fails to Check Great Display of French Commercial Enterprise

PARIS TO ROUTE BOAT TRAINS TO NEW TERMINAL

Gare St.-Lazare, Historic Welcomer of Tourists, to Get Mainly Commuters

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—American visitors to Paris who have been accustomed to arrive by boat train at the Saint-Lazare station will find themselves disembarking at the new Gare Montparnasse, far away on the left bank, when the State Railways have had time to carry out their ambitious reorganization program. To the transatlantic voyager, it will probably matter little whether he lands at Saint-Lazare or Montparnasse, so long as he finds himself in Paris. But to the French public in general, the important transformations now being commenced are of immediate concern. The plans have passed through their preliminary stages, have received official approval, and have now arrived at the point where steps are being taken to finance them.

Residents of the large suburban areas, which have sprung up around Paris in recent years are specially concerned with these extensive changes, because they have been necessitated principally by the enormous growth in suburban traffic. This has made it imperative for the Gare Saint-Lazare to be devoted almost exclusively to suburban lines, and the Montparnasse station will have to be greatly enlarged in order to handle both the main line services and the suburban traffic which converge there.

The present plan of reorganization has been arrived at only after several afternative schemes were rejected. Raoul Dautry, director-general of the State Railways, preferred a project which would have routed boat trains into the Invalides station, but when this scheme was overruled by the authorities, he presented the present project to the Municipal Council.

Plans for Financing

The State Railways have drawn up a financial proposal which would insure the necessary revenue for these extensive undertakings and spread the burden of their cost over a period of 40 years. The total cost is about 1,000,000,000 francs ($40,000,000). Sixty per cent of the expense would be borne by the city of Paris and the balance by the French State Railways.

The State Railways are asking the Ministry of Public Works to approve a system of local supertaxes on all tickets sold on its suburban lines. This would yield the necessary revenue. Although small in themselves, the cumulative effect of these charges is great, and protests are being made by associations of suburban ticket holders against the proposed increase in charges.

The most important single work in the whole propect of reorganization and reconstruction is the rebuilding of the Montparnasse station. The present station is to be razed and the space it occupies converted into a public square. The new station, on the Avenue du Maine, will have two principal levels. The ground floor will be restricted to suburban trains, all electrically operated. The upper level will accommodate traffic on the main lines, including boat trains from Cherbourg and Le Havre. Thus, suburban traffic will not interfere with main line and transatlantic traffic. This interference is the principal defect of the present arrangements at Saint-Lazare. The latter station will be devoted almost entirely to suburban trains, although trains from London by way of Le Havre and Dieppe will continue to be received there.

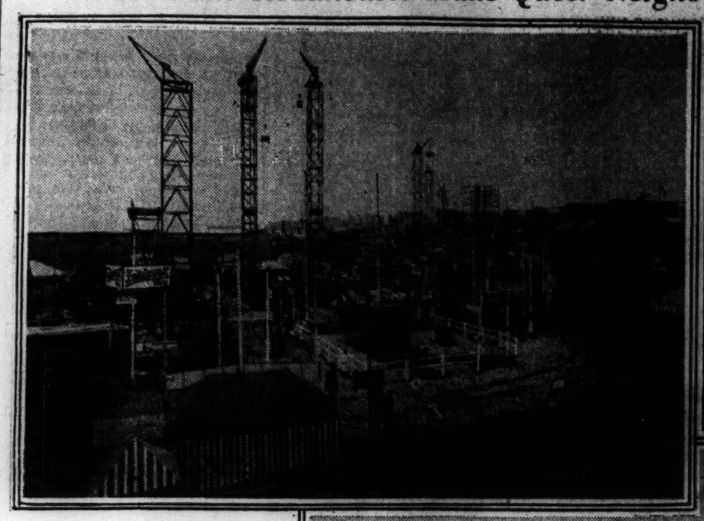
New Equipment Ordered

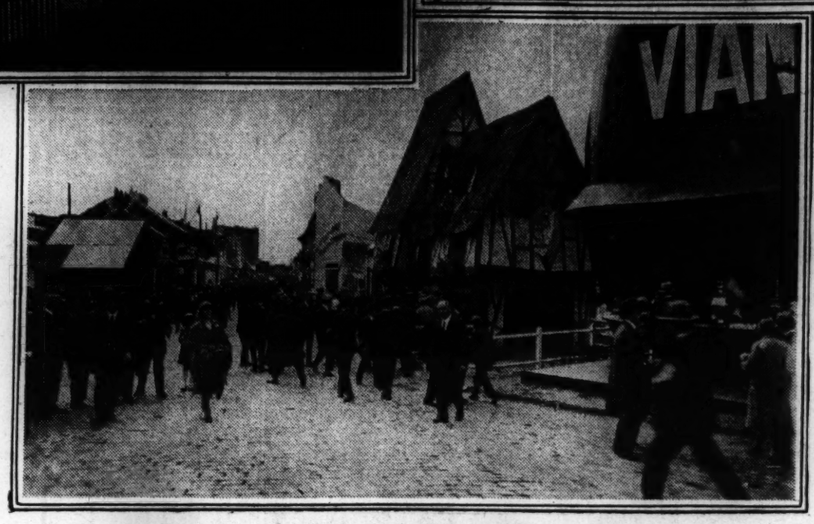
Other features of the general reorganization on the State Railways will include a new freight station at Vaugirard, and gradual installation of new permanent way and signals between Paris and Le Havre and between Paris and Cherbourg. New equipment recently ordered with a view to improving the efficiency and comfort of service on these lines includes 750 passenger cars for main lines and 410 for suburban services, 6500 freight cars, 21 locomotives for passenger trains and 10 for freight trains, and 40 electric locomotives for suburban lines.

One of the features in this scheme which appeals to the Paris Municipal Council is the abandonment by the State Railways of their option on 82,000 square meters (203 acres) of land at Issy-les-Moulineaux, which can now be used for the construction of workmen's dwellings to replace old and unwholesome blocks of buildings in Paris which have been condemned and are being razed. Construction of the new freight station at Vaugirard will also place at the disposal of the municipal authorities large areas on the site of the old fortifications which have hitherto been held in reserve by the State Railways in view of their possible utilization for other purposes. The new freight station will also do away with the transport of coal to the stations of Champs-de-Mars and Grenelle. The latter are situated in areas which are being improved as residential districts and their utilization as coal stations has long been distasteful to residents of these areas.

The State Railways handle about half the suburban traffic of Paris. Seven out of ten of their passengers are "banlieusards."

Old-Time Roadhouses Make Queer Neighbors for Modern Contraptions in Paris Fair





Upper Left (Gerschel, Paris)—Stretching Skyward in the Public Works Section. Upper Right (Chevojon, Paris)—Conferees Chatting in Shaded Seats Outside the Attractive Palace of Conferences. Below (Chevojon, Paris)—Studies in Antiquity at Foodstuffs Section.

No Trade Slump In Tiny Duchy Of Luxembourg

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS — The tiny Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, once no more than an insignificant buffer state between France and Germany, counts today among the great European powers in the steel industry. From a country of peasants Luxembourg has developed into an industrial state within less than a century, and particularly since the end of the World War.

More than 47 per cent of Luxembourg's population work for industry and commerce, while around 31 per cent are busy in agriculture. The little grand duchy no longer has enough native workers for her thriving industry, but engages foreign labor, at least 15,000 Italian, German, Belgian and French workers annually.

Luxembourg has practically only one industry, the big metal industry which gave it a leading place in the European steel cartel. Because of its rich iron mines in the southwest, its less than 250,000 inhabitants make a prosperous industrial community.

In the last seven or eight years, the output of Luxembourg's metal industry has increased beyond expectation, because of the introduction of powerful modern machines. In 1923, the iron mines employed less than 4000 workers and hauled up 4,000,000 tons of metal. Last year, they employed 6000 workers and had a total output of 7,500,000 tons.

The sudden development of Luxembourg's metal industry, which started as early as 1831, dates really back to 1779. In that year, the de-phosphorization method of Thomas and Gilchrist was applied to phosphorous minerals in Luxembourg. A period of unexpected prosperity opened, in which big Rhineland industrial pioneers took a goodly share.

The World War practically destroyed Luxembourg's industry, and accordingly after the armistice an economic union with Belgium, instead of Germany, was decided upon. Luxembourg also set out to find new markets and, at the same time, the industry became more rationalized and concentrated. The International Steel Cartel was founded during the same period, owing to Luxembourg's initiative, and a Luxembourg industrialist, Emile Mayrisch, was its first president.

WORLD ARCHIVISTS PLAN TO COÖPERATE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Keepers of national archives in nine countries recently met in Paris under the auspices of the International Institute of Intellectual Coöperation with a view to making official records more easily available to researchers in countries other than their own. Hilary Jenkinson of Great Britain, who presided, remarked that this was the first occasion on which directors of archives had had the opportunity of meeting officially for the purpose of considering their common problems.

The conference recommended the formation of a permanent advisory committee of expert archivists charged with making recommendations concerning problems of international coordination.

Scholars and students, as well as professional archivists in many countries, are expected to profit by this move.

STORAGE BASINS TO KEEP PARIS CLEAR OF FLOOD

Two Great Seine Reservoirs Part of Vast Scheme to Protect Capital

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—As part of a comprehensive scheme to protect Paris and its environs against floods, it has been decided to build two large lakes on the upper reaches of the Marne and Yonne Rivers. One of them will be at Champaubert-aux-Bois, 15 miles from Epernay, in the Marne Department. The other at Pannessières-Chaumart, near Château-Chinon, in the Nievre Department.

The latter project provides for a reservoir more than 7 kilometers (4½ miles) in length with a capacity of 82,500,000 cubic meters. A dam of masonry built across the valley of the Yonne will make an artificial lake extending over parts of several communes. The cost will be 72,000,000 francs (nearly $3,000,000), half of which will be supported by the state.

The dam at Champaubert-aux-Bois will form a storage basin with a volume of 115,000,000 cubic meters. It will be fed by water from two streams, the Blaise, a tributary of the Marne, and the Droye, a tributary of the Aube. The dam will be constructed principally of earth, and there will be two supplementary embankments. When originally planned in 1925 the cost of construction was estimated at 17,000,000 francs, but the rise in prices since that time has made it necessary to double the estimates.

In addition to hoarding surplus water and thus preventing inundations in and near Paris, these reservoirs and other smaller ones which have been constructed with a similar object in view will ultimately provide a certain amount of electric power which, although probably not sufficient to meet the needs of great industries, will nevertheless provide current which is urgently required by small consumers.

Proper storage of water in such basins will provide a reserve fund which can be released in dry seasons to maintain the level of the Seine at a height at which there will be no interruption of navigation even when the river is at its lowest. A special commission appointed after the serious floods of 1910 recommended the construction of such reservoirs, as well as other measures, some of which have been carried out. The result has been that, although freshets of water cause some damage in Paris and its environs, the loss resulting from inundations has been steadily diminished. Deepening of the channel of the Seine, along with the building of dykes and parapets, has been of great assistance. Diversion of flood waters into canals has at the same time prevented overflow and served a useful purpose in assisting navigation.

On so large a project as the solution of these problems, work has of necessity been slow and gradual, but a steady progression can be observed, and the two new reservoirs at Champaubert-au-Bois and Pannissières-Chaumart mark the culmination of a long and sustained effort.

Farmers Meet Amid Palms and Olives Of Tunis to Plan Better Wheat Crops

Modernization of Methods in Grain Districts Discussed at Congress Under Patronage of Bey of Tunis—Trips to Carthage and Famous Ruins Follow Conferences

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TUNIS, Tunisia — A congress of agronomy to plan methods of improving agriculture in Tunisia, followed by excursions to the wheat producing area of the valley of the Medjerea, the olive orchards around Sfax and the date palm gardens of the Djerid, closed its sessions here yesterday. Following shortly after the visit of President Doumergue of France to the Regency in the middle of April, the event has focused public attention on the celebration this year of the fiftieth anniversary of the French acquisition of Tunisia.

The congress opened April 27 under the auspices of Francois Manceron, the French Resident General. Subsequent sessions were devoted to the problems of wheat growers and to the modernization and improvement of agricultural methods. After a banquet on the evening of April 30, which closed the formal sessions of the congress, delegates departed on a series of excursions by rail and motorcar. Many places of historical interest were visited, incidentally to inspection of the agricultural areas.

The Roman ruins of Carthage, Dougga and Sbeitla, the great coliseum at El-Djem, and the gorges of the Seldja proved of great interest to the congressionists, as did the catacombs of Sousa, the cases of Tozeur and Nefta and the mosques and carpet weaving establishments of Kairouan. A brief stop was made at the phosphate mines of Metlaoui.

The congress met under the patronage of Ahmed Pasha, Bey of Tunis, and M. Manceron. The committee of honor included M. Chappaz, Director-General of Agriculture, Commerce, and Colonization; Count Edouard de Warren, Deputy for the Department of Meurthe et Moselle and President of the Agricultural Association, and representatives of the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture of the Regency.

ARGENTINE SITUATION 'TENSE'

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 8 (AP)—Reports from Buenos Aires today said the tense political situation there had become so serious that President Uriburu had ordered several regiments of cavalry into the city to suppress student disorders.

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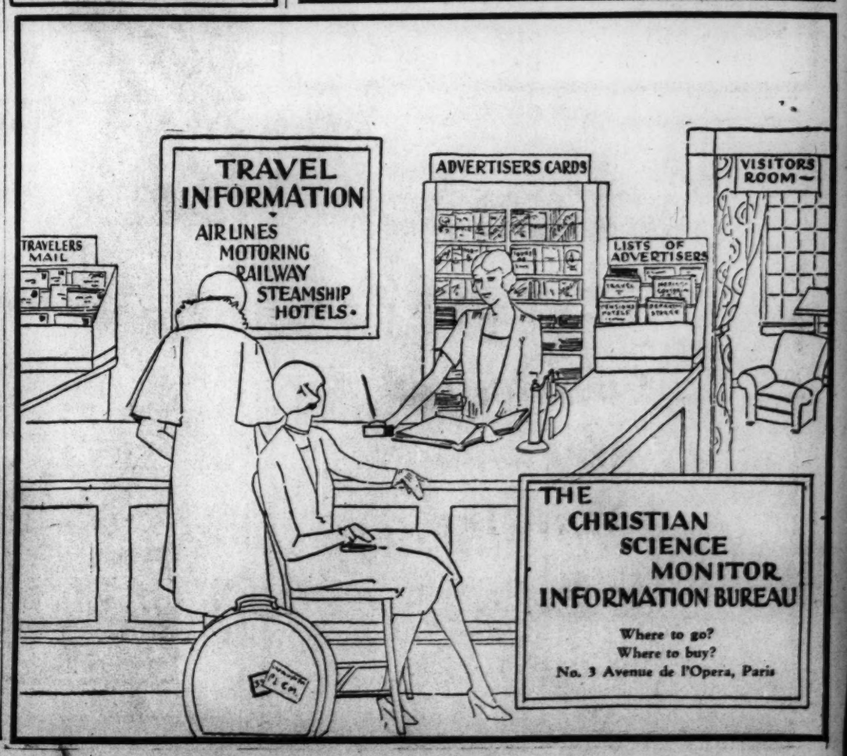


INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Up-to-Date Window Shades

WHEN the house furnishings begin to look a bit dingy and worn, especially as a new season approaches, the housewife feels an urge to freshen up old furniture and hangings, adding here and there some little article or covering that will make the house more cheery and attractive.

Very often this desire concentrates first on the windows. Up go the shades, and in the excitement of choosing new gauzes or gay cretonnes to replace the old draperies, the shades are usually quite forgotten until a shimmering sun reminds one of their indispensability. Even then, however, they may not be thought valuable for other than their original utilitarian purpose—to prevent the fading of rugs and furniture and to give seclusion at night.

Today, after long neglect, window shades are being regarded as an important part of the window ensemble. As bursting foliage lends its lacy shadows to remove the hard glare of early spring, softening and beautifying the out-of-doors, so window decoration mellows the interior by toning the natural light to a quality that makes even the drabest object in the room more beautiful.

Any Color You Wish

Draperies are, of course, the main factor in the window ensemble, but shades play an important rôle and may add just the right color note to the room. No longer restricted to dark blue or green, one may run the whole gamut of rainbow tones—black, white, pastels, stripes, figures or flowers. If the tone desired for the exterior does not harmonize with the interior decoration, two shades of differing colors may be used at each window. Or two-tones duplex shades, with one color on the outside and another on the inside, are available in various color combinations. Still others may be made to order at small cost.

In decorating a room one could almost start with the shades, as the lighting effect from the windows is of major importance. For instance, a north room can be given a sunny effect by the use of ivory, honey, amber or gold colored shades. Soo, too, the glare from a sunny south or west window can be charmingly mellowed with French gray, a delicate gray-green, soft mauve or nile.

Must Strike a Soft Note

Invariably the window shade should accent one of the softer tones of the room rather than a bright one. It may harmonize with the background of the drapery, the tint of the walls, or it may repeat some particular tone in wall paper or drapery. In a formal room where purple and wistaria are used, dove-gray shades will tone down the richness of the purple. There is a gold-colored shade that blends particularly well with the mellow tones of antique walnut, brown and buff linens and old brass.

Beautiful and varied effects may be obtained in living or dining room by using one of the self-striped or patterned shades in ecru, fawn or gray. Many versions of floral and cloud designs can be obtained in a variety of colors. Where glass curtains are removed during the summer months, as they are in many homes, these self-patterned shades are extremely attractive provided, of course, the draperies are plain color. They are not appropriate with large-patterned or flowered draperies. Shades of Austrian cloth are also used in living rooms and sun porches for softer effects.

In bedrooms, shades may present a greater variety of color and pattern. A charming colonial room, recently seen, displayed rose-colored shades that accented a tone in the bright-patterned wall paper and threw a lovely pale glow over sheer ruffled curtains. It tinted delicately the white bed covering and canopy of a high four-poster bed and the white flounces of the dressing table, touching even the hooked rugs with shadowy warmth.

The vogue for black and white influenced a smart window treatment where a black shade over a cream one was used with sheer cream glass curtains. Rose and purple predominated in the linen draperies and valance that framed this group of three windows with charming individuality.

Even Cretonne Sometimes Right

In a young girl's room, youth and joyousness are expressed by ruffled organdie curtains frothing over vivid-flowered cretonne shades that match the flounced bed covering and dressing table drapery. Walls and rugs are plain color.

Colored shades have found their way to the kitchen, bathroom and dressing room and can well add their bit to the modern riot of color used there. Gaudy-striped awning shades are available for summer porch use and give excellent protection from the sun.

There are several important points to be remembered when purchasing window shades. It is economy to buy a good grade of shade cloth, one that will not pinhole, tear or crack. Some materials can be washed with soap and water, while others must be cleaned with wall-paper cleaner. As a usual thing, the straight hem line, with a simple cord and tassel, or ring, is preferable to scallops and fringes. The latter tend to overemphasize the shade and detract from the beauty of draperies and glass curtains.

Shades should be a foot longer than the window opening, so they will not pull off the roller when drawn below the sill. They should hang perfectly straight, stop where desired, stay there until moved. They will do this if they are hung on a good, standard roller and the springs are properly adjusted when they are installed. M. L. W.

London Happenings

By "A COLLECTOR"

London

AN EMERALD with a history was put up to auction a few weeks ago at Christie's. It is said that, at the end of the sixteenth century, it was brought to Austria from Turkey, incorporated in a church monstrance, later removed from this setting recut, mounted as a ring, after many vicissitudes, to find its way into a twentieth century London salesroom. The gem, a large octagonal example, brought £2250.

* * *

A Most Elaborate Wax-Jack

At another famous West End salesroom, at about the same time, a rare domestic example of silver of the time of King Charles II came under the hammer. It was that astonishing piece known as a "wax-jack," made in the year 1680, and in shape like a glorified andiron, holding a sort of windlass, round which curled a large taper roll for melting sealing-wax to seal letters. The end of the roll peeped through a silver tray at the top of the contraption, which was

Blue dash chargers; in other words, large plates with dashes of blue decoration on the edge. The upper one depicts Charles II and the lower one George II. These chargers are supposed to have been made during the reigns of those kings

nine and a half inches high.

This ancient and very decorative curiosity dating from the days of Pepys brought £484. Its unusually early date, the fact that it is said to be the only surviving example of this particular kind, the tradition in the family of the vendor that it was presented by King Charles himself to one Benjamin Fellows, a worthy London citizen, for services rendered—all doubtless contributed to the amount realized.

The wax-jack is a variation of the commoner taper-stick, an attenuated or diminutive candlestick, which was employed for the same purpose. The piece just sold was possibly for official use in sealing with wax a large number of letters and other documents.

Bargain Prices—Occasionally

The temporary depression in trade has enabled many "small" collectors, with relatively low but permanent incomes to add to their acquisitions at ridiculously low prices. Numbers of dealers in antiques have appeared willing to sell almost at cost, or even less than cost price, in order to keep business moving.

I hear from several sources of bargains offered or obtained in old silver, pewter, glass, furniture, books, Sheffield plate, enamels, miniatures or old china. The genuine lover of the beautiful old things, who possesses only small means, need never envy the rich collector who has only to give an order and sign a check in order to gratify his slightest whim and thereby misses many of the "thrills" of collecting.

Charles Lamb, of "Elia" fame, had the heart of the matter in him.

"I wish," he lamented in "Old China," "the good old times would come again when we were not quite so rich. . . . A purchase is but a purchase, now that you have money enough and to spare. Formerly it used to be a triumph . . . when you looked at the purchase and thought of the money and looked again at the picture—was there not pleasure in being a poor man?"

Some collector acquaintances who recently compared notes over their latest acquisitions found that one of them had obtained for the equivalent of only a few dollars a little silver sweetmeat dish of the time of King Charles II the purchaser had never dared hope to possess it, because of the rarity and high prices asked for these charming trifles.

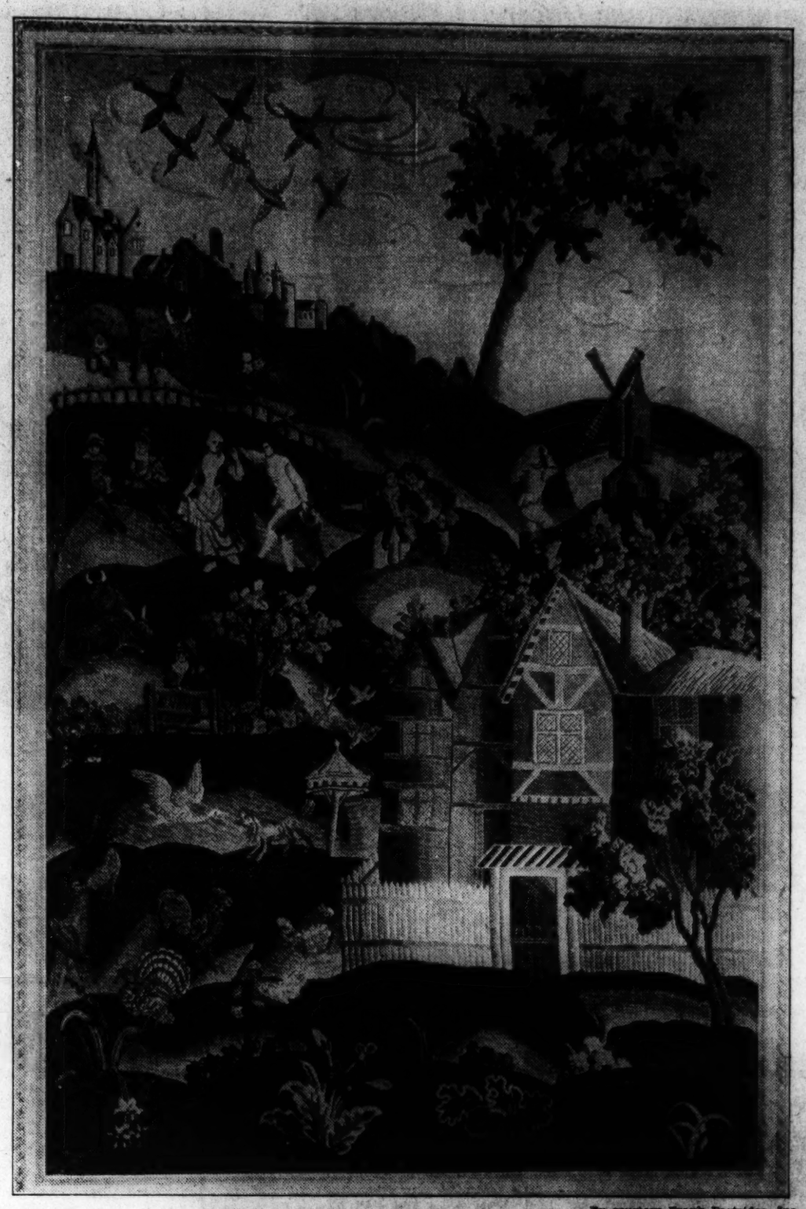
It is in form like an open Tudor rose, with the fascinating bead or pellet chasing of the period, and with three-lobed, engraved handles on either side, like the tops of the trifid spoons of the Restoration.

Another member of the party comparing notes, a woman collector, had recently bought for the equivalent of less than two dollars, a flowery jar of creamy Leeds ware to add to her china cabinet, an addition she had also sought for years.

She had further bought for little more than the sum just mentioned a complete set of nine delectable, so-called, hors-d'oeuvres dishes, in eighteenth century Canton enamel on copper. The eight shield-shaped smaller dishes fit round the larger central circular dish like a sort of completed jig-saw puzzle. The background and quaint little Chinese figures in the scenes depicted on the dishes are pastel symphonies in soft yellow, rose and green.

Still another woman acquaintance, whose hobby is pewter, has obtained, very cheaply, one of those scarce but charmingly graceful old French pewter ewers or jugs, with a fluted inverted-helmet-shaped body and a harp-shaped handle. It now occupies the position of honour among her "garnish" of blue willow-pattern old Staffordshire dishes and plates.

Still it is a fact that important and superlative pieces of silver, furniture or other antiques are holding their own in the London salesroom, the depression notwithstanding. This, I do not doubt, is also the case in New York, Boston and elsewhere in the United States.



By courtesy Frank Partridge, Inc.

A NEEDLEWORK PANEL, CROWDED WITH ACTION, DONE ABOUT 1710, STILL BRILLIANT IN COLORING

The ambitious character of the needlework done by ladies of Queen Anne's time is suggested by this panel, which is one of three, eight feet in height, that were found in an old castle in Scotland. Many of the interests and activities of a prosperous farmer's family are indicated by quaint portrayals in many parts of this canvas.

A Royal Home Pictured

Buckingham Palace: Its Furniture Decoration and History, by H. Clifford Smith. London: Country Life, Limited. 84s. net. New York: Charles Scribners' Sons.

FROM the modest project of a catalogue of the Buckingham Palace furniture a book has grown, in the capable hands of a recognized authority, into a volume of signal interest and value. It not only tells the story of certain wonderful art treasures, but gives the reader a pleasant intimacy with the inside of the home of King George and Queen Mary.

It was only in 1762 that George III bought Buckingham House from the widow of the Duke of Buckingham. It was to be a dower house for the Queen Charlotte, she and the King taking a very great interest in their future dwelling.

Mr. Smith gives many charming stories and tells us that Queen Charlotte determined to move to Queen's House, as Buckingham House was to be called, with some éclat. She persuaded her royal spouse to absent himself for a few days, and on the evening of the third day she led him to an upper window to reveal an illumination of 4000 lamps representing the King giving peace to all parts of the globe! There are numerous pictures in the book which give a very good impression of what "Buck House" looked like, when it was still a modest mansion.

George IV determined to make a palace of Buckingham House. Many were the difficulties encountered by John Nash, the architect. The impetuous King alternately scolded and encouraged him, improvements proposed by Nash being constantly changed and a source of wrangles with the Treasury. Before plans had matured, King William IV came to the throne and pushed on the work of the royal residence.

Still, it seems to have been inadequate and badly planned for its use, for in 1845 we find the young Queen Victoria, the first royal inhabitant of Buckingham Palace, pleading with Sir Robert Peel for better accommodation for her young family, "fast growing up." The able services of Pennethorne, the architect, resulted in the provision of a palace suitable to the heads of the reigning family.

Finally, in 1913, Sir Aston Webb was empowered to design a new façade to Buckingham Palace. He raised the parapet so as to hide ugly chimneys and excrescences, and, though some critics complain that the building is not in the first rank of architectural merit, there is a certain dignity about it, with its broad approach from the mall and a background of gardens and green trees.

Only part of the furniture belongs to the period of Queen Charlotte and George III; many palaces have contributed to the present collection of tapestry, pictures and metal work. The clocks, however, are due to the interest George III took in horology, and are unique and valuable. Carlton House, which stood hard by where the Athenæum Club stands today, was the home of George IV when Regent. He gathered lovely things from the world over. When the house was demolished, many of the chimney-pieces, bronzes and pictures served to adorn Buckingham Palace.

Many of the gems of the King's pictures have been seen at recent exhibitions, and this volume gives beautiful illustrations from the galleries. Indeed, the photographs on every page are beyond praise.

But this history of a palace appeals to a far wider public than that of the connoisseur. One wishes it were less massive, but all the same by means of it libraries will afford the average citizen an opportunity of seeing the inside of the King's home. Mr. Smith is to be congratulated on a very complete and delightful piece of work.

Some Dishes of Brick Oven Days

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE collector started the subject by telling us of the tasty mince pie he had enjoyed the evening before at the home of another enthusiast. Our New England ancestry prompted questions about that pie, and we were told details of flavor and crispness of crust. We learned, also, that it was a large pie, 16 inches across. Because it was so large, each piece, cut to the center, was a long narrow wedge of rich, spicy-sweet juiciness! But the important thing about it was, that it had been baked in one of those early Pennsylvania pottery pie plates. The story-teller, with assumed perversity, declared it was the old pottery plate that made the pie so perfect. As his hobby is collecting these articles he was given some measure of license for his assertion.

The reddish-brown pie plates of the early settlers in Pennsylvania represent some of the earliest pottery made by white men in America. The sturdy, practical housewives needed utensils that could be set before the glowing coals in the big fireplace, or placed in the brick ovens for the slow cooking which brought out that perfection of taste to which the collector referred. We can be as practical with these heirlooms today as the early users were, for it was the collector's wife who had made use of this old plate in baking the mince pie. Who can deny that it added zest to the taste?

A Widely Practiced Craft

Slip-decorated pottery was made in Pennsylvania late in the seventeenth century by the German settlers. They set up pot-works and manufactured such crude wares as were useful to the early housewives. A good quality of clay was plentiful, and the great forests supplied the fuel needed. In the latter half of the eighteenth century, when trade with England was discontinued, their successors were still making this ware, following the original methods and decorations.

Potters in other sections of the colonies were soon making the same kind of product and today much that has been termed "Pennsylvania Dutch" is declared by late writers to be from any one of several states. Because the German characteristics were copied so generally, a piece having the tulip decoration, for instance, may have been made in Connecticut.

The earthenware made from the clays was red, brown, or buff, after firing. A glaze was used consisting of lead mixed with a fine clay thinned with water and applied as a wash. When it was re-baked it covered the surface like a heavy coat of varnish, the real effect of which can be seen on the under side where the glaze has run over the edge.

The slip decoration was applied by a quill, a method the housewife is familiar with in decorating the tops of cakes. The slip was of the thickness of cream and usually of some shade lighter than the body color. The decoration thus appears light on a dark ground, in the form of birds, tulips, quaint figures and mottoes. They also pictured in a crude way some of the historical characters of the day.

Just Neglected, Not Lost

This form of primitive decoration is not a "lost" art in America, for it is thoroughly understood and could be skillfully done with moderate practice. But it has been discontinued after having flourished for a century and more. The date of the Pennsylvania-German potteries is given as from 1750 to 1850. The earliest piece of record is 1762. The manufacture of pewter and the lighter earthenwares were responsible for its decline.

Graffito decoration might be called pottery etching. The process was to cover the surface with a thin coating of slip of a lighter color than the body and then scratch it off with a pointed instrument, which brought out the design in the darker color beneath.

Today these old plates appeal to us not only as one of the earliest of American products, but they are rich in memory of the days when good cooking was considered an art. In fancy we can see in the deep, round plates, steaming and fragrant brown-crusty pies of venison and quail, or of clam and oyster—bountiful provisions which the pioneer found in the new country.

In collecting this old pottery, the most desirable pieces are those having names and dates, or pictures of historical characters. Do not turn any of it down, for it represents an intimate part of our early home life. The soft reds and browns, with their crude decorations in buff, or pale yellow, add a colorful note in the decoration of any room, especially in one furnished in early American furniture. A. R. R.

Summer Suggestions

OFTEN the best material for one's house is that which can be found locally. For instance, the cobbles for a lakeside cottage fireplace were gathered near by. Searching for those stones which had the best coloring, the owner came upon two so decorative their use has caused no end of comment. One is deep red, the size and shape of an ox heart. The other, also red, is very interesting in shape. These balance each other, one being used at each side near the top of the fireplace.

* * *

Are you planning on furnishing your summer cottage with odds and ends? If so, you may be interested in hearing how a family created a truly artistic room. All the furniture was painted tan, that being the predominating color in the rag rug. The uniform color made shapes inconspicuous which were not beautiful. Tan gunnysacks furnished material for the many pillows. These were enriched with bright yarn stitchery, which made them so attractive visitors often commented on them.

* * *

Should your summer cottage walls be unfurnished, you may like to know about a unique and inexpensive covering. At newspaper offices, there are heavy sheets, like card board, called mats, which contain uninked impressions of the typed pages. When a room wall is papered with these mats, the texture, made by the impressions, is very interesting. The material can be calcimined or painted any desired color.

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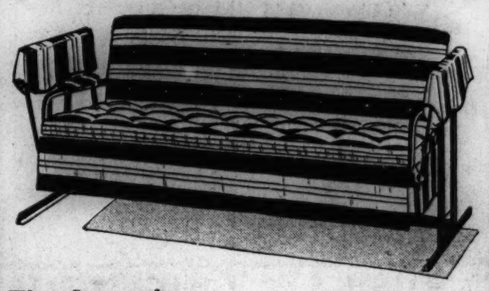

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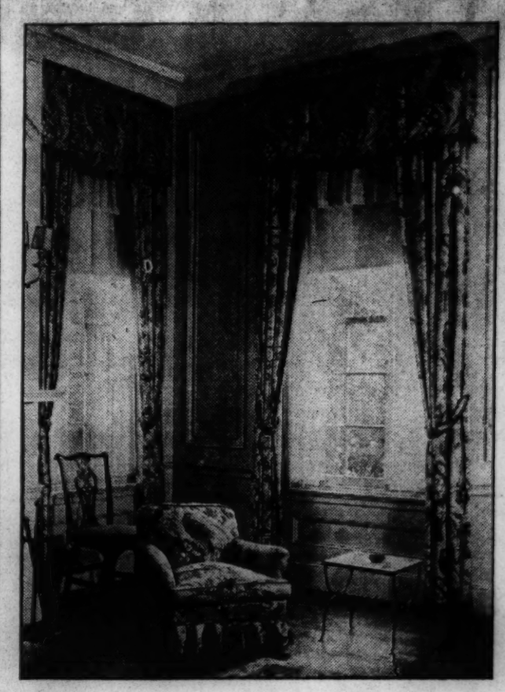

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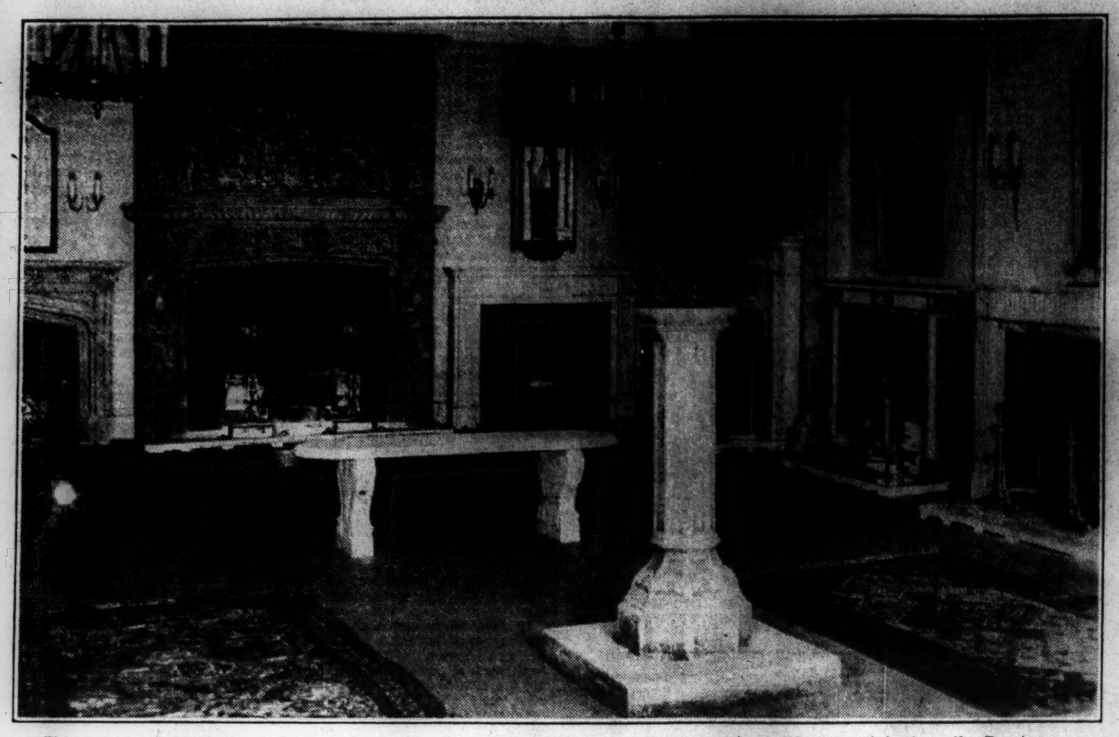


This corner of one of the new galleries of Pettingill Andrews Company in Boston shows mantels of different periods, from the Renaissance to the late eighteenth-century types. Most of these are authentic reproductions of antique models

Furniture which is especially enjoyed during the summer months is shown in this attractive arrangement by the Paine Furniture Company, Boston. Natural rattan is used for pieces in the foreground, while those in the background are of maple

Chinese Cricket Cages

By BARBARA E. SCOTT FISHER

AMONG the characteristics most often found in successful collectors is a generous, kindly curiosity in all kinds of things. This habit of open-mindedness often opens up channels rich in interest and leads to any number of pleasant experiences which are an inseparable part of the joy of this diversion. A whole history might be written on the beginnings of notable collections and it would be rather astonishing, I fancy, to learn how many of them began almost unsuspectedly.

It was pure curiosity that led me into the maze of Chinese cricket lore and to an interest in the amazing little cricket cages which are to be found from one end of China to the other. While passing through the sunny courtyard of a vermillion and gold temple in Soochow one afternoon, I noticed an old blind beggar sitting all hunched up in his faded blue jacket on the worn stone coping that bounded the temple yard.

The Beggar Who Smiled—and Why

Coolies and beggars were plentiful enough, but this one stood out from all the rest because of his smile. He seemed to have some source of hidden enjoyment, and I judged it came from something he was holding to his ear. I walked over to where he sat and, as my shadow fell across him, his whole expression changed, as with the utmost dignity he slipped what he had been listening to into the torn folds of his jacket. Feeling quite like an interloper who had been gently but firmly rebuked, I passed on into the temple without discovering the secret. On my way out, however, I found that he was listening to the sweet song of his pet cricket, housed in a small bamboo cage.

These insects were to be had from a vendor who carried about on a large

Photos by courtesy the Metropolitan Museum of Art

A cricket cage of Japanese pottery with a carved wood cover

tray an imposing assortment of these popular musicians—green, black, yellow and purple, the black and green ones being most highly valued. Here was a new world to me in the line of pets, but warily I confined my purchase to a cage only, not feeling sufficiently initiated to carry a "horse of the hearth" around with me on my travels.

Had I been a wealthy Chinese, who appreciated the fine qualities of these valiant little creatures, I should have employed a servant to look after my crickets—to feed them the proper amount of boiled rice and cabbage, carefully prepared. If the pets were kept in gourds, he would see that these were given a cold wash three times a day, so that the crickets might have the proper amount of moisture necessary to their comfort. He would also keep fresh bits of cotton placed in the bottom of the cage or gourd, so that these "chicks of the hearth" might be comfortable. But I was from the West, where we scarce take time to feed ourselves without hurry. Although in no mood to travel with a cricket, I found an awakened interest in these little singers and their captors' methods of caring for them.

In Peiping, where some of the finest cricket cages and gourds are found, there was at one time a family that devoted its entire energies to the raising of gourds for housing these pets. With infinite patience and cunning these Chinese artisans would select a young gourd and train it to the shape they desired by fitting a mold to it lightly, and waiting for the gourd to grow into the shape of the mold. These molded gourds are rare now, for the family no longer grows them, so they are a prize for anyone's collection.

Cages of Several Sorts

Cricket cages and the gourds as well are only about three inches in height and are chosen for their

Bars of ivory and a bottom and carved top of jade are the materials of this example

acoustic properties. Some of them are even smaller. Cages are also made of fine bamboo slits about the size of toothpicks, so that you may gaze between the bars at the shining little creatures and see how he raises his wing covers above his body and rubs their bases together, for this is what really happens when crickets chirp. He is not singing, as we suppose, no matter how sweet the sounds may seem. In the summer crickets are housed in clay pots so they may be kept cool.

It is in the covers of these cricket cages that much of their variety and interest lie. These are made of jade, ivory, bone, coral, teak, even of metal, and are carved with delicacy and precision. It is usually through the spaces in the carvings that air filters in to the wee occupants.

That the Chinese took these insects seriously, and still do, may be surmised from the fact that they have developed a special literature on the subject. A "Book of Crickets" was written by a Minister of State under the Sung Dynasty in the thirteenth century. Even earlier than that, in the Chinese book entitled, "Affairs of the Period of T'ient-pac," 742 A. D., the felicitous custom of entertaining singing crickets is referred to thus:

"Whenever the autumnal season arrives, the ladies of the palace catch crickets in small golden cages. These, with the crickets inclosed in them, they place near their pillows, and during the night hearken to the voices of the insects. This custom was imitated by all people."

Most people could not afford golden

The surface of this gourd cage is elaborately carved and the cover is of teakwood

cages, so they carried the little creatures in their bosoms, or wore them suspended from their girdles in cages of more simple make.

Collections of Chinese cricket cages are few and far between, but the delightful varieties to be found, the beauty and artistry of their designs, the ingenuity the Chinese have lavished on these little homes for their pets, combine to make the gathering together of such a collection a keen pleasure.

By the Way—

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

WHENEVER one tries to imagine the probable source of old-time hooked rugs that are seen in so many large or small shops, modest homes in villages or on farms are almost certain to flash on the mind. No doubt it is true that from such places, wrought by active and simple-living housewives, these always interesting, primitive, and sometimes artistic pieces of handiwork came. And since there has been no public demand for them until very recently, we may be sure that the usually small rooms of their own homes were the places where the rugs were expected to serve their purpose as floor coverings.

These theories are given somewhat of a strain when one views the collection of rugs of large dimensions recently seen at B. Altman and Company's in New York. The examples which might be classed as room-size were most conspicuous, although the excellent quality of some of less size made them of even more interest to the critical buyer. There were about 30 that must have been intended, it seemed, for covering whole floors, and large ones at that, for 14 by 14 feet and 14 by 18 were two of the measurements. Others were nearly or quite as large, and we were led to wonder if any home rooms of the makers could have required floor coverings like these. They all had central designs and borders, so did not fall in the class of carpets, as so called by dealers. Perhaps some of our readers who live in the rug-making sections of New England or eastern Canada, will be able to tell us where rugs so large were meant to be used.

With the opening of a gallery in which are installed about 20 mantels that are reproductions of fine old period examples, Pettengill-Andrews seem to be the first Boston house to enter this phase of business in an impressive manner. The generous space in which they are shown allows, and the substantial manner in which they are installed give, these fireplaces an appearance of homelike permanence.

This company has become the regional distributor for William H. Jackson & Co. of New York, a house which has not before had its mantels and fireplace fittings shown in Boston. Although many of the sixteenth and seventeenth century types of mantels are apparently of great age, we are told that they are actually recent copies, which carry the indications of wear, sometimes of harsh usage, that were found on the models of which these are duplicates.

About 300 years of architectural style are covered by examples which include the Renaissance, Jacobean, Georgian and Empire periods. Noticed merely as types, the exhibit would make a profitable study for one who wished to trace the tendencies of style. How greatly tastes changed as the years passed may be judged by comparing the massive and elaborately carved stone mantel in the background of our illustration, with the delicately modeled frame of polished marble in the Adam style, seen at the right of the larger piece. For the home builder who is attentive to the details of a new dwelling, this display offers an opportunity which has not been available in New England before.

Summertime has already arrived—in the furniture stores, where are spread before us abundant aids for the comfortable out-of-door enjoyment of leisure hours and days. These tables, chairs, couches, and what-not are designed for locations where shelter may be either complete, or partial, or wholly lacking. There are articles which are all metal and heavily painted; they may remain on lawns or terraces at all times and still stay in attractive and usable condition. This is the no-shelter group. If some fabric goes with the metal construction, as for chair seats and backs, it may be similar to awning cloth, requiring little care from either rain or sun. Terraces of grass, stone, or tile, with awnings, may utilize framework of bamboo, rattan, or willow, waterproofed with varnish and having cushion coverings that are partly or wholly rainproof. These are in the partly sheltered class.

In the display that we have pictured here, the Paine Furniture Company of Boston show two of the three sorts just mentioned. In the foreground are pieces made of natural rattan, designed, with their covers, to withstand some measure of moisture, such as might enter an open porch or a veranda—rain-repellent, but presumably not waterproof. The cushion covers are rich and lively in colors, the settee showing yellow and coral poppies on a black ground at the back, while the seats are coral. The lounging chair, with its companion footrest stool, has cushions in apricot on which are coral and green figures. The luxurious comfort offered by these pieces and their immunity from easy soiling, make them fitly representative of the care-free idleness that we are accustomed to associate with vacation days.

For inner rooms of summer homes, the simple lines of the maple frame couch in the background stands for a type that has many attractions of comeliness and utility. The box spring lends the utmost ease for use as a seat or lounge, allowing for adaptation as an occasional bed—often a welcome possibility when guests are plenty. Its covering is basket-weave crash.

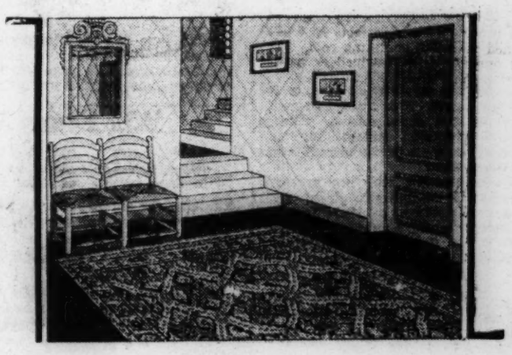
Miniature Early Styles

IN THE beautiful public library of Pasadena, Calif., there is an exhibit of miniature American antiques. It is stated that the arrangement and presentation of this exhibit was inspired by a sense of the debt this nation owes its early settlers and by a desire to stimulate the interest and study of things early American. Miss Margaret Shepard is the donor.

These miniature reproductions allow one to see some aspects of early American homes, including the reproduction of a bedroom representative of New England a century ago. The room itself is the work of Stanley J. Shepard, a builder of models; the scale one inch to the foot. Such care has been given to details that one feels that he is looking at a room of normal size through the wrong end of a telescope.

Noticing it closely one feels that it is, even now, occupied! On a little velvet hassock sits a tiny girl in pink sprigged muslin, working over a half-finished sampler. A doll lies neglected at her feet. Her mother, very prim in a brown silk house dress, is seated near her, in a quaint, ladder-back chair, reading. A tiny banjo clock hangs against the yellow colonial wall paper. Beside them, shut off from the fire by a little Chippendale pole firescreen, lies a tiny baby in a mahogany, hooded cradle. The baby's embroidered pillow is not an inch square!

Tiny, white, ruffled curtains hang at windows that have little pots of pink geraniums on their wide ledges. Miniature hooked rugs and small braided rag mats cover the wide boarded floor. Shining brass is seen in andirons, candlesticks and in the warming pan hanging near by.



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HOME BUILDING · GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE

Foundation Facts About Roses

If You Are New at Ordering Bushes

By R. ALICE DROUGHT
Department of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin
WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT HAS been said that a garden without a rose is a contradiction in terms. This does not imply that everyone should have a rose garden, but it suggests the joys to be had if the home gardener will include at least one rose bush a year in his order.

There are three general classifications of roses: (1) Bush or shrub roses; (2) climbing roses, and (3) hybrid teas and hybrid perpetuals, sometimes known as garden roses. Of these the bush roses may be used the same as shrubs—for borders and in some situations for foundation planting or for hedges.

Chief among these shrub roses are the rugosa, distinguished by erect, spiny stems, and by their curiously wrinked or rugose foliage. They are especially valuable for their hardiness, healthiness, and ability to thrive under adverse conditions of soil and climate. The rosa rugosa (a single-flowered rose of various shades of pink, magenta and crimson) is the original species from northern Japan and Kamchatka, while the rosa rugosa alba is the white flowered form of the same rose. Its white, yellow stamened flowers are sweetly fragrant. The F. J. Grootendorst rose, producing small, fringed, bright crimson blossoms, has the vigor and hardiness of the rugosa, while the pink Grootendorst is a pink sport of F. J. Grootendorst. The shell-pink flowers are fringed, resembling carnations rather than roses.

Shrub roses are not confined to pinks and reds, but include some yellow and copper colors. The Austrian Copper has single flowers of an intense coppery red. It is vigorous when thoroughly established, but requires a somewhat sheltered situation. More hardy than the Austrian Copper is Harrison's Yellow—a rose with semi-double, bright yellow flowers appearing quite early in the season, and foliage of delicate texture. Harrison's Yellow is the best yellow rose for cold climates.

There are a number of bush roses among the wild species. Of these, the prairie rose (rosa setigera) deserves special mention. It is a native of the prairies of mid-America, appearing wild to the northern boundary of Illinois, and, under cultivation, being hardy throughout the southern half of Wisconsin where winters are usually severe. The prairie rose is gracefully arching in habit, and will reach a height of six or eight feet if left unpruned. Its rather large, pink flowers are produced late in the season, and the orange-red rose hips persist on the purplish and greenish stems through the winter. It is ar excellent rose for arching down over walls, or for holding an embankment, but, as it is inclined to be aggressive, it should not be placed adjacent to walks where it may easily catch the clothing of a passer-by.

The memorial rose (rosa Wichuraiana), of Japanese origin, likewise is good for use on terrace slopes, or for a ground cover. It is trailing in habit, and forms a dense mat of shining, almost evergreen foliage. Its pure white flowers are produced rather late in the season.

Rosa nitida is another rose native to America. It reaches a height of about 18 inches, and may be used effectively as a dwarf shrub at the edge of taller plants. Its flowers are rather deep pink, one to two inches across.

Polyanthas and Climbers

Climbing roses include the pillars and the ramblers, while the polyantha roses, or Baby Ramblers, are usually classed with the climbers because of their resemblance to the dwarf forms of the small-flowered ramblers. The polyanthas are usually dwarf, bushy plants, attaining a height of 18 inches. They bear small, scentless flowers in large, many-flowered clusters, almost continuously through the growing season. Yet they are especially valuable for massing, and as an edging to a bed of hybrid teas or hybrid perpetuals, they are excellent.

Among the polyantha roses of quality are Cecile Brunner, which has large pink flowers with waxy foliage; Eblouissant, a dark red; and Gruss an Aachen, an orange red rose which is useful also as a cut flower.

The pillar roses and the true ramblers (which will ramble all over the side of a house) are perhaps the easiest of all roses to grow, and, for the time and effort required for their care, they yield the most spectacular returns. Most of the hardy climbing roses are descended from the trailing wild rose of Japan (rosa Wichuraiana). Outstanding among the myriad of climbers are Dr. W. VanFleet, Dorothy Perkins and White Dorothy, Tausendschon, and Paul's Scarlet.

Tausendschon, an early flowering climber, produces large flowers varying from a yellow creamy white to bright rose-pink. Its one fault is that of bleaching somewhat in strong, hot sunlight. For sheer beauty and brilliance of color, Paul's Scarlet climber has no equal. Its scarlet flowers persist for several weeks. Dorothy Perkins—a midseason bloomer—is a very popular rose, with brilliant shell-pink flowers, but unfortunately subject to mildew in the fall. The white Dorothy—a pure white form of Dorothy Perkins—is of stronger growth. Dr. W. VanFleet is vigorous and hardy, a midseason bloomer with flowers persisting for about three weeks.

H. T.'s and H. P.'s

The course of "rose consciousness" inevitably leads to the hybrid tea roses and the hybrid perpetuals. The latter are not, as their name implies, perpetually in flower, but their one supreme burst of bloom compensates for the lack of perpetuity. Their flowers are usually larger, fuller, and more fragrant than any of the other modern roses. They thrive best in the cooler sections of the country, but they may be grown in warmer sections if protected by partial shade. The first season's bloom is apt to be disappointing, but succeeding years fulfill all the claims made for the beauty, quality, and quantity of blossom. Supreme favorites among the hybrid perpetuals include Frau Karl Druschki, a rose with pinkish buds unfolding into magnificent, snow-white but scentless blooms; General Jacqueminot, a clear red rose, deeply fragrant, sometimes blooming a second time; Paul Neyron, a dark, lilac rose of large size, double, and quite fragrant; and Ulrich Brunner, carmine red, fragrant, strong and erect.

The hybrid teas are perhaps the most popular and useful of all roses. They are hardy throughout most parts of the United States, but they require protection in climates subject to zero and sub-zero temperatures. While the hybrid teas do not bloom continuously, one crop of flowers usually succeeds another at brief intervals. In catalogues and advertisements listing combinations at special prices, the varieties are likely to be hybrid teas.

Outstanding and popular among the hybrid teas are Etoile de Holland, sometimes named as the leading red rose of the world; Gruss an Teplitz, brilliant crimson; Butterfly, Ophelia, Radiance, Gouvenir de Georges Parnet, Talisman, President Hoover and countless other favorites.

THE CHARM OF THE FLAGGING PATH — Mattie Edwards Hewitt
In the Garden of Miss F. A. Mulford, Hempstead, Long Island. Ruth Deane, Landscape Architect

Who does not look with affection upon the flagging path as a garden feature? Here we have the path in a delightful setting, leading to a seat whose location and air of rest and seclusion are inviting. The planting is a happy combination of trees, shrubs and perennials.

MODEL OF FRENCH FARMHOUSE
One of the Models in the Museum of the Pyrenees, Lourdes, France, to Record Rapidly Disappearing Architectural Styles Characteristic of Provincial France.

This type has been widely adapted by architects for modern residential use. The charm lies in the heavy timbering and in harmony of line and curve. The barn and house are under one roof. The walls are of thick stone and the roof of tile.

Bits From My Garden Boke

"Saying all one feels and thinks
In clever daffodils and pinks."

The amateur gardener is always an individualist. With "plastic spade for pencil and plants and seeds for colors" he begins to paint his garden pictures in the early springtime.

One of the loveliest of spring garden pictures is achieved by the planting of a carpet of purple hyacinths under the glowing forsythia bushes. Of course this color scheme should be arranged for in the autumn, when the hyacinth bulbs should be planted. However, if the bulb planting was overlooked in the autumn the blooming purple hyacinths may be purchased from a florist and planted under the forsythias, and the picture is finished.

If a less vivid color combination is preferred, white hyacinths may take the place of the purple ones. The far-sighted gardener as he realizes the good things in the way of garden flower combinations he has missed this spring takes notes for next spring's garden. The planting of a carpet of hyacinths under forsythias is a particularly happy idea, as both bloom at the same time and hyacinths never look very well scattered among the borders and are rather stiff in effect when planted in small formal beds.

No gardener wants a garden like anybody's else's garden. His eye is always open for a different way of handling bulbs and plants. A fascinating effect for early spring is made by planting snowdrops, each one about four inches apart, as a border around a grouping of rather low evergreens. Behind the snowdrops, round and about the evergreens gay tulips for later bloom are planted. The charm of the singly planted snowdrops—almost the first thought of spring—against the background of green, must be tried out to be fully appreciated.

The average gardener tries to make his garden suit his purse and taste. The gardener with a small plot and a lean purse wastes no time wishing for the other man's acres but gets busy in the springtime expressing himself in his little garden with the simple materials at hand. He wants to be sure of his combinations of plants and colors without too much experimenting and too much expenditure.

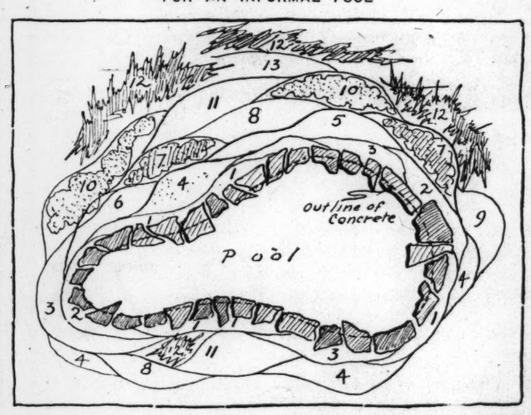
Although there are many beautiful flowers that combine well with the different varieties of iris, none is more effective than pyretheums, planted among the tall bearded irises. A June combination of blue delphiniums against a background of green bordered with large clumps of coreopsis is very handsome and striking and rivals in effect the more delicate combination of delphiniums and Madonna lilies so often used and does not cost nearly so much. L. S. M.

Dielytra (dicentra) eximia is deeper in color and smaller in flower than the common bleeding-heart, spectabilis. It is more useful because of its long blooming season. Excellent for shaded borders, and to screen the early fading of spectabilis.

* * *

Those who have enjoyed the brightness of Chinese Lanterns (Physalis Franchetti) in the house this winter will be glad to raise some of these plants in their own garden next season. There are few of the everlastings that give as much beauty with such a small amount of labor. This plant is a true perennial and once it is established needs to be transplanted about every third year.

FOR AN INFORMAL POOL



Design by Egbert Hans

1—Sedum Sarmentosum. 2—Lysimachia Nummularia. 3—Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not). 4—Iris Kaempferi. 5—Hemerocallis. 6—Iris Siberica. 7—Ilex Crenata. 8—Hibiscus. 9—Azalea Kaempferi. 10—Rhododendron Carolianum. 11—Azalea Viscosa. 12—Cedars or Arborvitæ. 13—Hellenium.

Rock Plants Grown From Seed

A Delightful and Inexpensive Adventure

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is something appealing about trailing vines and flowers tumbling in colorful confusion among irregular, varicolored and moss-worn stones. Perhaps this accounts in some way for the amazing popularity of the rock garden. But even in a rock garden, one cannot obtain masses of vivid coloring with one or two plants alone. It is far better to use several plants of a kind.

Many fail to look upon the little rock garden plant as just another perennial or annual, but as something exceedingly precious and very difficult to grow—especially from seed. A bit of experimenting along this line will soon erase all doubts from the most skeptical, for with a few exceptions, the flower-loving amateur will have added another thrilling adventure to his already prolific list—and dozens of sturdy little plants where he had only one or two before.

While one can safely wait until July in most localities to sow perennial seeds, we like to get ours in earlier if possible, for we find the extra summer growth in the life of the tiny plants helps much to bring them successfully through the winter. As soon as the annuals are out of the coldframe, we put in new soil and plant the perennials, shifting them as soon as possible to a temporary location in the garden where they will be given reasonable care during the summer. Then, later in the autumn or early spring, remove them to the spot where they are to remain.

Among the campanulas is garganica, a small trailer with dainty little flowers in shades of blue, purple and white. C. muralis is a more compact species with flowers of a charming shade of blue, while C. carpatica does well for the medium high places in the rockery where there is sure to be plenty of sun. The steel-blue flowers rising on wiry stems from leafy tufts of bright foliage, are lovely through summer and fall.

The helianthemums (sun rose) thrive best in sandy soil and will stand much dryness, sending forth sheets of bloom regardless of the whims of weather or neglect. Besides white, pink, rose and red, there is also one with a clear yellow blossom (H. praecox). Two members of the flax family, Linums flavum and capitatum, are both very good. Linum capitatum is especially distinctive and beautiful, for it is very free with its large flat heads of golden blossoms.

Something that never fails to make a splendid showing with sheets of bloom is perennial candytuft (iberis). Sempervirens is a snowy-white, while gibraltarica hybrida is a large flowering variety with flowers of a mellow rose-pink. Close rivals of iberis in early spring is the attractive aubrieta. The large flowered hybrids give a range of color, and A. Hendersoni, with large purple flowers, is extra fine.

Alyssum saxatile, or dust of gold, is another early spring bloomer that is always appreciated. There is now also one of a pale lemon-yellow—Sutton's Silver Queen, which blends beautifully with saxatile. The snow-white flowers of arabis are very good when planted close to either.

A dainty miniature rock plant with heath-like foliage and bright yellow blooms is hypericum, or the little St. John's wort. Fragile is especially fine. Everyone loves poppies, and a dwarf one sending out tiny cups of gold very early in the season is Eschscholtzia caespitosa. There is also an alpine poppy (Papaver alpinum) which comes in a much wider range of warm colored tones like pink, apricot, yellow, orange and even scarlet. Neither of these are over six inches high.

There are pinks for the rockery as well as other parts of the garden, and perhaps one of the most showy is Dianthus deltoides, an improved strain of the maiden rock pink. The small blossoms are a glowing crimson-red and come in May and June. The miniature snapdragon-like flowers of Linaria alpina in brilliant orange and purple, bobbing up from the trailing foliage of grayish-green, are charming indeed, and when planted near Atragene alpina (an alpine clematis) with its large flowers of soft blue, you have a garden picture that is not readily forgotten.

Silene saxifraga is a fine dwarf spreading plant with white flowers something like tiny single pinks, while Tunica saxifraga rambling lovingly over the cold rocks in a warm cloud of pink, resembles the dainty baby's breath. Sanvitalia procumbens is another pretty thing having daisy-like flowers that seem to reflect the rays of the summer sun, accented with a disk of crimson-brown.

Violas in the rock garden are almost indispensable. They can be tucked into so many little pockets between the rocks and always assure prolific bloom wherever their saucy little faces appear. The exquisite Jersey gem has been proclaimed by some, the finest of them all, but Sutton's apricot of a rich apricot hue tinged with orange, is fully worthy of a place at its side. In the catalogues are listed several more, among them a little alpine species from Bosnia (V. bosniaca) with flowers of rosy-pink, and which grows only about four inches tall.

In fact, when one begins to grow his own rock garden plants, the selection to choose from ever increases. And the best of it is, besides supplying one's own demands, there is always some left over to present to an enthusiastic and appreciative neighbor.

Plumbago larpentae is a charming dwarf plant bearing blue flowers during summer and early autumn. It would make an excellent edging for shrubberies.

Age 400 Years

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Melbourne, Vic.

Grateful for the kindness shown him on a recent visit to Victoria, Watori Kitashima, a Japanese Rotarian, living in Tokyo, has procured some 400-year-old lotus seeds as a gift to the Ballarat gardens.

"I have not forgotten your kindness, and I have been trying my best to obtain some rare, wonderful seeds to send to you that will make the (natural) scientists of your country open their eyes when they come to Ballarat to see them grow," says Mr. Kitashima, in a letter to Rotarian Harry Bunce, of Ballarat.

"I have succeeded in getting 10 of them. They are Lotus seeds that are at least 400 years old. Some think them considerably older, but Professor Ohga, of the University of Mukden, Manchuria, China, who found the seeds underneath a peat deposit, says he has not any substantial evidence to say anything beyond 400 years, or thereabouts. The first lot that he sent me by mail was lost, or stolen on the way, so the professor himself brought these to me yesterday, when he came to attend the tenth anniversary of the founding of our Rotary Club.

"You had better not plant all of them now. They will keep for many generations without decaying."

After Mr. Kitashima's visit to Ballarat with a party of Rotarians last year, Mr. Bunce sent him 100 daffodil bulbs, chosen from the collection with which he has won many championships in Ballarat.

Evergreens 10 cts each
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3 to 5 Years Old
½ to 2 Feet High
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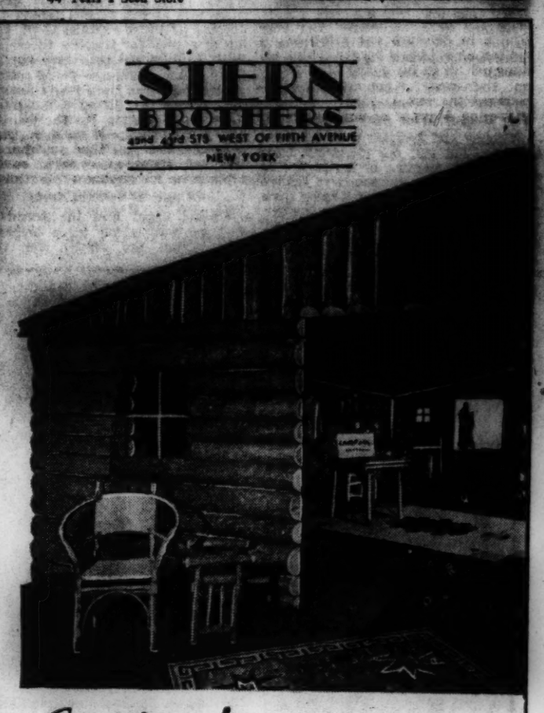

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Garden Sets Wee, Gay

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A mother who had vainly tried to interest her young daughter in helping to weed and tend the garden and the flower beds finally hit upon an idea that proved to be the solution of her problem. She bought several small garden tools and painted the handles a vivid yellow. A small basket, likewise painted, and used as a container for the gay implements, completed wee daughter's garden set.

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HOME BUILDING · GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE

The Garden Pool

Garden Architecture Series—III

By EGBERT HANS
Of Warren H. Manning Offices, Inc. Landscape Designers
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST garden lovers feel that a garden is not complete without a "pool," and it is frequently considered the center of interest of the garden. Therefore it deserves the most careful study as to its type, its location and, most important of all, its "function" in the garden scheme.

There are two major uses for the garden pool in the general garden picture: first reflection, and second the growing of aquatic plants; but only in very few cases should these two uses be combined.

A pool designed for reflection purposes is rightly called a "mirror-pool," and should be just that—a clear sheet of water, its surface as unblemished as the perfect mirror, establishing what comes nearest to a fourth dimension, as it were, namely depth under the foot, recreating the picture overhead and giving added depth to a flat surface. This brings to mind the use of the mirror for a similar purpose by many well-known painters of interiors, especially those of the Dutch school.

It is quite evident that when painting a domestic scene portrayed within three sides of a room, the horizon is shut out and the painter is faced with a more difficult problem of perspective and depth. By painting a mirror on the wall and showing within this mirror the reflection of foreground objects, he secures additional depth and distance.

The Mirror

The "mirror-pool" achieves a like purpose, and as such, belongs primarily in the formal garden, preferably in the center or at some axial point of a lawn or grass panel properly related to the objects it is meant to reflect. This mirror should have a simple frame, preferably a smooth plain coping—even the grass panel itself may be the frame. If the pool is to be located at the end of the garden as a terminal feature, it should be part of, and backed up by, an architectural wall or wall fountain, or a very formal and final plantation of evergreens.

Where the objects to be reflected are in place before the pool is built, the latter must be located very carefully in regard to the reflection angle from the important points of view. Not more than two-thirds of the mirror should be allowed to be visonally covered by these objects, leaving at least one-third for the reflection of the sky. Where trees are reflected, openings should be made in the branches and foliage to allow patches of blue sky to reflect.

If the pool is built first, then trees may be placed tentatively, previous to planting, to secure the best reflection effect. A combination of contrasts is most effective for reflections, such as evergreens combined with a single flowering dogwood or with the bright colors of azaleas—always with a goodly allowance for the sky in its many moods and colors. Remember that in this case we are dealing with a mirror and not with special moist soil conditions calling for moist-loving plants—because the water is held by a basin of masonry, and has no soil-moistening effects.

This does not mean that this artificial mirror pool holds the monopoly of reflective power and charm. I know of a "mud hole" in a wood that, with its black bottom of muck and surrounded by gigantic maples and oaks, pictures the dazzling heights of its surroundings to an immense depth with all the minute ramifications of millions of twigs and leaves. It is from like mud holes that man has learned to paint the garden pool black and thus intensify the power of reflection.

Irregular Pools

It is also from the lake and the "mud hole" that we learn to build our irregular pools. The informal pool belongs in the informal garden scheme, and must first of all "look natural." It should be found in the garden's low spot.

The gardener who would build an informal pool should first ask: "Why is a lake irregular in outline?" The answer, of course, is found in the well-known fact that "water seeks its own level." It follows the line of least resistance. Wherever it meets a promontory or slope, it flows around it through a gully or valley, and so plays hide and seek, as it were, in seeking its level, and forms an irregular shore line.

If we wish to copy such an irregular shore line, even on the small scale of our informal garden pool, we must establish like reasons for this irregularity in outline, by miniature promontories and obstacles emphasized and made attractive by planting. If the pool is part of a rock garden scheme, then ledges and rocks and cliffs, large or small, according to the size, can and should be designed to appear as logical reasons for the wandering shore line of the pool. If, moreover, this rock garden is located on a slope, as all good rock gardens should be, then the pool might well be the recipient of a stream coming down the slope, its source being, if necessary, a concealed source made to appear as a spring.

Such a slope rock garden offers the best possibilities for the informal pool, for here natural effects can be reproduced faithfully in all their many details and great variety of conditions within a relatively small area.

Suited to Surroundings

Moreover, even the most informal pool must be made watertight, and it is necessary to use cement with a coping or covering of stones. Such a pool looks out of place if the rocks used to hide the construction work are not in evidence by a similar outcrop within the immediate surroundings. How appropriate then it is when a little stream with rocky sides and bottom comes tumbling down the slope, and is brought to rest here and there by smaller intermediate pools with miniature waterfalls, until a lower, final pool is reached. Sometimes an existing streamlet may be used or diverted to bring this about. If so, conditions are ideal, and the most should be made of such a potential garden asset. Where the wate must be secured from the home water supply, it may be saved and returned to the "spring" by means of a pump, the cost of which is not prohibitive, and which can be hidden in a sound-proof manhole located near the pool.

Given a combination of water and rocks, different levels, a dry slope, and moist pockets, the possibilities for a planting scheme are unlimited. Here indeed is the unusual opportunity to combine the above-named two uses of the pool: reflection and the growing of aquatic, and under certain conditions, moist-loving plants.

The first need, as ever, is for a suitable background, of which part will be intended for reflection purposes. The rocks must be draped preferably with the Sedum Sarmentosum and the Moneywort (Lysimachia nummularia) which will creep into the crevices and hang in pointed racemes over cliffike overhanging rocks or ledges to the water's surface.

In designing the marginal planting, be sure to leave some spaces open. Only in a few spots should tall plants be used, in order that easy access may be provided to the water's edge.

Water lilies and other aquatic plants may and should be grown into this type of pool because they will tend to increase the effect of natural conditions. Remember that the pool must not be in complete shade, as water plants need sun. Remember also, that the soil immediately near an artificial waterproof stream or pool is dry, and moist-loving plants planted along this stream or around the pool might "look" part of the scheme, but would not thrive. It is possible to provide this moisture by providing occasional driplike overflows, but the ideal location for the moist-loving plants is the existing stream or bog which might be the outlet of the artificial stream and pool.

And now a few words about pool construction. Waterproofed cement is the best material, and can be completely hidden inside and on top of the pool by a "veneer" layer of stones, flags or brick as the case may be. After having determined on the size of the pool and staked out its dimensions, be sure to dig the excavation large enough all around this staked out area to allow for the thickness of walls, and the width of the coping, or the result will be disappointing, and your pool much smaller than you expected.

In building a pool, good construction proves a saving in the end, especially where the pool is in the center of a carefully built and established lawn that would be torn up by subsequent pool repairs.

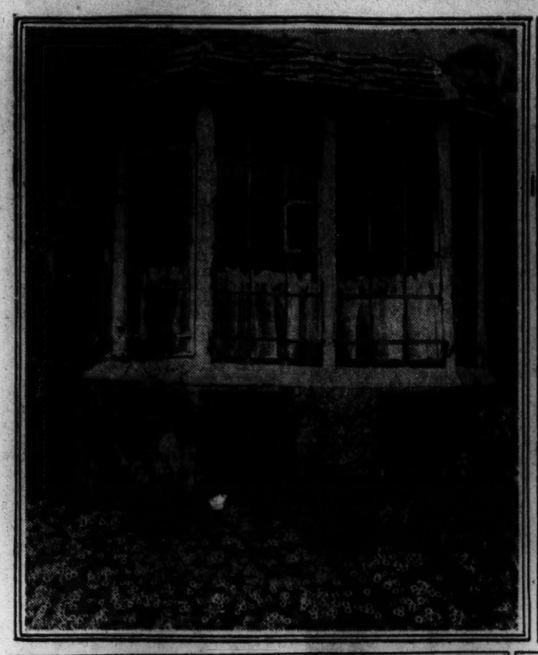
Without Concrete Forms

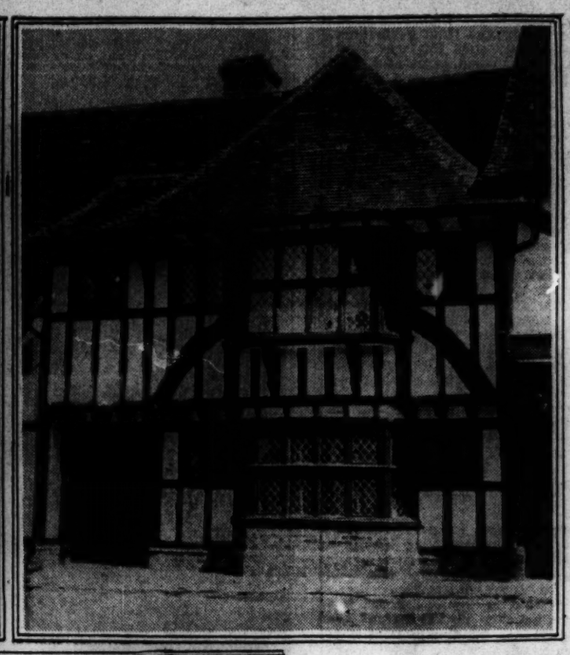
Concrete should be reinforced and the sides and bottom of the pool should be "poured" at one time. This can be done by placing a box in the excavation eight inches away from the sides and above the bottom allowing the concrete mixture to run underneath.

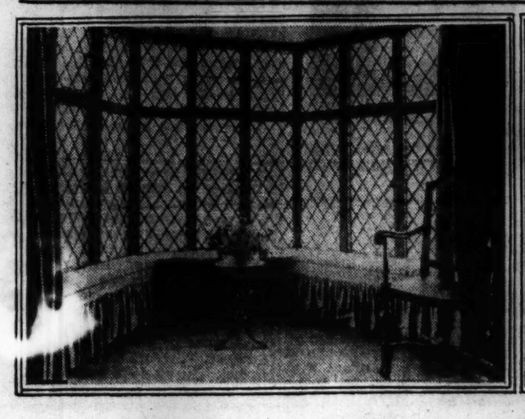
No forms are needed for the informal pool with sloping sides, the building of which is a simple matter. Excavate a hole to conform to the shape of your pool. Where frost action must be reckoned with, dig this hole below the frost line and fill with stones and gravel to within eight inches below the desired pool depth. The lateral dimensions also must allow for at least eight inches thickness of the cement, with another foot for "back-fill." Mix the concrete thick enough so that it will not run, and spread it over the slopes and bottom allowing room for the stones for the coping. These stones should be set into the concrete while it is soft. Mortar joints between the stones may be scraped out to within an inch or more so that they will not be seen. Chicken wire spread halfway the thickness of the cement will prove good reinforcement.

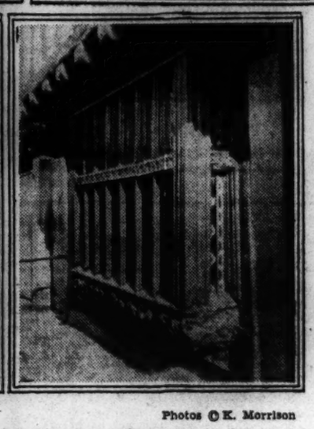
This article deals primarily with the garden pool as a unit of garden architecture, and its proper relation in the garden scheme. Space forbids to deal in detail with the many subjects related to the pool, such as the growing and care of aquatic plants, the introduction of fish, and many other attributing features. These are details that should be carefully studied after the main issue of the garden pool is decided, and this main issue is answered only after the questions "Why?" and "Where?" are answered in a satisfactory manner.

(The fourth of this series of five articles will appear next Saturday)









Photos © K. Morrison

Upper Left—Bay on Stone Cottage Built in Shakespeare's Time. Right—Showing Decorative Value of Old Tudor Bays. Wooden House in Kentish Village. Lower Left—Deep Bay With Seat and Hangings. Right—Bay Nestling Under Overhanging Upper Story of Half-Timbered House in Suffolk. Note the Carving.

Decorative Bay Windows

By KATHRINE MORRISON
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

SASH windows in America derive their origin from England, not from the Continent. This is equally true of bay windows. As a matter of fact, there are very few bay windows on the Continent as compared to the great number in the British Isles. They appear to be an essentially Anglo-Saxon feature.

It must be confessed that some of the modern versions fall far short of their early prototypes. On many a suburban villa the design and proportions of these windows are at variance with the house fronts which they are supposed to adorn. Usually they are too large. This fault is due to the mistaken notion that a bay window admits more light than any other kind. This is not the case. A room lighted only by one of these modern box-like projections is darker than one with an ordinary window of the same size. Indeed, a large bay means a concentration of light in one single spot rather than a general diffusion. This does not apply to the same extent to those Georgian types where the whole of one side wall forms a trilateral bay and where the lighting is more evenly distributed.

Comparing a room lighted by bay windows to one with ordinary windows of the same area, one is led to the conclusion that the primary function of a bay window is not its light-giving capacity. Its value is æsthetic rather than practical. When this fact is realized, more attention may be paid to the question of relating bay windows to wall surfaces both inside and outside the house.

Such windows can be made to play a very important rôle in any architectural scheme. Seen from inside, they have the charm and intimacy one always associates with an alcove or a recess with, of course, the further asset of light and possibly an attractive view. If skillfully handled, bay windows add considerably to the interest of any façade. If anyone doubts their decorative importance, he need only study the exteriors of early English houses to be convinced. Some of these Tudor and Jacobean bays are extremely graceful in contour. With such a tradition of good proportion and design, it is surprising that modern builders should ever have evolved some of the unsightly types that disfigure the cheaper homes of today.

Many of these older windows might well be taken as models for modern Tudor reproduction houses either in England or America. One of the illustrations shows such a house. It was put up a few years ago on the public square of an old village in Kent. Most of its neighbors are genuine Tudor. It harmonizes perfectly with them in every detail. The bay windows are familiar types to students of early English architecture. They have diamond-paned casements, molded mullions and transoms and, what is so characteristic, the small double-light casements high up on either side. This symmetrical arrangement was a favorite one in the old days. It is very attractive and one which can be copied with equal effect today, as this illustration amply proves.

Beautiful bays are also found on old stone buildings. On the larger houses these bays are sometimes two or three stories high. One of the simpler types in stone is pictured on this page. It is delightful in its proportions and its unpretentious character. It would be suitable for any small or medium-sized house built of stone.

In the eastern counties a familiar Tudor variety is one where the breadth of a large oak beam determines the extent of the bay's outer projection beyond the house walls. As the bays are never wider than this structural oak beam, they are never exaggerated. Inside the beam forms a convenient ledge for the arrangement of ornaments or of china. If low enough, it can also be used as a window seat.

The bay windows on half-timbered houses are perhaps the most picturesque. This is because wood is a more adaptable material than stone or brick. It lends itself more easily to effective moldings and carvings. Some of the more elaborate bays have finely carved transoms and the beam forming the lower projection is often enriched by all manner of naïve and intricate patterns.

For Window Boxes

Gay and Interesting

The charm of every house can be enhanced by suitable window-boxes. Apartment dwellers, especially, who do not have regular flower gardens can derive a wealth of pleasure from planting flowers in the boxes on the window ledges.

These boxes need not be expensive. They may be made of wood the size to fit the window and painted inside and out with several coats of good paint to protect them from the weather and from the rotting effect of the soil within them, taking care to put several drainage-holes in the bottom to carry off any excess of water.

A dark, dull green is the best color for the boxes, as it makes an attractive background for any flower hue and looks well against all shades of house wall. Any good rich garden loam will be about right for the flowers for these boxes. If ferns are used, a little leaf mold from the woods added to the garden loam is good. Ground bone meal, and a sprinkling of a liquid plant fertilizer every third week will keep the flowers in bloom.

When the boxes will have direct sun for the best part of the day there is a long list of flowers from which to make a selection: sweet alyssum, ageratum (blue and white), portulacca of all colors candytuft (white, lavender, purple or cardinal), dwarf nasturtiums, petunias, gaillardias, pot marigolds and geraniums.

For the window gardens that face the north and east the gardener who knows will plant vincas, German ivy, verbenas, pansies, begonias, feverfew (white and gold), and ferns.

L. S. M.

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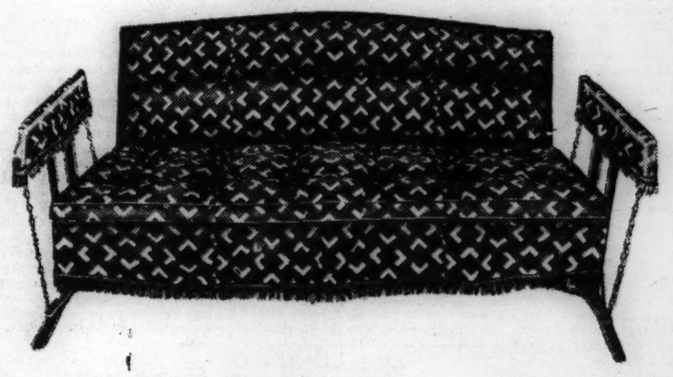

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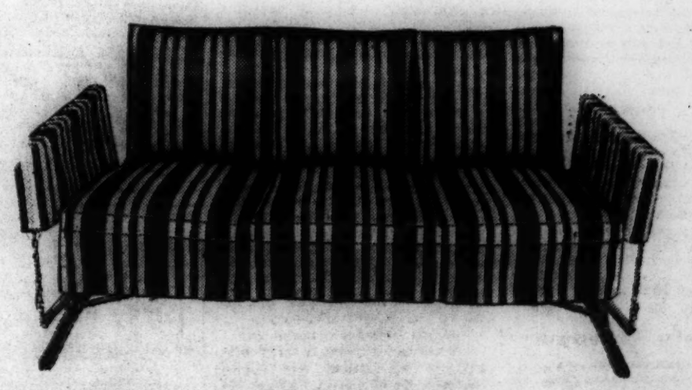


Glider with three loose valanced seat cushions and three loose box back cushions, plumply filled with cotton. Heavy duck covering comes in the colorful Algerian stripe, photographed, and a choice of other striped and figured covers. 25.

SUMMER FURNITURE—EIGHTH FLOOR

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Leif Eriksson's Vinland

A Review by CARLETON S. COON, Harvard University

The Vinland Voyages. by Mathias Thórdarson. New York: American Geographical Society. $2.

Leif Eriksson, Discoverer of America, A. D. 1003, by Edward F. Gray. New York: Oxford University Press. $7.50.

THE director of the National Museum of Iceland and the former British Consul-General at Boston have both made contributions intended to elucidate the troublesome history of the early discovery of North America by the Norsemen. That the shores of the northeastern United States and eastern Canada were visited by explorers from Greenland in the first decade of the present millennium can hardly be disputed; where they went, in what order, and exactly when are questions which remain, despite almost a century of intermittent research, not yet wholly solved.

Thórdarson's book, embellished by a witty preface by Stefánsson, is intended more as an outline than as a detailed argument. Consisting of only 68 octavo pages, it was first written as a number in the publication series of a learned society in Iceland. The author, instead of committing himself to exact interpretations and specific identifications, attempts rather to discuss the whole series of events from an impartial standpoint. He will not make definite statements as to the much discusssed sites of Leif's booths, of Hóp, or of other moot localities.

Gray's volume, on the other hand, goes into considerable detail, with many arguments concerning each vital point, and definite conclusions. Astronomy, botany, the study of coastal erosion, American ethnology, all these profound subjects have engaged his serious attention. His firm belief is that Leif Eriksson built a house on what is today No Man's Land, a small island off the end of Martha's Vineyard, and that subsequent visitors from Greenland occupied this same edifice.

Choice of Authorities

The fundamental difference between the works of Gray and Thórdarson lies in their choice of authorities. There are three chief sources of information, the Flatey book, Hauk's Book, and a manuscript called A. M. 577. Gray considers that the Flatey book was written by Greenlanders, or at least represents the oral tradition preserved in Greenland concerning the early contracts with Vinland. The other two sources he believes to represent the Icelandic tradition. Gray relies chiefly on the Flatey book, considering it the most reliable account, whereas he believes the other two documents to be garbled condensations of actual history, so arranged by monkish scribes as to cast greatest credit upon the ancestors of certain prominent families in Iceland, rather than on the Greenlanders, for praising whom they would receive no reward.

Thórdarson takes the stand that Hauk's Book and A. M. 577 are the best authorities, and that the Flatey book is unreliable. He quotes Gustav Storm and Finnur Jónsson to support him. Gray brings Professor Hovgaard in on his side of the question. At the beginning, then, we have a divergence of opinion which is bound to produce a profound difference in conclusions. According to Thórdarson's authorities, there were two successful and one unsuccessful voyages to Vinland; according to Gray, five successful and one unsuccessful.

Both agree, however, that Leif Eriksson and his men were the first to set foot on the soil of the Western Hemisphere (excepting Greenland), that Leif's brother Thorstein set out on an unsuccessful voyage, and that Thorfinn Karlsefne (or Karlsefni), an Icelander of prominent lineage, later led a voyage there. Karlsefne's son, Snorri, was the first child of European parentage known to have been born on the North American continent.

A Snowless Land

The place where Leif and his men, and some of the later expeditions as well, are said to have spent the winter is stated in the sagas to have been snowless and frostless, a region in which cattle could graze in all seasons. This country was overgrown with wild grapevines and produced "self-sown wheat" and trees called "mausur." The identifications of these botanical products are the subjects of lengthy and heated controversies. Whether the grapes were really grapes, or mere cranberries; whether the wild "wheat" was wild rice or some indigenous grass; whether the "mausur" trees were maples or merely gnarled trees, are vital points in the identifications of the places mentioned, since the areas in which these things grow must necessarily delimit the possible regions of Norse contact.

To find a place within reasonable range of Greenland in which no winter snow falls is to begin with no easy task. Gray suggests No Man's Land, and this point is one of his most plausible arguments.

The matter is finally and completely complicated by the description of the natives encountered in this western Paradise. Broad-faced, bulging of eye, hideous of hair, dark, are descriptions which apply equally to Eskimos and Indians. The Indians are darker than the Eskimos, and the latter broader-faced than the historic aborigines of the New England littoral, yet to the eye of a Viking the two would look much alike.

The natives of Vinland paddled skin canoes, and while on journeys seem to have eaten a mixture of blood and marrow. Skin canoes are typically Eskimoan. The New England Indians never, as far as is known, used them. The only skin boats made by Indians of the northeastern coast were the temporary vessels constructed by the Micmacs and Abenaki in New Brunswick, made of moosehide and used to transport hunters and their meat down river at the close of the moose-hunting season. These were dismantled as soon as home had been reached, and never paddled out to sea, as described in the sagas. The food of marrow and blood is said by Stefánsson to be a typical Eskimo viand.

Gray's Conclusions

Gray concludes that the Eskimos therefore occupied Cape Cod at the beginning of the present millennium. Unfortunately such a conclusion is hardly warranted by available archæological evidence. It is highly improbable that the Eskimos inhabited the New England coast, if at all, later than the commencement of the Red Paint culture in Maine, which must have been far earlier than the visits of the Norsemen. Either the aborigines encountered were some group of Indians, or Vinland must have been north of the St. Lawrence. Considering Gray's botanical and climatological evidence, the second conclusion is improbable. There remains, therefore, a standing conflict of evidence.

A curious runic inscription on a rock near the low water mark at No Man's Land has been studied by Gray, who has submitted it to eminent specialists in the field indicated. These unanimously pronounce it the inscription, "Leif Eriksson, MI (1001)," the work of a person unfamiliar with both the alphabet and usages of the eleventh century Norse. It could not have been carved earlier than 1500 A. D., and probably was done much later. Gray suggests that this was made by a late explorer acquainted with the Icelandic literature and wishing to commemorate the achievement of his predecessor. The author discounts the possibility that the inscription was intended as a practical joke upon himself. Besides the inscription Gray mentions the stone foundations of a house on No Man's Land. He believes this to be Leif's domicile.

According to the sources, 35 persons, of whom five were women, were slaughtered on this small island at one time. A ship was likewise abandoned there. If Gray's deductions are true, then No Man's Land must be a veritable sarcophagus of Norse remains, since an occupation of several winters by large numbers of men cannot fail to have left material traces. Mr. Gray can definitely prove or disprove his theory by future archæological work. The present reviewer, at least, will be greatly interested in the outcome.

A Modern Epic Poet

The Poems of Lascelles Abercrombie. London and New York: Oxford University Press. 7s. 6d. net; $2.50.

IT IS often said that in the modern world there is no place for a poet of large, philosophic purpose. The argument is that our incoherent age demands a quick, lyrical message, some flash of beauty or inspiration that is immediate, over and done with. The Oxford University Press recently published Bridges's "Testament of Beauty" to challenge that view. It has now repeated the challenge by publishing the collected work of Lascelles Abercrombie. The volume contains 550 pages, of which about 20 are devoted to short lyrics. It is an honor for Mr. Abercrombie to be an "Oxford Poet" during his lifetime. Those who know his work, and those who are able to study and enjoy it in this volume, will realize that the Oxford Press is also honored in being the sponsors of such noble and exalted poetry.

I find in Mr. Abercrombie the true epic genius. It is a rare thing: slow, deliberate, intricate yet profound in impulse; broad and manifold in intellectual vitality. The body of his work moves like an armada of ships, a stately procession. But when you examine aboard each vessel, what stir and activity, what variety of task and expression, what energy and conflict you find! A hauling up and down of sails, a shouting of commands to catch the rhythm and change of the winds. Here indeed is a display of seamanship in the craft of poetry. Let us take an example, and watch the cunning maneuvers at the helm as this master hand shapes his lines to the wave dance of mood and thought and emotion.

Wondrous, too, I think, to sail at night,
While shoals of moonlight flickers dance beside,
Like swimming glee of fishes scaled in gold,
Curvetting in thwarting bounds over the swell;
The perceiving flesh, in bliss of such a beauty,
Must sure feel fine as spiritual sight.

Notice the rhythm of that line I have italicized; it rides like a school of porpoises at play in midocean.

Mr. Abercrombie crowds his world. He sees so much, knows so much, has such a wealth of images and allusions from history, natural science, literature; and such a first-hand knowledge of the doings of life, habits of birds and beasts, tricks and dresses of plants, colors and deceits and subterfuges of human passions. This wealth accumulates in his poetry until sometimes it almost hinders the movement, and even the poet himself, in spite of his abnormal vitality, longs to break away to a life and art that perplex him less.

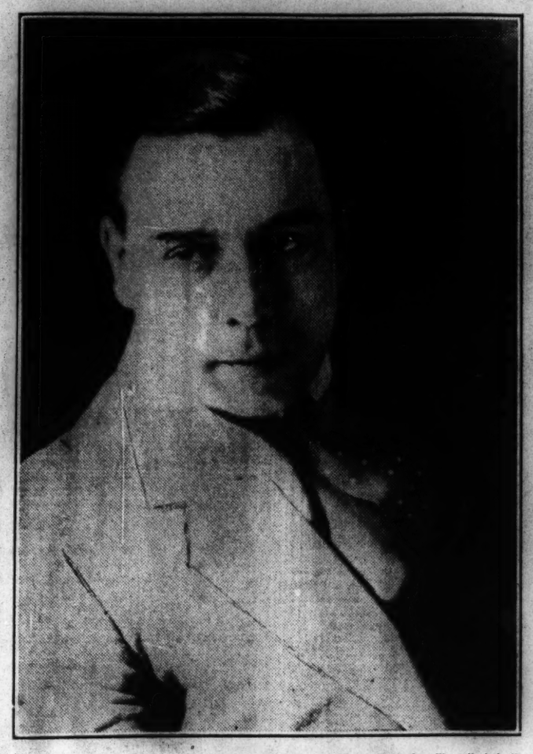
I long have wisht to voyage into mid sea,
To give my senses rest from wondering
On this perplexed grammar of the land
Written in men and women, the strange trees,
Herbs, and those things so like to souls, the beasts.
My wilful senses will keep perilously
Employed with these my brain and weary it
Still to be asking. But on the high seas
Such throng'd reality is left behind,—
Only vast air and water, and the hue
That always seems like special news of God.

One can see here the sleepless sensibility of the man. He gives himself no quarter. Every moment of his life is distilled so that he may come to the essential meaning of it and take from time the bouquet of eternity.

And what is the reason for this intense activity, this life search? The answer is to be found on every page of Mr. Abercrombie's work. It is the first and last quality of his character, the feature which singles out the personality of the man and makes his phrases instantly recognizable. This force we can only describe as religious passion; a fervor of imagination that carries him up on its wide pinions to heights of vision where only the great poets stand. As an example of this vision, I will quote a passage which I think is as great a definition as may be found in English literature. The quotation is from "The Sale of Saint Thomas." The doubting discipie has been chosen to carry the gospels to India. Prudence has made him quail before the task. Jesus appears just as he is about to flee from the ship, and urges him to follow that poetic faith which, as Wordsworth says, "is the face of all science."

But it is written in the heart of man,
Thou shalt no larger be than thy desire.
Thou must not therefore stoop thy spirit's sight
To pore only within the candle-gleam
Of conscious wit and reasonable brain;
But search into the sacred darkness lying
Outside thy knowledge of thyself, the vast
Measureless fate, full of the power of stars,
The outer noiseless heavens of thy soul.
Keep thy desire closed in the room of light
The laboring fires of thy mind have made,
And thou shalt find the vision of thy spirit
Pitifully dazzled to so shrunk a ken,
There are no spacious puissances about it.
But send desire often forth to scan
The immense night which is thy greater soul:
Knowing the possible, see thou try beyond it
Into impossible things, unlikely ends;
And thou shalt find thy knowledgeable desire
Grow large as all the regions of thy soul,
Whose firmament doth cover the whole of Being,
And of created purpose reach the ends.

RICHARD CHURCH.



Photograph by Sherril Schell

J. B. PRIESTLEY

Whose Book of Essays, "The Balconinny," Has Just Been Published in the United States by Harper. The English Edition (Methuen) Was Reviewed in These Columns Feb. 1, 1930.

Hush! Hush!

First Athenian Memories, by Compton Mackenzie. London: Cassell. 7s. 6d.

IN THE intrigues, the exits and entrances which he took part in and witnesed in Athens from 1916 to the end of the war, Compton Mackenzie had, as he half realized, a theme and an experience worthy of a Stendhal. It is a compliment to Mr. Mackenzie that he sets one dreaming of such a possibility, and there is no carping in our regret that he cannot fill the rôle. Perhaps another Stendhal will arise, and if he does he will turn to these Athenian memories with profit.

We do not know what controversies Mr. Mackenzie's book will stir up, what rival diplomatic schools will do battle over his opinions; but he at least has anticipated them. His point of view has been strictly personal, even prejudiced, and he makes no claim to be the historian of those exciting and slightly absurd years.

This insistence on the uncritically personal character of his book has an interesting echo half way through it. Brought into intimate contact with those who were playing a part in the sorry drama that centered in the vacillations of King Constantine and the single-minded purpose of Venizelos, he noted, with the artist's eye, the enormous influence of individual idiosyncracy and personality in affairs which seemed to have sprung from and to have been governed by uncontrollable circumstance alone. He says: "The personal factor in Athens was predominant, and it may be doubted whether the ultimate vastness of the war has not tended to obscure the predominance of the personal factor everywhere. . . . There did arrive a moment when the individual fell a victim to what looked like a general law of circumstance; but every victim was the cause of his own sacrifice because he maintained an individual point of view either too obstinately or too long. Those who could most easily lose their personalities lasted longest. . . ."

A Gallery of Grotesques

Thus for him the fundamental issue in Athens was the personal antipathy between Venizelos and the King, which the international situation—itself an affair of personalities—merely aggravated but did not cause. There is a great deal to be said, therefore, for Mr. Mackenzie's method of approach; at few times has interest in the springs and mechanism of human character been deeper, as the enormous influence of the novel, among other things, indicates, and there is special reason for respecting a novelist's interpretation.

When he first went to Athens to join the British counter-espionage organization, Mr. Mackenzie took it all very intensely. Today, quoting Dr. Johnson, he thinks all civil espionage futile, a paying out of money to a motley collection of agents who were as often as not in the pay of the other side, for information that was obvious to all who had not got secrecy "on the brain." There is, however, a great deal of the amateur detective or spy in every novelist, and Mr. Mackenzie got an immense amount of fun and some excitement out of the job at the time, and even more fun in this retrospect. With delightful, satirical skill he has collected a huge gallery of grotesques.

Above all there was the pathetic V—they all had their cryptic letters—who was in charge of the organization. He was a man who lived for mystery, one of those fantastic creatures who turn their environment into a web of whispers, clandestine meetings, codes and grotesque precautions. His delight in them was second nature; in matters of the inner pocket, the concealed message, the lonely house in the dark night, he was an epicure. His precautions were monstrous, his asides and feigned ignorance of your existence when he met you in a restaurant or passed you at a rendezvous by the cemetery, were sheer melodrama in burlesque. And he believed in it all! He sounds, in Mr. Mackenzie's pages, almost too good to be true.

"Clarence"

But so do they all, these "Clarences," these Liebigs and egregious Levantines who take their oily and comic-sinister way in and out of the narrative. How often they spied on the innocent! There was the indignant English actress from Lancashire who told the remarkable "Clarence" what she thought of him and did not mince matters. "Clarence" was superb. He was a huge, oily, humorless Mediterranean who could speak eight languages fluently, and was given to a pained, protesting volubility, although his testimonial declared he had "an ability to keep his mouth shut." The whole of Athens knew what he was immediately. There is a rich Dickensian touch to his tearful protest, "I can't help it, Skipper. There's something about me that frightens them. Wherever I go I hear 'em whispering that I'm the big detective who's been sent out here to clean up the Huns . . . there's a leak in the show."

The show was in fact full of leaks, and Baron Schenk, who was the comic villain on the other side, took great delight in putting on a revue at a theater in Athens in which Mr. Mackenzie and his troupe were made to appear wearing kilts and to whisper "Hush! Hush!" in horrible accents.

To this comic foreground there is the more seriously portrayed diplomatic life, the struggle between the King and the Powers, some fascinating glimpses of royalistic society, and beyond this a steady evocation of the Greek scene by one who had loved it in literature, before the war put it at his feet. The whole is woven together with genuine subtlety and art, and when the second volume is completed will make a brilliant and perhaps a tragic picture. Mr. Mackenzie keeps himself fairly well in the background, although he has a weakness for sinking into nostalgic reminiscence of halcyon school days before the war. He at times distressingly lengthens the shades of the great Public School—the greater the better—upon the grown man. But "First Athenian Memories" is a pleasing book.

V. S. P.

The Seicento

Italy After the Renaissance, by Lacy Collison-Morley. New York: Holt. $5.

THE *Seicento* is generally regarded as a depressing period in Italian history and culture; and even the recent revival of interest in baroque art has not served to remove this stigma. Mr. Collison-Morley has not set out to induce us to revise our estimate, for his sub-title reads "Decadence and Display in the Seventeenth Century."

Only by skillful emphasis upon the element of display can our attention be distracted from the decadence; and it cannot be said that the author provides this emphasis. The greatest artistic achievement of the period was in the realm of music; opera is, indeed, a product of the age. To opera scarcely enough attention is devoted; and the treatment of baroque art, in architecture, painting and sculpture, is utterly inadequate. Will it be believed that Mr. Collison-Morley manages to write of the baroque without ever once so much as mentioning that wonderful little town, Lecce, which has been called "the Pompeii of the baroque"? From the point of view of the historian of art this book leaves much, leaves almost everything, to be desired.

The author is more at his ease when he writes of the life of the time. His best chapter is on travelers in Italy in the seventeenth century, particularly those Englishmen who made the fashionable grand tour. From their diaries and other records he pieces together a quantity of picturesque information as to the towns they visited, the sights they saw, the inconveniences and occasional perils they underwent, the impressions with which they returned home.

As it is impossible to regard Italy as a whole at a time when, as was said long afterward, "Italy was a geographical expression," Mr. Collison-Morley has separate sections on the great centers of culture—Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan and Venice—with inter-chapters on more general themes. It was a time of curious contradictions in life and in human character, piety existing side by side with cynicism and evil passions, extravagant ostentation with spiritual torpor, and everywhere an underlying pessimism and disillusion for which ecclesiastical and civil tyranny were responsible.

Irving in England

Journal of Washington Irving (1823-4), edited by Stanley T. Williams. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $3.50.

THE original manuscript of this journal, though known to students of Washington Irving, has never before been printed entire. Professor Williams has produced with painstaking fidelity what is practically a "diplomatic" text, though he has found it impossible to decipher some passages, for the manuscript has suffered from wear and exposure. During the period covered by this record Irving was abroad, part of the time in Germany and France, part in England.

The English portion is that which will most attract the general reader, for Irving was constantly in good literary company (with Thomas Moore, Samuel Rogers and others), and was able to set down a good deal of amusing if generally somewhat trivial literary anecdotage. In particular, he was glad to report the latest gossip about Lord Byron. Byron he never met, but he was one of the few persons who had access to the manuscript of the poet's Memoirs before their destruction. Unfortunately, though he notes that he spent several hours in their perusal, he says nothing here about their contents.

There are glimpses of the pleasures and hardships of travel on the continent a century ago; of German inns and Paris bookshops; of visits to the theater in Paris and London; of talks with Rogers and Moore on literature and public affairs. But, as Professor Williams remarks, the chief value of the diary is found in its revelation of Irving himself, his plans for new books (one such plan developing later into "Tales of a Traveller"), his impressions of European society, his private memories of earlier life. In particular, we note that the handsome and distinguished American was everywhere a welcome visitor, thoroughly at home across the water. The entries are for the most part brief to the point of meagerness, and so abrupt that they are not easily readable as a whole. The chief value of the book must be hidden from all save special students of Irving. Professor Williams has annotated the text wisely, that is, not too abundantly.

Two Stories in One

The Forest Ship, by Arnold Höllriegel. New York: Viking. $2.50.

AN UNUSUAL novel that comes to English-speaking readers by way of translation from the German is "The Forest Ship," by Arnold Höllriegel. It is a notable piece of construction, inasmuch as it contains two stories, one embedded in the other. Originally, the author probably was prompted to write the story of the Spanish conquistador, Francisco de Orellana, the discoverer of the course of the Amazon. By a daring device he has combined with the tale of the sixteenth century Spaniard another story, that of a middle-aged schoolmaster from Czechoslovakia in this present time.

Through years of patient economy, Dr. Bernhard Schwarz, a teacher of Leitmeritz in Bohemia, had accumulated money enough to achieve his heart's desire and embark on a trip to the Amazon. The trip was conventional enough in its details, on a middle-sized British steamer that carried rubber, and as a side-line, some saloon passengers doing—for a hundred pounds inclusive—a cheap trip "a thousand miles up the Amazon," all carefully scheduled to be run off on time and thoroughly equipped with comforts and dependable guides. It was just as far from romance as the steamboat company could make it. But to Dr. Schwarz, ludicrously provided with pith helmet, khaki outing suit, leather gaiters, and the unnumbered belts and straps for holding all sorts of appurtenances, it was the way to the land of magic and mystery, to that map world whose alluring names had danced before his eyes for more than 30 years.

When the steamship Hildebrand reached Para, Schwarz met disappointment. There was a small revolution going on, and as a result the trip up the Amazon to Manaos was forbidden. The company would do its best by its passengers and supply such substitute diversions as were possible, but to go up the river where there was fighting was entirely out of the question.

Dr. Schwarz was hard hit. No other member of the party had made such an effort to come to the Amazon, no one had set his whole heart upon it as he had done. Some of the others realized his predicament, and because they liked him for all his absurdities, they were sorry for him and tried to think of a way to help him. Thus it came about that Hilary the globe-trotter told a story, and the story was that of Orellana, the first voyager of the Amazon. He framed his words with a purpose, to show the disappointed dreamer that it is far better never to arrive at one's goal.

On the boat-deck of the Hildebrand, under the Southern Cross, with the guns of the revolutionists just faintly audible, and the jungle almost at hand, Hilary told his long story of the Spanish adventurer Orellana who traveled far but never arrived. And Dr. Schwarz listened, and in a way found rest.

The bulk of the book belongs to Orellana and his forest ship, a chronicle based on ancient writings and largely true. It tells of the forest ship built in the heart of the jungle through sheer determination by Orellana in the year 1542; of the 50 conquistadors from Peru who voyaged into the country of the Amazon; and their quest for the city of El Dorado.

With such material it would be strange if there were not plenty of color. Arnold Höllriegel knows how to put in drama and swift action as well. The harshness and the splendor of the old tale are all the more emphatic because they are side by side with the tragi-comic story of the modern dreamer and adventurer, who, like Orellana, found it more necessary to travel than to live.

The author is fortunate in having his work translated by Ethel Colburn Mayne, who has done her work so well that it never seems to be a translation.

Descensus Averno (Oxford), reproduced 14 woodcuts from "Virgil" by Sebastian Brant (Strassburg, 1502). Sebastian Brant was a jurist and man of letters in addition to being an artist. His publication of the Virgil woodcuts is said to have brought to its height the first period of the printed picture book in Germany. Scenes of antiquity are portrayed in terms of life in the sixteenth century. One learns something of early manners and customs. The early German woodcut was made with an elaboration which is unknown in the art today. The craftsman is dauntless, he makes all sorts of detail, makes the surface compact with enriching motives. In following Æneas he includes every fact from the literary description.

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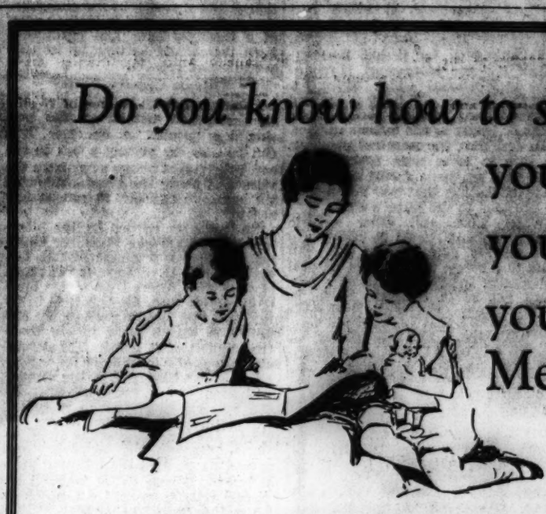

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Seasons of the Sea

MACBETH'S startled exclamation, "The air has bubbles as the water has," was drawn from him by an experience peculiar to himself, and it is doubtful if another could be brought to agree to his picturesque interpretation of it. With much greater justice it may be said that the sea has seasons as the country has, although at first utterance the statement may appear equally ill-founded. To most people, water is water at all times of the year, varying only as it is gray when there are clouds and blue when there are not, rough when the wind blows and smooth when it does not.

Admittedly, the ocean undergoes no such seasonal changes as those that take place on the land; but changes there are, and of so unmistakable a character that one who has had the privilege of watching the sea all the year round will never mistake a winter sea for a summer one, the sea in autumn for the sea in spring.

The elaborate pageantry of the changing year announces itself on land in terms perceptible chiefly to the eye; but even without visible evidence we should know well enough when it is time to let the fires go out and when to light them again. The ocean has no such variegated drama to show us, though with what shift of scene it may delight its submarine inhabitants is their own secret; and if the temperature of the water were our only criterion in the matter, we could hardly differentiate between May and October. Nevertheless, there is a difference, visible to a degree, but going beyond what is seen into that intangible realm of perception that has more to do with feeling than actual sight. The summer calm differs from the winter calm, the summer "tempest" from the winter gale. The difference is not dramatic, but it is there. Of what, then, does it consist?

One is tempted to reply merely that it "feels" different, and let it go at that. But it feels different because it looks different; and it looks different because the endless variety of tints that make up the vast monotone of sea and sky change from season to season as they change from hour to hour, with a resulting difference as marked as that which distinguishes early morning from late afternoon.

The ocean is the sport of the wind and the mirror of the sky; and what those two decide it shall be, it is. As the wind and sky go through a seasonal routine no less inevitable, if less conspicuous, than the familiar routine of the earth, it is not surprising that the change of seasons should be unmistakably written on the surface of the sea. It is now generally acknowledged that the seasons are the result of the annual (and, so far, orderly), peregrinations of our planet; and as the earth takes its sky and its sea with it in its yearly jaunt around the sun, what affects the one must affect the others as well.

From season to season, the most conspicuous change of the sky, and therefore of the sea, is one of color. There is a blue of summer and a blue of winter; there is a gray of summer and a gray of winter; there is a white, still sky of summer that finds no counterpart in winter. The blue sky of a fair day in winter is pale and tenuous, diluted by a fragile sunlight that holds little suggestion of heat. The vivid canopy spread over the world in summer has expanded now to an immense height, with a resulting loss of richness. Its remoteness and its pallor are mirrored in the water in a blue that is still, white, cold. It is not the blue of flowers or rich fabrics; it is the blue of silver, steel, ice—ice shadowed by the chill silence of late afternoon.

Ashore, that which conveys most eloquently, perhaps, the impression of intense cold, is something neither seen nor felt, but heard: the sharp, brittle report of the bursting bark of trees contracted by the icy fingers of a winter night, and the metallic ring of wheels turning on frozen ground. At sea, the equivalent extreme of coldness is seen in a vapor that rises over the water on a bitter day and hangs there, a white and wreathing mist. This is not fog as the landsman knows it. The day may be bright. There may be, and frequently is, an undeviating wind, which flattens the sea beneath its merciless sweep and piles it in thunderous waves on the nearest shore. Above this the white ribbon of vapor moves and lies, an infallible index of cold, as the quiver of air above a lighted stove speaks of heat.

The winter storm is a relentless affair, driving the sea inflexibly before it, painting it a forbidding, unvarying gray. The summer storm, on the other hand, is versatile and capricious. It can be and do much. It may turn the sea almost to black, so that objects ordinarily dark seem light against it; it may churn the water to a mass of whitecaps, or leave it calm beneath a fierce pelting of rain. It may raise the water in mountains and swells, which reveal in their roughened sides unexpected richnesses of color: hints of green, yellow, violet, that are absent from the frigid gray of the winter ocean.

Whether a tossed and varied gray; or a placid reach of blue, streaked with deeper bands of ultramarine and lavishly jeweled by the sun; or a deep, roughened purple patterned by the jaunty lace of whitecaps; or a white hazy stillness, blended with the sky into a shining mirror filled with a quiver of light and eloquent of heat: in every case and on every day, the summer sea holds an invitation, as genuine as the invitation of a garden or a meadow or a forest, and to the swimmer or owner of boats as irresistible.

The sea of spring is a sea of promise: a sea of shy and gentle blue, delicately rippled, wearing a transparent veil of haze that blurs but does not dull its richening color. The first warm days bring to it a balminess as unmistakable as the scent of thawing earth in the woods. The autumn sea is boisterous and capricious. In September it forecasts the tempestuous gloom of winter; in October it recalls the brilliance of summer; in November it lies quiet and smiling in a serene imitation of spring; but always it has a tang and sharpness of its own. The scents of autumn, the air of autumn, are never those of spring, though an unimaginative thermometer may record a similarity of coolness or warmth; and, although the sea in autumn may wear, for a day or two, the haze and balminess of April, or the purple grandeur of July, it looks forward inevitably to icy pallor and withdrawn frigidity. The spring sea, on the other hand, is the prophet of warmth and radiance, looking not back, but steadily forward; and the one can never be mistaken for the other.

B. B. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Editorial Board

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year ... $9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months ... $4.50 One month ... 75c Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES:
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EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 333 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston Mass. U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LA REVISTA DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Dutch Edition) (Scandinavian Edition) (Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Paying a Call in a Bengal Village

I saw comfortable homes which had escaped the insidious West, and suggested an Oriental version of William Morris. I called on one of the leading men of a Bengal village. Surrounded by a high mud wall, his house was L-shaped, with a kitchen on one side, and two bedrooms across the other wing. This was a luxurious house with a window in each room. A broad platform served as a veranda living-room except during the rains.

They opened the cookhouse door, and let me look in from a distance. It was immaculately clean. . . . There was no furniture. They had scooped some shelves out of the mud wall, and the humps of two clay fireplaces rose from the floor. Brass jars and plates and cups stood on the floor, shining like gold. Copper kettles and long-handled spoons for cooking hung from nails in the wall.

I was invited into the bedrooms. Each had a window, a charpoy and a mosquito net. The charpoy, or bed, is India's one piece of furniture. It is a wooden frame with ropes or tapes woven back and forth to give a springy surface. It is very light, and is always dragged out for "European" callers if there are no chairs. An Indian, sitting on one, folds his legs under him; he finds it uncomfortable to let his legs hang down as we do. He usually sits on the floor or ground.

There were bamboo mats on the charpoys, but no bedding, as it was too hot. The bedrooms had the charm of simplicity. There was one article of luxury in the house, a harmonium. It is like a Salvation Army collapsible street organ, except that the harmonium lies flat on the ground with a bellows at one side. The performer, squatting before it, picks out the tune with one hand and pumps the bellows with the other. For elaborate pieces requiring two hands, some one helps with the bellows. Harmoniums take the place of pianos in all but ultra-Western homes, and are curiously suited to the will-o'-the-wisp plaintiveness of Hindu music.

The men of the family, some of their friends, and I, squatted on the veranda in the twilight. They sent a servant for fruit. Like a brown spider he scrambled up a coconut palm standing in the compound. I had my first drink of green coconut milk. We ate papayas and mangoes. Their flavor has for me the same exotic fascination as the fragrance of sandalwood, and the oily smoothness of jade.—From "Understanding India," by GERTRUDE MARVIN WILLIAMS.

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The Goose Fair, Albi. From an Etching by Stanley Anderson

IF ONE compares this print with some of the artist's earlier etchings, one cannot help noting with how much more freedom and delight he now handles his needle. This being so, he must have reveled in transferring this animated group of men and women to the copper. It is not often that such a various collection of people can be arranged with the spontaneity which Mr. Stanley Anderson has achieved. His print will be a constant delight, a source of fresh enjoyment to its fortunate possessor.

The Goose Fair is a truly Italian scene, full of Italian types and Italian bargaining. The ancient buildings give a glimpse of the Italy of bygone days and form an admirable and stately background, emphasizing by contrast the busy, restless doings of the present day.

The women with their long staves have probably driven their geese many miles along the country roads, as one may see them do in other countries when Michelmas approaches; but in the fair the birds are apparently on their best behavior. An observant reader will find a number of these well-fed birds among the crowd of vendors and buyers.

Still, the main interest is centered on the human element, and the scene is a veritable medley of characteristic groups. So deftly set and arranged is the scene that there is no fear of the mosaic falling to pieces. From this motley crowd the reader may single out one little group after the other, from the old woman leaving the busy scene at the extreme left of the picture, to the three trying to come to terms at the opposite corner.

Twilight Hush

Unless one's ears have been attuned to the country quiet, this sheltered nook among the hemlocks will seem, now that evening is drawing in, almost utterly still. Day's voices dwindle and sink. There are no sounds of man—neither the rumble of distant cars, nor pounding hammers, nor even the ring of an axe. Yet there is much to be heard here, in a different register and expressing a different mood. Closing the eyes so as to avoid distraction, and listening intently, one enters and begins to grope about in a world of faint calls and rustlings. Moment by moment these increase, until the listener is amazed at the wealth and variety of tones which the ear ordinarily ignores.

First of all, to attract attention are the songs and calls and sudden exclamations of the birds, now on every side bidding farewell to the day. A company of crows is winging over, flying far up, and the echoes of their objurgation fall from the sky as though struck back from a vast sounding board. The ear discerns that they are flying to join that voluble tree full of crows on the western hill. Very clamorous they are, as though they wished to shout down every other voice of the evening. Yet the robin makes himself heard, singing mightily and full-lunged from some topmost spray among the hemlocks, with his ruddy breast turned toward the sunset. The voice of the chipping sparrow pierces the quiet as though with a tiny persistent drill. And far away among the shadows—ah, hear! hold the breath to hear him—a hermit thrush hallows the evening with his fountain of perfect effortless song. Those tones of leaping and falling silver wash away all stain from the twilight and leave it innocent as the dawn. They come from ultimate distance. They are the background, the wonderfully figured curtain, of this woodland music, ennobling all that surrounds them.

Fainter sounds than these crowd in upon attention. Some late-working woodpecker is drumming at the bare bole of the chestnut tree, a quarter of a mile away. A squirrel is nibbling at a twig of budding maple forty feet off, and one hears distinctly the swift incision of his teeth. A chipmunk squeaks twice before he darts into his hole among the rocks. A cow lows across the valley. A dog barks in some distant farmyard. The treetoads are beginning their steady unremitting trill that will last until daybreak. A belated wasp drones by toward the anus paper chambers where he will spend the night. There is a gurgle of falling and flowing water from the glen below. At drowsy intervals a faintest breath, as though it were a long-drawn sigh of utter contentment and peace, stirs among the hemlocks.

The sun has sunk behind the western hill, and now the last beam of light has lifted from the spray where the robin sang. But still the song of the hermit thrush rings on, outlasting all save the gurgle of water and the trill of the treetoads. Not in a brief call or two, nor yet in one rollicking burst of tone such as the robin's, can he unpack the wealth of his poetic heart. Until the early stars appear, his voice will triumph among the crowding shadows; and, if there is a moon to rouse him, he may wake at midnight to sing once more.

The Rectory Garden

Her (Jane Austen's) niece gives an attractive picture of the Rectory garden. "On the sunny side was a shrubbery and flower garden, with a terrace walk of turf which communicated by a small gate with what was termed the 'wood walk,' a path winding through clumps of underwood and overhung by tall elm trees, skirting the upper side of the home meadows. The lower bow-windows which looked so cheerfully into the sunny garden and up the middle grass walk bordered with strawberries, to the sundial at the end, was that of my grandfather's study, his own exclusive property, safe from the bustle of all household cares."

It was here that "Sense and Sensibility," "Pride and Prejudice" and "Northanger Abbey" were in part written. She writes long after to her sister: "The caution observed at Steventon with regard to the possession of the book is an agreeable surprise to me, and I heartily wish it may be the means of saving you from anything unpleasant—but you must prepare for the neighborhood being perhaps already informed of there being such a book in the world." As we have already seen, it would have caused a bad impression in Hampshire circles had it transpired that a lady had any intellectual pursuits, and we know that she was most anxious to conceal her authorship.—From "Walks About London," by W. A. HIRST.

A Medieval Manor

The house of Bourne was altogether unlike one of the tall and gloomy Norman castles. It was much like a house in a Chinese painting: an irregular group of low buildings, almost all of one story, stone below and timber above, with high-peaked roofs—affording a separate room, or rather house, for each different need of the family. Such a one may be seen in the illuminations of the century.

In the centre of the building is the hall, with a door or doors opening out into the court; and sitting thereat at the top of a flight of steps, the lord and lady, dealing clothes to the naked and bread to the hungry. Behind the hall is a round tower, seemingly the strong place of the whole house. It must have stood at Bourne upon the dungeon hill. On one side of the hill is a chapel; by it a large room or bower for the ladies; on the other side a kitchen; and stuck on to bower, kitchen, and every other principal building, lean-to after lean-to, the uses of which it is impossible now to discover. The house had grown with the wants of the family—as many good old English houses have done to this day. Round it would be scattered barns and stables, in which grooms and herdsmen slept side by side with their own horses and cattle; beyond, the yard, garth, or garden-fence, high earth-banks with palisades on top, while the waters of the Peterspool wandered around outside all. Such was most probably the "villa," "ton," or "town" of Earl Leofric, the lord of Bourne. — CHARLES KINGSLEY, in "Hereward the Wake."

Over Harding Hill

As we went over Harding Hill we heard the thrushes calling;
A little stream danced brawling down with merry bickering;
There was an ichor in the wind, a taste that was enthralling,
As we went over Harding Hill one morning in the spring.

As we went over Harding Hill there was the lilt of laughter
From every leaf that leaned above, from every growing thing;
The trilliums clustered round us and the violets trooped after
As we went over Harding Hill one morning in the spring.

As we went over Harding Hill we cut us staffs of hazel
To aid our steps in mounting to the summit beckoning,
And there was naught but loveliness to meet with our appraisal
As we went over Harding Hill one morning in the spring.

As we went over Harding Hill, behind us and before us,
There was so much of ecstasy, what could we do but sing?
Join in the joyance of the earth, its jubilate chorus,
As we went over Harding Hill that morning in the spring.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Den kärleksfulla godhetens vägar

Översättning av den å denna sida på engelska förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

DET moderna tänkandet har för sig öppnat många vägar, vilka anses leda till uppnående av lycka, framgång eller ryktbarhet. Man kan välja sin bana och följa den med entusiasm i förhoppning att ihärdig strävan skall medföra de önskade resultaten; men om man söker endast materiella resultat, kommer man kanske att mötas av många besvikelser. Hur lysande ryktbarhetens och rikedomens lockelser än må vara, kunna dessa ting i sig själva icke tillfredsställa hjärtat. De kunna göra livet rikare, endast i den mån de bliva omsatta i sådant tjänande, som fördådlar karaktären eller tillgodoser mänsklighetens behov. Vilken vår lott än må vara, kan varje dag bliva en stig beströdd med små handlingar av godhet eller kärleksfulla ord, som visa intresse och giva uppmuntran, till hjälp för oss själva såväl som för andra. Dessa uttryck av praktisk kärleksfull godhet bereda hjärtat till att bära frukt, mildra och lindra bittra erfarenheter och förvandla den diamanthårda självisktheten fästen till ljuviga boningar, som utstråla värmande gästfrihet.

I tre av evangelierna återgives berättelsen om den rike unge mannen, som kom till Jesus för att fråga om vägen till evigt liv; och emedan han hållit alla budorden alltsedan sin ungdom och i många avseenden varit en exemplarisk ung man, "såg Jesus på honom och fick kärlek till honom och sade till honom: 'Ett fattas dig: gå bort och sälj allt vad du äger och giv åt de fattiga; då skall du få en skatt i himmelen. Och kom sedan och följ mig'." Men den unge mannen blev illa till mods och gick bedrövad bort, ty han hade många ägodelar. Här är en intressant mänsklig berättelse, som talar med ovantig kraft, icke blott emedan den är en verklighetsbild, utan även emedan den kan vara typisk för vår egen erfarenhet. Vi skulle nog gärna vilja finna vägen till evigt liv, men vi vilja också taga med oss allt det vi äga av världslig makt och värdighet. Vår egenrättfärdighet och vårt högmod, vår intellektuella överlägsenhet eller vårt begär efter lyx bortskymma för oss det enkla faktum, att vägen till evigt liv är en ödmjukhetens, självuppgivelsens och den praktiska kärlekens väg. Vi sakna kanske just det som den rike unge mannen saknade—villigheten att "sälja" eller avhända oss de ting, som hindra andlig tillväxt. Kanske gå även vi bedrövade bort, utan att akta på Sanningens röst, tills lidande driver oss tillbaka till att ånyo begrunda vägen till evigt liv.

Jesus uppmuntrade icke till fattigdom, ej heller föraktade han rikedomen, men han undersökte noga de mentala orsaker, som hindra människor från att finna vägen till himmel och harmoni. Hans eget liv visar på det ljus, som upplyste de oansenliga stigar, där de sjuka och syndande, de bedrövade och fattiga väntade på den hjälpande handen och det helande ordet. Det var på dessa oansenliga vägar, som Mästaren segrande drog fram i sin förbarmande, kärleksfulla godhet. Sådant förbarmande som det Jesus uttryckte öppnar vägen för allt tjänande i kärlek. Så som förbarmande uppfattas i Christian Science är det en egenskap, som åtföljer andlig förståelse och demonstrationen därav i det dagliga livet. På sid. 365 och 366 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* visar Mrs. Eddy, att de som vilja hela de sjuka måste handla med barmhärtighet mot andra. Hon säger: "Det stackars lidande hjärtat behöver sin rätta näring, sådan som frid, tålamod i bedrövelsen och en oskattbar förnimmelse av den älskade Faderns kärleksfulla godhet".

Det finnes många andra sätt på vilka vi kunna återspegla denna "oskattbara förnimmelse av den älskade Faderns kärleksfulla godhet". På gatan, på kontoret, i hemmet eller skolan, i verkstaden, gruvan eller fängelset—på jordens alla livliga stråkvägar—finnas dagliga tillfällen att giva uttryck åt höviighet, vänlig hänsynsfullhet för andras rättigheter, intresse för det allmänna bästa, deltagande för de svaga och helande verksamhet för de sjuka och syndande. Söka vi dagligen vinna seger på dessa kärlekens stigar? Tillämpa vi den kärleksfulla godheten praktiskt i vårt liv? Sammanställningen av orden "kärleksfull" och "godhet" innebär, att kärleken skall uttryckas på ett vänligt, deltagande sätt, vars resultat blir välsignelse för andra snarare än upphöjelse av det egna jaget. Det betyder ett övervinnande av de karaktärsdrag, som vilja avhålla oss från att hava känsla för en annans nöd och avhjälpa den. Ingen "ljudande malm" eller "klingande cymbal" behöves på den kärleksfulla godhetens enkla stigar. Glättighet, ett vänligt leende, ett enkelt "tack" är ofta nog för att bringa en gladjesång till det hårda hjärtat, medan ett liv, som rättats, helats och återställts till sina normala rättigheter, bringar en gladje, som inga materiella gåvor kunna skänka.

Christian Science gör i denna dag den oändliga Kärlekens seger över varje form av villfarelse praktiskt tillämplig. När varats sanning är förstådd och andligt tillämpad, förvandlar den varje den mänskliga erfarenhetens bana till strålande vägar av kärleksfull godhet, emedan den uttrycker en kärlek, som verkligen är känd och upplevd, och ej utgöres blott av ord, eller har till syfte materiell vinning eller egen berömmelse. "Kärleken", säger Mrs. Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, sid. 313), "är uthållig, oföränderlig, sympatisk, självuppoffrande, outsägligt god". Och hon visar vidare, att den "uthärdar allt bittert för andras skull och för himmelrikets skull". Detta är att segrande gå fram på den kärleksfulla godhetens vägar.

Upplysningar angående Christian Science litteratur i svensk överättning kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Lilies of the Valley

I consider
filigreed ivory towers
lifted from the fresh, deep earth
with bells a-swing
eager to ring out
the glory of loveliness.

I consider
little carillon singing towers
standing moonlight-clear
subtle with fragrance
reëchoing sweet sound in my garden
ringing and singing
the glory of loveliness.

For a breathless span
I am held by your loveliness,
no shadows fall from beauty
no shadows fall on my heart
when I consider
towers of such rare loveliness.

IDA CROCKER DUNCAN.

Ways of Loving-Kindness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MODERN thought has spread out before itself many highways of achievement leading, as it believes, to happiness, success, or renown. One may choose his course and pursue it with enthusiasm, hoping that persistent effort will bring the desired results; but if one seeks material results alone he may meet with many disappointments. However bright may be the lure of fame or wealth, these things in themselves cannot satisfy the heart. They can enrich one's life only in proportion as they become transformed into the service which ennobles character or ministers to human needs. No matter what one's lot may be, every day may become a pathway strewn with little deeds of kindness or loving words of interest and encouragement, helpful to one's self as well as to others. These expressions of practical loving-kindness prepare the heart for fruitfulness, soften and mellow rough experiences, and change the strongholds of adamantine self-seeking into pleasant habitations, aglow with genial hospitality.

In three of the Gospels the story is told of a rich young man who came to Jesus to inquire the way of eternal life; and because he had kept all the commandments from his youth up, and was exemplary in many ways, "Jesus beholding him loved him," but said to him, "One thing thou lackest: go thy way, sell whatsoever thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven: and come, take up the cross, and follow me." But the young man was sad, and went away grieved; for he had great possessions. Here is a human-interest story of singular power, not only because it bears the evidence of realism, but because it may be typical of our own experience. We should like to find the way of eternal life, but we want to take along with us everything we possess of worldly power and prestige. Our self-righteousness and pride, our intellectual superiority, our luxury-loving tendencies obscure from us the plain fact that the way of eternal life is a pathway of humility, self-renunciation, and practical loving-kindness. We lack, perhaps, just what the rich young man lacked,—the willingness to "sell" or dispossess ourselves of the things that hinder spiritual growth. We, too, may turn away grieved, not heeding the voice of Truth, until, perhaps, suffering turns us back to contemplate again the way of eternal life.

Jesus did not encourage poverty, nor despise riches, but he did probe into the mental causes which keep people from finding the way to heaven and harmony. His own life points to the light shed on lowly pathways where the sick and the sinning, the sorrowing and the destitute, await the helping hand and healing word. It was in these humble ways that the Master triumphed in his compassionate loving-kindness. Such compassion as Jesus expressed opens the door to every service of love. As understood in Christian Science, compassion is a quality accompanying spiritual understanding and its demonstration in daily life. On pages 365 and 366 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy shows that those who would heal the sick should deal with others compassionately. She says, "The poor suffering heart needs its rightful nutriment, such as peace, patience in tribulation, and a priceless sense of the dear Father's loving-kindness."

There are many other ways in which one may reflect this "priceless sense of the dear Father's loving-kindness." On the street, in the office, home, or schoolroom; in factory, mine, or prison,—all along earth's pulsating highways,—are daily opportunities of expressing courtesy, kindly consideration for the rights of others, interest in the general welfare, sympathy for the weak, and healing for the sick or sinning. Are we seeking to triumph in these everyday paths of loving-kindness? Are we making loving-kindness practical in our living? The combination of the words "loving" and "kindness" means that love should be expressed in kindly, compassionate ways, which will result in blessings to others, rather than in exaltation of oneself. It means overcoming the mental traits which would keep us from feeling another's need and supplying it. No "sounding brass" or "tinkling cymbal" is needed along the humble paths of loving-kindness. Cheerfulness, the kindly smile, the simple "Thank you!" often are enough to bring a song of gladness to the obdurate heart; while a life corrected, healed, restored to its normal rights, brings a joy no material awards could bestow.

Christian Science, today, is making practical the triumph of infinite Love over every form of error. When the truth of being is understood and spiritually applied, it turns every avenue of human experience into radiant ways of loving-kindness, because it expresses a love that is felt and lived, not merely talked, or exploited for material gain or self-adulation. "Love," Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 312), "is consistent, uniform, sympathetic, self-sacrificing, unutterably kind." And she further shows that it "endures all piercing for the sake of others, and for the kingdom of heaven's sake." This is triumphing in practical ways of loving-kindness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Adam and Fallen Man." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

A May-Dance Round the Pole

About three hours after Arcturus has risen there will come peeping over the northeastern horizon a brilliant, bluish star which twinkles so gayly and commands such instant admiration that its entrance into view has almost a dramatic effect. This is Vega, the third of the trio of bright stars that give a May-dance around the pole. Her companions, bright Capella and steady-shining Arcturus, are already gliding smoothly over the shining surface of the sky when she, clearing the tree tops almost with a bound, lightly springs into view and the vernal festival is on.

Vega is on the opposite side of the pole from Capella, but the two stars are usually seen in the sky at the same time. In the spring, when Vega decks the eastern heavens, Capella glows in the northwest. In the autumn, when Capella comes sparkling over the dark purple sky in the northeast, Vega may be seen flying with its attendant stars down toward the northeast. Each one is hidden below the horizon for the few hours that the other holds the center of the celestial stage and is at its highest point in its nightly course across the jewelled dome of the sky.

Making Vega the starting-point of measurement, Arcturus is about one-third of the way between Vega and Capella, though a little farther away from the pole. His part in the gay spring festivities is very conspicuous, and at that time the three stars are closely associated in their splendid, twinkling circuit around the pole which it may please our fancy to watch during the first soft nights of spring. In the autumn, when Vega and Capella have changed places in the evening skies, Arcturus is below the horizon and cannot be seen.

Vega, like Capella, can be seen in our latitude at some time during the night every night in the year. But to do this it will be necessary to keep a sharp lookout toward the northeast between eleven and twelve o'clock in the early part of March. As April progresses the star more and more asserts its supremacy in the northeastern heavens. During the latter part of this month and all of May it is singularly beautiful as it passes almost airily between us and the rich background so full of color characteristic of the spring-time sky. . . .

Early in May the star rises at about the same time that the sun sets, and all summer it is the gayest and perhaps the most instantly attractive star in the evening skies. It is the star so often noticed and commented upon between nine and ten o'clock during the hot summer evenings of July and August. When autumn comes, it has passed the highest point in its journey across the heavens and may be seen traveling toward the northwest. Here it shines splendidly during the early evening, setting in December somewhere near eleven o'clock and in January about nine. It is above the horizon eighteen hours out of each twenty-four and rises six hours after it has set. . . .

One of the most interesting things about Vega is that it seems to mark, or nearly mark, the point towards which our sun with all his planets is traveling. — MARTHA EVANS MARTIN, in "The Friendly Stars."

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

International Water Color Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO

THE eleventh International Water Color Exhibition is now on view at the Art Institute. About a third of the exhibitors are from countries other than the United States, and of these countries France, Germany and Great Britain have the largest number of exhibitors, in the order named.

The general standard is high. It is difficult, as has been said before by this reviewer, to tell by looking at a picture which country has produced it—with the single exception of the Japanese paintings shown, and this solely because they were chosen as examples of the native style of work rather than of western painting. National art as such no longer exists

The public, by which is meant here the large proportion of visitors who have no interest in technical questions of art, will not care for many of the pictures, while those who pretend to connoisseurship and have technical knowledge will find an unusual number of things to admire. As a nation, Americans still are not used to looking at pictures without wondering how they would appear in their own homes. Frequently a picture would look very badly there, through no fault of the picture. This show is conspicuous for its absence of "homey" pictures, but for that very reason it is remarkably stimulating.

There is far more variety than in any exhibition of oil paintings and much more dash and directness, due to the quality of the medium, which demands assurance and rapidity of execution. The show is determinedly modern. One or two pictures got in which would have felt at home in a current water-color show of 10 years ago, but they do not seem to belong, although the radical Gavarni (1804-1866) is represented by a picture which does not seem out of place at all. He must have seemed just as strange to the France of his day as some of our contemporaries will appear to many of the visitors to this exhibition.

Structural Design Foremost

A visit to a picture gallery should be something more than a rest and a relaxation, and a thoughtful visit probably will prompt several subsequent inspections, even though many of the pictures seem more like technical "tours de force" than masterpieces of art. The jury evidently did a conscientious and creditable piece of work, but it cannot be denied that there has been a great preoccupation with ways of doing things rather than the things themselves—a sign of the times.

Great gains are seen in the almost total absence of dirty color even in the sober-toned pictures. Everyone represented apparently knows how to draw and compose subject matter well, and the effects are all deliberate, even in this most elusive type of painting. Everything is well designed, but the emphasis is so patently upon design that it becomes rather tiresome. It is probable that every masterpiece of art is based firmly upon structural design, and one derives added pleasure upon examining such a work in discovering and realizing the ability of its designer; but one rather resents the obtrusion of the design element in such a fashion as to obliterate other considerations.

One seldom sees a modern picture which gradually allows itself to grow upon one. It demands one's attention and gets it, but too often at the expense of reiterating in tiresome fashion just how clever its maker has been. This manner, of course, eventually degenerates into formulæ which can easily be assimilated and repeated by others. Nevertheless, in spite of many infelicities of hypergeometrical repetition, there are very many beautiful color passages in all the galleries which should be seen and enjoyed no matter what else there may be in the pictures that is not entirely to one's taste.

Interest Technical

There is space to mention only a few of the pictures. Probably few persons will agree with the prize awards, but that is always the case. Without exception their interest is technical.

One room is devoted to the work of Max Weber. He shows a number of tiny pictures, four or five inches square, always decorative compositions of figures and drapery. The drawing is summary but expressive, and the color is always exquisite and of great variety: sometimes delicate and tender, sometimes rich and sumptuous. He is a collector's painter par excellence.

A very attractive picture called "Deer Path," by Olive Rush, beautifully designed, shows the nearest approach to the point of view of Japanese brushwork that I have ever seen in American painting. Through years of struggle and effort she has reached a very satisfying means of expression and she has something individual to say. Her work is at the opposite extreme to that of the astonishing craftsman, John Whorf, who, as usual, shows an amazing ability to paint brilliantly anything that has been done before. The glowing "Bridge at Ronda," by Eliot O'Hara, is well worth looking at, and Joseph W. Jicha, who always sends good things, is better than usual with a freer use of color. An excellent and virile study, "The Sculptor," by David McCosh, a recent Institute graduate, shows a young sculptor toiling away at a tiny figure, oblivious to his surroundings. It is a picture where technique and subject matter are of equal excellence.

William Cotton's fascinating caricatures are also works of art. They are all good, but the one which shows Sinclair Lewis holding a dilapidated American eagle by the neck and gazing sorrowfully upon him will strike a responsive chord. Never having had the honor of Mr. Lewis's acquaintance, I nevertheless knew it could be no other than he.

Many of the landscapes are unusually rich in color. It seems, indeed, that a new sort of brilliant effect is beginning to be achieved in a paradoxical sort of "dry" water color, resembling somewhat a mellow tapestry. One handsome still-life by Jack Greitzer has been painted entirely by finger prints. This sort of thing could therefore never be copied by another so as to mislead the public. Perhaps this is not its sole virtue.

Those who are fortunate enough to live within reach of this exhibition can easily learn from it how to enjoy a wider range of pictorial expression than has ever appealed to them before. In addition to the paintings there are many drawings of merit.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

"Deer Path," by Olive Rush.

The Passing Scene

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

MARTIN FLAVIN'S farce of last season, "Broken Dishes," has been made into a film called "Too Young to Marry," with O. P. Heggie as the married worm who turns at last when he finds that the ideal hero that his wife has praised to his discomfiture for many years was mostly a figment of her romantic imagination. Mr. Heggie plays the husband for all the laughs there may be in the part, and rightly, we think, for the fable is not to be taken too seriously. Emma Dunn, in like vein, lays on the shrewish words with good round strokes, and together they build up a sturdy story structure within which the less-experienced youngsters may frolic pleasingly. Loretta Young, Grant Withers, Virginia Sale and Aileen Carlisle fill in the picture well, and J. Farrell MacDonald as an unctuous clergyman gives another of his reliable characterizations. As the legendary Chester Armstrong, Richard Tucker simply oozes smooth rascality.

Vera Ross

In the Civic Light Opera Company's current revival of "The Mikado" at the Erlanger Theater, New York, Vera Ross repeats the original characterization of Katisha that was so well liked in the Winthrop Ames revival of four years ago. We have never liked the personage as usually presented, so grossly grotesque as to exceed the bounds of caricature, which we take to be the proper vein of this operetta. Miss Ross does not clown the part, and so gets a legitimate blend of the ridiculous and the serious. In such a characterization it seems plausible that Katisha should sing her two songs of longing and sadness, and in Miss Ross's dignified and musicianly rendering they are among the more applauded numbers of the presentation. Miss Ross tells us that the characterization just grew out of her preparation of the part, and as she had never seen anyone play it she was unhampered by the traditions of playing it in any other way. When she appeared in "The Chocolate Soldier" revival, J. C. Huffman, the stage director, told her she was the only one who gave an original performance. "It had to be," she laughed, "as I had never seen the piece or heard how it had been done." She believes that Shakespeare's plays would benefit in performance by being freshly studied. For her "The Taming of the Shrew" in modern dress had a new interest because a new approach to the familiar material was necessary, and all the old gadzooks had to be abandoned. She especially enjoys playing her scenes with William Danforth, whose accuracy of touch and timing as the Mikado brings out so sharply all the comic values in Gilbert's lines and accents so neatly the points in Sullivan's music.

"A Tailor-Made Man"

William Haines proves again what he can do with a straight comedy part in the film version of "A Tailor-Made Man," the comedy by Harry James Smith that Grant Mitchell acted some 15 years ago. For the "build ships" message, then timely, there has been substituted a returning prosperity motive that is more to the point today. The story is as effective as ever in its indication of a youthful talent making good when given a chance. Joseph Cawthorn's German dialect comedy gives a strong supporting touch to the fun in the part of a tailor. Dorothy Jordan, Ian Keith, Hedda Hopper, William Austin, Hale Hamilton, Joan Marsh and Marjorie Rambeau are members of an interesting cast.

Current news reels contain views of the opening of the Empire State Building and vistas from its observatory, 1200 feet above the pavement. Governor Roosevelt is seen and heard speaking for prison reform in New York, David Belasco extols the arbitration services of Frank Gillmore of the Actors Equity Association, Anton Cermak's inauguration as Mayor of Chicago is pictured, as well as former King Alfonso's arrival in London, Prince Humbert of Italy's visit to Tripoli, the annual motor races at Monte Carlo, and Prague's celebration of the coming of spring.

E. C. S.

'The Duenna'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, a revival of "The Duenna," by Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Beginning April 22, 1931. The cast:

Don Ferdinand	Eric Roland
Don Jerome	Leo Sheffield
Don Antonio	Frank Drew
Don Carlos	Stanley Vilven
Isaac Mendoza	D. Hay Petrie
Father Paul	Scott Russell
Lopez	Leslie Holland
Donna Louisa	Phyllis Evens
Donna Clara	Margery Hicklin
The Duenna	Elsie French
Lewis	Kathleen Griffiths
Sancho	Alexis France

How shall I attempt to recapture the charm, the delight, the intelligence and the beauty of this revival? With what arts can I hope to snare in cold type the brilliance of the lines, the captivating lilt of the tunes, the joyous atmosphere which exudes from Sir Nigel Playfair's stage? For Sheridan is allowed to show his mettle in this admirable production which has lost nothing—nay, has even gained—since it was done at Hammersmith six years ago. If I were to sum up in a word the entertainment's graces, I should say, "Style," for from curtain rise to curtain fall the whole three hours has a bearing and a deportment which must gratify the most fastidious. Nothing jars the harmony of the picture, nothing blunts the point of the thrusting wit, nothing disappoints, because the production has the right stamp—the stamp, brilliantly cut, which Sir Nigel knows how to impress—on the right material.

Such a result could be achieved only by coördination and coöperation. The costumes and scenery designed by George Sheringham, the dances arranged by Rupert Doone, the music composed by Alfred Reynolds, skillfully preserving the best of the old airs of Linley, the work of the principals who sing and give the piece its movement, all contribute, and it is the balance of their efforts which gives the production its poise, its distinction, and its pleasing composition. For this is entertainment without alloy, and the virtues of its presentation and the charm of its execution are that Sheridan shines through it.

J. T. G.

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Stratford Shakespeare Festival

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stratford-on-Avon, Eng.

THE Stratford-on-Avon Festival Company in "King Lear" and "Henry IV," Part 1.

With John Gielud and a strong company, playing "King Lear" at the Old Vic, London, comparisons naturally follow between that production, under Harcourt Williams, and the presentation of the same play at Stratford-upon-Avon, for which Mr. Bridges Adams is responsible. That the Old Vic production should be considerably the stronger of the two was probable from the first; since, with one or two exceptions, Mr. Williams has at his disposal a much stronger and more experienced cast, a larger stage upon which to group and move them, and more time for preparation. Nor is he compelled, as is Mr. Bridges Adams, to put on six other Shakespearean plays in the same week. A really adequate presentment of "King Lear," under such conditions, becomes impossible, and the company, all things considered, may be complimented upon their bold attempt to make us realize the greatness of the play.

Randle Ayrton, who replaces Wilfrid Walter as the company's leading man, acted the title part without any great subtlety or distinction, yet with such virile and rugged sincerity as made me wish to see him play Kent in the same tragedy. Kay Souper, who took the last-named part, was much too declamatory and lightly artificial in a character-study which calls for direct and bluntly conversational treatment. Gyles Isham brings to Edmund a good presence, a fine voice, and a manly style, but, whether as melodramatic villain, or as the fiery Hotspur in "Henry IV," he has a trick which could be overcome, of punching too hard his consonants while slurring some of his vowels, with consequent loss of articulation. Mr. Isham shows also a marked tendency to break, with jerks and pauses, the flow and rhythm of the blank verse. The mechanical wind-thunder-rain effects of the storm-scene, by the way, are much too sustained and insistent; and badly need variation and toning down.

"Henry IV," Part 1, because it was more nearly within the company's range, gave greater pleasure than did "King Lear." Roy Byford, now an established favorite at Stratford, made a most acceptable Falstaff, and, although tempted, at times, into extravagance, put up a righly intelligent and thoroughly entertaining performance of this most fruitful part, for which he is well equipped "by art as well as by nature." Exuberant in humor as he is trenchant in philosophy, and mental, to all that passes on the stage are illuminating and vividly expressive.

The ladies of the company, who are again headed by Miss Dorothy Massingham, with Miss Cynthia Bridge in support, have no great opportunity in so much of the plays as I saw; but will, no doubt, do well. In Miss Ethel Harper, Mr. Adams has secured a comedienne of ripe experience and accomplishment.

The erection of the new theater continues without serious hitch. Work upon the superstructure, commenced in August last, proceeds apace. There is every reason to suppose that the builders will complete the theater by Jan. 31, 1932, and that it will be open for the birthday celebration on April 23 of that year. The decoration of the entrance front has been intrusted to Eric Kennington, designer of the War Memorial at Soissons.

The vogue of these performances is continually increasing. The receipts of the Memorial Theater last year were the best on record, and it seems probable that within a few years business will have grown sufficiently to permit abolition of the five-weeks' gap between the spring and summer festivals, and the permanent establishment of a continuous season, from April to September.

P. A.

Introduction to Eastern Art

The Civilizations of the East. Vol. I: The Near and Middle East. by René Grousset. Translated from the French by Catherine Alison Phillips. New York: Knopf. $7.50.

IN THIS, the first of a four-volume introduction to the study of the arts in Asia, René Grousset traces the evolution of Eastern art since the stone age against a historical background. He interprets his subject in terms of its interrelation with the social structures, philosophies, religions and politics of the Egyptian, Chaldeo-Assyrian and Arab civilizations. In the same method, succeeding volumes are to be devoted (II) to India and the Malay archipelago, (III) to China and Central Asia, (IV) to Japan and Tibet. The whole work by René Grousset was originally published in 1929 as "Les Civilizations de L'Orient," copyright by Les Editions G. Crès et Cie. M. Grousset is associate conservator of the Musee Guimet and lecturer at L'Ecole du Louvre.

The author sets his scene in a general chapter on the neolithic remains in the East. In the Nile valley, he indicates, this period exists as a gap, so far as archæological inquiries have revealed, the predynastic Egyptian carved and painted ceramics dating largely from the beginnings of the use of copper, about 5000 B. C. The earliest of the 313 illustrations which enrich and extend the meaning of the text offer examples of a fully evolved if primitive system of formalized design based on animal, human, bird and vegetable themes, with frequent use of such abstractions as whirls, circles within circles, waved and crossed lines and patterns composed of irregular spatters or geometrical forms.

Similarly in Chaldea the lowest deposits yielded examples marking the beginning of the use of copper, when a magnificent civilization sprang up round Susa, the future capital of Elam. Pottery was thrown on the wheel, the painted ornamentation was fired, and varied in color from pink to brown or black, according to the degree of firing. Geometrical patterns were carried to a high refinement, relieved by lines of irregular conformation for contrast. Because of long repetition these craftsmen of Susa I attained to a broad and powerful synthesis of human, animal and plant forms. Their mastery of design elements is indicated in the free fantasies with which they used their motifs according to a scheme of variation within repetition, and with a sure eye for all "all-over" patterns used in conjunction with a sense of space relations that seems so invariably right that one might fancy that they worked according to a well-understood æsthetic method. In the later period (Susa II) about 3000 B. C., remains have been found that indicated a return to a naturalistic style that foreshadowed the whole of the animal art of Assyria.

Possibly preceding even the earliest known remains at Susa was the civilization in ancient Persia at Damaghan and Persepolis. In the pre-Aryan pottery of Kurdistan and Fars have been found signs of a continuity of development across periods of cultural stagnation at Susa, extending to the height of the bronze age.

The modernity of much of today's archæological knowledge is indicated by the fact that until 1920 the existence of palæolithic remains in China was not suspected. Between the period of the chipped flints found in that year by two missionaries at a bend in the Yellow River there is a gap of several millenniums to the neolithic remains dated as of 3500 B. C. found shortly afterward at Kansuh and Yang-chow. Here, too, may be noted the transition to the bronze period. Pattern was carried to the stencil phase of development in the pottery, or its equivalent use of ropes or mats to lay on the color.

Because of the parallelism in the development of ancient civilizations extending from Egypt to the Yellow River and the Indus, M. Grousset rejects the theory of isolated peoples and the hypothesis of migrations. He sees these civilizations as touching at the edges, and forming practically a common "painted pottery civilization" during the æneolithic age that marked the beginning of the use of copper.

M. Grousset then proceeds to indicate how these different centers of a common civilization gave rise, "by a process of divergent development and progressive differentiation, to the four great historical civilizations of the Eastern world: the Egyptian, the Mesopotamian (which was itself to give rise to the pre-Islamic and Islamic civilizations of Persia), the Indian and the Chinese."

We must perforce pause here, having stated the author's foundations for his study. His circumstantial method, his subjective approach to a subject that requires a book to be set forth even in outline, his impersonal and truth-seeking attitude toward his voluminous topics and toward the opinions of other authorities, result, thanks to a sympathetic translator, in interpretations at once informing and readable.

E. C. S.

American Etchings

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia

MARTIN LEWIS has won for the second time the Charles M. Lea prize for the best etching in the Print Club's annual competitive exhibition of American etchings. The general trend of the exhibition is toward excellence of technique, and a subject matter that is more realistic than imaginative. Far less experimentation is evident than in similar exhibitions devoted to the more fluid medium of the lithograph.

Martin Lewis, however, is an artist who shows creative fire. His prize-winning print, "Spring Night, Greenwich Village," is, in the geometric flow of light from a cobbler's window over a city pavement and its passers-by, quite as patterned as the most abstract of modernisms, but the artist keeps his hand on the human throttle and renders his message intelligible to all.

While some artists view subject matter impersonally or architecturally, Martin Lewis suggests in his work that whatever the place, and whatever the environment, it is made by the human beings who people it. His craftsmanship keeps pace with his flow of thought, and the result is a fine, direct hewing away of nonessentials, to say in print form exactly what the artist desires to say.

This same economy is felt in the admirable etchings of fishermen by Gordon Grant, and in Levon West's dramatic "Blizzard Coming." The artist who approaches his subject with vivid enthusiasm, and who has mastered the technique of his medium, produces with no waste movements.

Artists living in the same world at the same time may see and feel that world differently. There are those who, with Angelo Pinto, are moved by the swift diagonals of modern speed, a theme expressed with some force in "Train Tracks." There are others, more matter-of-fact, to whom the realistic scene of construction work in an American city brings the cool, intelligent appreciation of pattern essentials, as in Abbo Ostrowsky's "Bracing Subway Excavation." The one artist has approached subject matter emotionally; the other intellectually.

One finds in Childe Hassam's etchings of New England the flickering charm of broken color paint theories, and an echo of French impressionism.

George Elbert Burr, honorable mention winner, endeavors to project the bigness and mystery of the West in his nocturne, "Superstition Mountain, Night, Apache Trail, Arizona," and a sense of the land's immensity and man's insignificance in "The Land of Mystery."

If these prints hold imaginative flavor, Kerr Eby's "New England Winter," also accorded honorable mention, returns to realistic observation.

The list of excellent technicians would almost tally with the general list of exhibitors, but there are few prints that sweep one to unaccustomed heights. The great majority of the etchings shown are landscapes. The theme of winter in the country is many times favored, while city streets and city skyscrapers yield metropolitan material. And always one may find the echo of thoughts and techniques of Europe, from Matisse of France to Bauer of Holland.

Satire is curiously lacking. Even Peggy Bacon turns to the usual in her figure and interior titled "Casual Ablutions."

D. G.

Artistic Prejudices

Modern American Painters, by Samuel M. Kootz. New York: Brewer and Warren. $5.

A WRITER of such specific bias as Samuel Kootz should not undertake to elucidate so general a subject as "Modern American Painters." For he soon disposes of the majority of painters included under the heading with a hurricane of lashing Latin superlatives. He sweeps them off the artistic map, only to make room for his small, exclusive society. With such words as "anathema" and "cosmic" and "plasticism" he puts the lay reader in his place and leaves him with his original prejudices upon the subject, and with an added grievance toward the critical profession.

Mr. Kootz objects to the refinement of many American painters, their alleged lack of virility, their strained tranquillity. He yearns for the "explosively vigorous perception" as opposed to "flabby thinking." He compliments the cubists for their interest in the pure interplay of line and objective geometry, and then he compliments Rivera (Mexican) for painting the "life" of the natives.

We look to Mr. Kootz's choices. There is Peter Blume, a splendid painter who has adapted the idiom of cubism to the American scene, and has incorporated those textures and forms peculiar to our age. There are Dickinson, Demuth, Weber, Sheeler and Sterne and Karfiol. All good men. There is Georgia O'Keefe. We fail to see the "vibrancy," "pulsation" and all the other qualities which Kootz and other admirers see in her work. There is Marin, who again is "vibrant," to whose pictures one should go as "on a pilgrimage"; who is an "eagle."

Mr. Kootz reverts to the vocabulary of romantics when he parades his pets. We are interested in his choice. Some of his favorites are ours. But many whom he condemns would be drawn into the same exclusive society if a few untenable prejudices were lifted. There are some charlatans in his selection, while amongst men who have been demolished by him are those whose talents are contributing and developing the groundork of forthcoming American painting.

The book is provocative, certainly, and the illustrations are excellent.

Two American Painters

The Life and Art of Dwight William Tryon, by Henry C. White. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $7.50.

Whistler, the Friend, by Elizabeth Robins Pennell. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3.

THE stories told of the lives of American painters by their close friends and devoted pupils are shedding light upon that difficult period in the latter part of the nineteenth century, when artists were pioneers for their profession. For example, Henry C. White has told a touching and illuminating tale of the life of Dwight W. Tryon.

In certain respects Tryon parallels other American artists in the details of his career, beginning in trade and then shifting, with considerable courage, to the not too promising field of art. Paris was a necessary haven for instruction and inspiration, though at the time it was torn between tradition and experiment. Tryon, like others, was forced to hew his own way. A lyrical impressionism, fragile, exquisite, harmonious, soon became his distinctive style. Examples of his painting are to be seen in the Tryon Museum in Northampton, which memorializes this former teacher at Smith College, and at the Freer Gallery in Washington.

Mr. White has written with feeling about the beauty of Tryon's character, his simplicity, his manifold interests, his ability as a teacher.

Elizabeth Robins Pennell has been able to present some interesting and valuable information about the artists whom she and her husband met abroad. Their friendship with Whistler is well known. Mrs. Pennell has added to her other similar writings upon the subject a small volume, entitled "Whistler, the Friend."

It is particularly his relations with Pantin and Legros, outstanding French artists of his day, that she describes. Whistler thrived on the advice, enthusiasm and encouragement of his friends. He needed society and pleasure, was not at all a recluse entirely contented with his art. Mrs. Pennell's devotion to Whistler occasionally dulls her critical sense, but her unstinting enthusiasm has its qualities; and precious they are for the encouragement of artists and the stimulation of appreciation among the populace.

D. A.

The Art of Thérèse Lessore

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

THE circus, that happy-go-lucky confraternity of the sawdust, has proved to be a source of inspiration to innumerable writers, and its purely pictorial aspect has provided many artists with a rich fund of material. The brilliantly lit arena with its bizarre occupants strutting, galloping, posing in their gaudy trappings, offers the eye avid of spectacle vividly decorative pictures at every turn.

It is the swagger and glitter of the circus that chiefly delights the pictorial artist, all the bravery and show of the strange, unreal life of the ring; and most painters of the subject do succeed in conveying something of this essential flavor. The jolly garishness and noise, the bustle and "brassiness" can be felt in their paintings just as vividly as the crude, bright colors can be seen. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine any depiction of circus scenes in which these characteristics are unstressed or absent altogether—so intimately are they bound up with our memories and impressions of the ring. For the glamor of the circus depends to a large extent on its gaudiness. That, at any rate, is what most people would have said if Thérèse Lessore had never been to the World's Fair in Islington, or to Olympia at Christmas time, when the show people were in possession—and taken her sketch book with her.

Another Aspect

This sensitive and accomplished artist describes another and an equally essential aspect of her favorite subject, and uses all the resources of her exquisite art to transmit to us through the medium of water color something of the delight it caused her.

She uses the circus motif as no other artist has done. She extracts from the familiar scenes beauty of a rare and subtle quality. Fluently and lucidly she interprets the delicate and fragile loveliness that blossoms sometimes in the arena, isolating with her questing artist's eye those moments of a sort of fairy-tale beauty that come to life there now and again. Perhaps it is a milky horse, crowned with rosy feathers, that reveals this enchantment to her as he stands in brilliant limelight, daintily pawing the golden sand. Or it may be that she discovers it in the extravagantly graceful pose a couple of riders will suddenly assume as they whirl round the ring. The romantic and elegant, rather than the grotesque and gaudy, in the circus particularly attract her and give fullest scope for her remarkable talents.

Sometimes the ring with a few of its exotic inhabitants is shown set in a framework of shadowy audience. The point of view in one or two cases is such that the spectator can fancy himself among the audience. He can let his eye travel over those immediately surrounding him (the illusion is well sustained), noting individual postures, facial expressions, details of dress as the artist did, and enjoy vicariously the sense of intimacy with his fellow men that being a member of any audience provokes when the attention wanders from the stage.

Other Subjects

And yet these water colors are not naturalistic, or even, strictly speaking, realistic. They give one a vivid sense of reality, of circus reality, but "how" is the artist's secret. Shapes are often generalized, detail always sparingly inserted—which is to be expected as the very nature of the subjects precludes lengthy study.

The artist can have time only to make lightning sketches and quick color notes, for the appearance of the ring must change with nearly every movement of the performers.

Circus life did not supply material for all their works exhibited in the Wilson Gallery, 24 Ryder Street, St. James's. Some of the choicest deal with scenes in an East London park, scenes that need the "heavenly alchemy" of art to render other than depressing and sordid. For the children's playgrounds and the public gardens in the East End take on a soiled, faded and dusty appearance very early in their career. Thérèse Lessore has wandered through Victoria Park in London, E.9, and looked about her with sympathetic eyes, which made little of the worn-out grass, shabby flowers and rubbish-littered paths—as little, indeed, as the romping, shrieking, happy children and their elders made of such mere incidentals to their beloved pleasure garden. She shows us the essential beauty of the place, the lovely sunlight effects, the gracious trees and masses of many-toned greenery, and she puts charming groups of ragged children in this pleasant setting and shows us shabby workers resting on the seats.

The Greenwich Society of Artists is holding its thirteenth annual exhibition of paintings, drawings and sculpture in the Art Gallery of the Public Library, Greenwich, Conn., through May 24.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

'Figaro' Revived at Rome

By MARIO LABROCA

ROME

AFTER several years of silence Mozart has reappeared at the Roman Opera House with one of his masterpieces, "Le Nozze di Figaro." The opera has therefore acquired the flavor of a novelty, which indeed it was for the majority of the Roman public. In view of operatic works of today, and seen through modern eyes, it was interesting to note how this opera, in spite of its 150 years of life, still retains all the freshness of a completely new work.

Between the two most famous Figaros in the world today there is a very great difference. This is not said in order to establish a comparison, which is a thing to be avoided, but rather to make clear the respective ideals of Mozart on the one hand and of Rossini on the other. Mozart's Figaro is a figure of comedy; not a center of attraction for the mass, nor a caricature, but the central point of a series of episodes of which we cannot say he is the chief creator, as their vitality depends more on the thoughts, sensibilities and humanity of the various characters than on theatrical mechanism.

The Figaro of Rossini is, on the other hand, the unraveler of a confused mass of caricatures and situations which formed the original basis of opera buffa. As we do not attempt to buy shoes of a greengrocer, so we should not search for the comic where it is not supposed to be. Nor should we listen to "Le Nozze di Figaro" in the same frame of mind as that in which we listen to the "Barbiere di Siviglia."

Da Ponte's Libretto

"Le Nozze di Figaro," by Beaumarchais, is one of the best-made comedies ever written, fundamentally satirical, acidly critical of the society of that time, and yet so full of humanity, life and realism that even today it gives the impression of freshness and youth. In adapting it to a libretto for opera, Da Ponte endeavored to keep the characters intact, and, though lightened by certain episodes, it has lost none of its distinction, but rather gained in dramatic situation. In this way the librettist, who understood the value and character of Mozart, complied with the ideals of the musician and brought about unity of action.

If we were asked to give in one word the chief characteristic of Mozart's Figaro, we should not hesitate to say that it is a profound sense of humanity. Mozart knew how to invest each character with its special individual aspect and how to preserve these differences, not only in the duets but in all the ensembles, which is perhaps a unique achievement in the history of music. It is in this that Mozart's sense of the theater is so strikingly apparent, at the same time supported by music of such rare beauty as only a genius could give to the world.

The Measure of His Art

We will not stop to analyze in detail the characters which stand out so clearly from the score. The Count, the Countess, Bartolo, Basilio and above all Figaro, Susanna and Cherubino are actual, living musical characters. Think of the trio in the first act "Cosa sento! tosto andate" and you will have an example of what Mozart could do in a theatrical sense. The Count, Don Basilio and Susanna are all actuated by different feelings and have therefore a different mode of expression. The extraordinary thing is, that out of this simultaneity of expression Mozart has made a musical setting of such perfection that it is hard to find its equal.

If we remember the central recitative in the same trio, the sense of amazement after the discovery of Cherubino, the irony of Don Basilio's song, "Cosi fan tutte le belle," we shall have the measure of his art. For what has been said of the trio can be said of all the different parts of the opera—of the astonishing finale of the second act, which opens with a duet that changes into a trio, then a quartet, a quintet and finally a septet, with such a crescendo of intensity that it is impossible to conceive of anything more impressive; of the duet between the Count and Susanna, when the joy of the rendezvous is expressed in the unexpected passage from the minor to the major; of the finale of the opera, when the emotion of the characters is expressed in such moving accents. In fact, if we dwell on any of the episodes, whether dramatic or lyrical (such as the enchanting poetry of the duet "Sull aria, che soave zeffiretto") we find there is nothing left for us to do but be thankful for the power to enjoy so sublime an art.

Dramatic Effectiveness

It is obvious after what has been said that the opera has preserved, and will preserve through the ages, all that is necessary to make itself felt not only musically, but dramatically. It is one of the few works which unite musical form, human sentiments and scenic effects into a complete framework, just as great poems contain episodes and ideas within the limits imposed by meter, rhyme, harmony and balance.

It would be useless to dissect the merits of the different parts of the opera; one does not chase butterflies under the arch of Titus, nor do we search for defects in a picture by Raphael. When a work of art is great we admire it in its totality, because even the episodes and situations which seem to be of minor importance have a profound reason for existing—that of balance and proportion. "Le Nozze di Figaro," like "Don Giovanni" and "Il Flauto Magico" are part of the great gift of art to humanity.

Unfortunately there is little Mozartean tradition in Italy. When an interpreter approaches an opera like "Le Nozze di Figaro" he does it on tiptoe, for fear of disturbing the celestial harmony of classicism. This is a grave mistake, as there are few composers so human as Mozart; a mistake which, happily for us, Maestro Marinuzzi did not make. Like the fine artist he is, he knew how to conciliate the exigencies of the style with those of declamation, and the result was a performance full of vigor, animation and delight. The orchestra played brilliantly and with a wonderful finish; the ensembles showed balance and feeling, and nothing that was conducive to a finished achievement was missing.

Stabile's Figaro

The leading character was played by Mariano Stabile, and though we have seen many Figaros, and very famous ones, we have never before met with so fine a performance. This artist really understood what is meant by "recitar cantando," and he played the part with the greatest ease and mastery. His voice was always full of expression and his declamatory style was effective enough to arouse admiration in the most experienced actor of prose.

A charming Susanna was given by Saraceni; the part of the maid is one of the most difficult in the lyrical repertory, and there are not many famous Susannes. Le Saraceni could easily hold her own with the majority of her colleagues on the German stage. She sang with great artistry ("Deh vieni non tardar" was rendered with much poetical feeling), and her declamation was really stirring.

Arangi Lombardi was a Countess of rare vocal talent; Cirino was an effective Count; Pederzini sang and declaimed the difficult part of Cherubino with verve and a delightful roguery; Luigi Nardi took the part of Don Basilio with his usual artistry, and Baronti Luigi proved a most effective Bartolo. La Agozzino, Arbuffo, Adolfo Pacini, Zagonara, La Martocci and la Ferroni, all carried out their respective duties.

The public displayed the greatest enthusiasm.

Stratford Players' Tour

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, Eng.—The proposed tour of America and Canada next fall by the Shakespeare Festival Company, which will be the third in four seasons, was outlined by W. H. Savery, general manager of the company, in a statement made here April 16.

Under direction, as before, of W. Bridges Adams, the tour will open in Boston Oct. 5. The company will then play in Philadelphia and Washington, and will proceed to the west coast to spend Christmas and the New Year at Los Angeles and San Francisco. The route will then be to Portland, Seattle, Vancouver and back through Canada, with appearances at Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal.

The smaller towns formerly visited are omitted, as the company will have no time for one-night stands. Nor will this tour include New York, for the reason, Mr. Savery said, that the Shakespeare Memorial governors wish to be directly represented there when the first tour is made by the company which will open Stratford's new Memorial Theater next year.

'Mr. Faint-Heart'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Shaftesbury Theater, Basil Foster and Tom Miller present "Mr. Faint-Heart," a sentimental comedy by Ian Hay. Produced by the author. The cast:

A Passenger	Marjorie Playfair
Her Shadow	Peter Mather
Lounge Steward	D. J. Williams
Daphne	Elizabeth Allan
Aubrey	Michael Shepley
Mary	Marie Löhr
Tony	John Charlton
Myra	Jane Baxter
Jos	Basil Foster
Mr. Pumphrey	S. Victor Stanley
Mrs. Pumphrey	Ivy des Voeux
Lemuel K.	Clive Currie

Mr. Hay's comedy is conceived in that holiday humor wherein all things are possible, nothing is taken too seriously and laughter comes easily. It is a jolly, happy affair with a touch of exaggeration in conversation and characterization which is not without its edge of pleasant satire. A timid bank clerk suddenly endowed with wealth, having fallen an instant victim to the "prettiest girl on the ship"—we are on board a liner making a Mediterranean cruise—rises to a reckless gesture in order to find favor in his lady's eyes. Cold-shouldered by a set of arrogant young snobs, he proclaims himself the author of a "best-seller" which is in everybody's hands.

His immediate exaltation and the defeat of his enemies might have ended in swift disaster, for, in voluntary isolation on board that very boat, the real author is putting the finishing touches to his last "deplorable" effort in popular fiction. Fortunately, he turns out to be an easygoing gentleman with a sense of humor and a contempt for his own literary achievements. So he leaves his laurels to his embarrassed impersonator, for whom fate has yet more clemency in store. His loved one, after all, is just a little typist spending a cross-word puzzle prize!

A slender story that might feel quite at home between the covers of a popular magazine, but, told as it is in the chatter of the bright young "superior" people, the wise and kindly wit of the real author's wife, the halting simplicity of the "inferior" hero, the delightful philosophy of the garrulous novelist himself and the forthright commentaries of a precious pair from Lancashire, it is as gay and effervescent as a summer frolic.

Such material as this needs deft handling and a light touch in its interpretation. Not one of the company fails in this respect. Mr. Foster's bank clerk wins our sympathy. Miss Löhr's smiling serenity as his diplomatic guide, and Mr. Currie's wittily loquacious novelist are pillars of strength. So, too, are Mr. Stanley and Miss des Voeux as the shrewd Lancashire trippers. Miss Baxter plays with a pretty animation.

Photograph by Vandamm Studio, New York
DORIS HUMPHREY

Getting Rid of the Posts

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

DANCERS, to judge by comment of Miss Doris Humphrey, need, most of all, at the outset, the collaboration of an architect. To get a fair start with their work, they require practice quarters designed after a special fashion. This for the technical drill, if nothing more, which they must go through in order to qualify for public performance. Later, when they become established in their careers and wish to enter upon novel enterprises, they find the help of a composer also necessary, or at least advisable. For as soon as their individuality begins to dictate new action, they are glad to have someone furnish them with suitable melody and rhythm.

Strange to say, scarcely anybody, according to the experience of Miss Humphrey, stands ready to construct a room in which dancers may conveniently do their exercises, abundantly represented everywhere though the profession of architects is; and only now and then does anybody come forward prepared to write a tune that they may step and posture to as they would like, overflowing though the profession of music is. These matters will doubtless be regulated one of these days; but Miss Humphrey, a pioneer in the American dance, is not waiting. She has made the most of what she found right at hand.

Appropriately, perhaps, she has turned to account as a studio an old loft where formerly some sort of manufacturing was carried on. The top story of a masonry building located in the district between Greenwich Village and Chelsea provides exactly the type of space she desires for her rehearsals.

Why?

No obstruction of posts.

You ascend three steep flights of wooden stairs, the treads worn and the risers scarred and dented; and at the landing you stand before an open door. Admitted, you pass into an office of roughly joinered partitions, and thence into a hall as wide as the building itself, and perfectly clear but for a small movable platform or two shoved to one side. You look up to see how the roof is sustained above so much length and breadth, and you observe a framework of heavy stringers and braces and stout iron rods, substantial enough for a mill.

Mere clumsy carpentry, and by no means a sight to please an architect. Nevertheless, it does away with upright supports; and as workers once were able to operate complicated machinery there, so dancers now can execute complicated figures.

Can this be the original floor, you wonder; for a desk-lid could scarcely be smoother.

Oh, no. Miss Humphrey tells you she had the maple laid over the pine, or whatever it was that the shop folk walked on.

So much for the architecture of the question. As for the music of it, that seems to involve similar difficulties. The particular trouble, in Miss Humphrey's explanation, is to find a composer who will adapt his notes to the time and temper of bodily movement.

"They offer us pieces," said she, "that belong to the concert hall. They think only of how their airs sound when independently performed. We, however, are anxious for something that follows the line and mood of the dance. I am beginning to believe, therefore, that only composers who have themselves studied and practiced dancing can give us music anywhere near ideal."

For equipment, what must a dance studio have?

No need of asking, look around you. Here in the corner next to the office door, a piano; there, at the next angle, a mirror. Add the little platforms that can be pushed about and placed where desired, and you have everything.

How do they arrive at new effects and develop original ideas?

Miss Humphrey informs you that she and her associates do a good deal of improvising.

Ah, then; why not have a composer come in and sit at the piano and improvise, too?

Possibly, she grants, that would be the right way.

At any rate it seems plain as can be that the musician should adapt his methods of composing, as the builder should his of designing, to the peculiarites of the dance and to the characteristics of the dancer. He must invent harmonies that shall be free of hazards for the executant to dodge and bump against. He must, like the carpenter who roofed the shop, now a studio, get rid of the posts.

Twice Strauss in Berlin

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

SOME of the less well-known works of Richard and Johann Strauss have lately had their first performances in Berlin. The Stadtischen Oper dedicated an evening to Richard Strauss, the most representative of living German musicians. The works selected were the song-poem, "Feuersnot," written 30 years ago, and the ballet-pantomime "Josephs-Legende," composed just before the war. Both works are indicative of the creative development of a master.

At the beginning of this century there were several performances of "Feuersnot," but it was never incorporated into any of the repertories for any length of time. This was due not to the music but to the text by Ernst von Wolzogen, which is impossible both dramatically and linguistically. It is still the reason for its failure today; without reading it, it is impossible to know what it is all about, and reading it, one finds it a mass of vulgarities, warped sentimentality and forced and clumsy symbolism.

This miserable libretto did not hinder Richard Strauss from writing one of the most beautiful and musicianly scores he has ever attempted. The wealth of inspiration is really astounding; the varied forms, and especially the wonderful ensembles and choruses of folk-song breeziness, all show a striking power of invention. Besides this there is polyphonic elaboration of extreme finesse and precision; in fact the score is built up with rare eclectic knowledge. The climaxes of the choruses are dynamic in effect, as are the solos and ensembles. The sensitiveness and warmth of orchestral coloring match the wealth of melodies. It is unbelievable that the great melodic beauty of "Feuersnot" was not recognized when it was originally performed; for here we find the real type of Strauss melody expressed in its true and purest form.

"Josephs-Legende"

The score of "Feuersnot" shows Richard Strauss at the height of his youthful and daringly impetuous inventiveness. The music of the ballet-pantomime, "Josephs-Legende," is quite different. What is lost in originality is gained in refinement. Every expression, every situation shows stupendous knowledge, even if only from a technical and surface point of view. Not the idea is the deciding factor of this score, but rather the eminent art with which all artistic problems are mastered and solved. Here speaks the Strauss of experience, the practiced Meister versed in all the niceties of the art, who builds up an organism with calculating hand, relying on the virtuosity of his handwork. The middle voices seem to have acquired a conscious life of their own and eagerly absorb all the charms of the diffused, glowing harmonies. But the creative power which unites all into one whole is missing. That which remains for the listener is a calm admiration for vast knowledge which lacks a substantial foundation.

Both works were brilliantly conducted by Paul Breisach. Hanns Niedecken-Gebhard did not have so much scope for his clever mounting within the narrow stage-frame of "Feuersnot" as in the showy splendor of the pantomime. "Josephs-Legende" was lavishly produced by Ludwig Kainer. The chorography, intrusted to Lizzie Maudrik, was most effective, especially in the group dances. The solo dances were extremely well carried out by Edgar Frank as Joseph and Ruth Abramowitsch as Potiphar's wife. The two important rôles of the opera "Feuersnot"—Kunrad and Diemut—were sung by Hans Reinmar with his glorious baritone, and the refined, musical singer, Rosalind von Schirach.

"Der Lustige Krieg"

On Easter Sunday the theater in the Admiralspalast produced Johann Strauss's operetta, "Der Lustige Krieg." The music of this work, written 50 years ago, has lost nothing of its fascination. It was, therefore, all the more unwarrantable that for the revival of this almost forgotten work its ingenious score should have been tampered with. There was really no necessity for it. Though "Der Lustige Krieg" is not so inspired as the "Nacht in Venedig," reproduced with great success by the Lindenoper, it is full of charming ideas, bewitching melodies and piquant rhythms. We must admit that the original text of Zell and Genée needed alterations, but in this respect, too, those responsible at the theater of the Admiralspalast went about it rather too vigorously. The performance, which was badly rehearsed and in need of a stronger leading man, did not, therefore, meet with the success a work of such fine qualities deserves.

Stage and Film Notes

Susan Glaspell's "Alison's House," this year's Pulitzer prize play, is to be presented by its original Civic Repertory Theater cast at the Ritz Theater, New York, for an indefinite engagement, beginning May 11. During the first week of the engagement Eva Le Gallienne will appear with the company, prior to taking a year of rest and study. Lee Shubert has obtained the right to present the play in a number of cities.

Mrs. Fiske is to appear in "Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh" for 10 weeks on the Pacific Coast, starting on May 25 in San Francisco.

"The Green Pastures" has been given 500 times in New York and "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" 100 times.

Lil Dagover, German actress, is to appear in an American film version of a novel of Baroness Carla von Jenssen.

Robert E. Sherwood's new play, "Reunion at Vienna," has been purchased by the Theater Guild of New York for the probable use of Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne next season.

Glenn Hunter has assumed the title rôle in the revival of "Peter Ibbetson" at the Shubert Theater in New York.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The German Universal Pictures production, "The Song of the Alps," is shortly to be put on at a London cinema in four languages. Meanwhile at the Marble Arch Pavilion a pseudo-silent version with musical accompaniment, occasionally spluttering into speech where the dialogue is not important, has allowed London to see the magnificent photographs of the mountains, the fame of which arrived here before the picture itself.

Beginning with superb shots of great, fleecy clouds floating round the crest of the Matterhorn, and continuing almost throughout with scenes nearly as beautiful, the excellent photography of "The Song of the Alps" is even equal to neutralizing the absurdity of the plot. Praise could go no further. A stalwart Alpine guide—played by Luis Trenker—chosen to represent Switzerland in an international skiing contest, abandons his training a week before the event because he imagines that the young woman he admires favors someone else. When his rival inopportunely disappears in the mountains, he is imprisoned, is released the night before the race by a benevolent jailor, spends the next 20 hours in finding the missing man—climbing the mountains, descending crevasses, plodding over the snow—and finally is hauled to the starting point by the girl's motorcycle just in time for him to win the skiing race.

British International Pictures are presenting at the Pavilion their version of the tragedy of Dreyfus, directed by Milton Rosmer, under the supervision of F. W. Kraemer, who had previously directed the German and French versions.

The film shows us, first, the trap into which Dreyfus so innocently fell, his trial, degradation and deportation to Devil's Island, where we see him in his hut; then the trial of Zola for his letter, "J'Accuse," followed by the retrial of Dreyfus. The "lame and impotent conclusion" of that trial, when he was found guilty with extenuating circumstances, is succeeded by his petition for a pardon, signed solely for the sake of his wife and children. This was in 1899. But it was not until 1904 that the judgment was annulled and not until 1906 that Dreyfus was finally rehabilitated.

The direction by Milton Rosmer, especially of the court-martial and the trial of Zola, is good. The acting throughout is fine. Cedric Hardwicke's Dreyfus is decidedly moving, due largely to his extreme restraint and his seeming to be almost bereft of words. The same may be said of Beatrice Thomson, as Mme. Dreyfus. Among other characters, most of them faithful portraits, the two finest are undoubtedly Charles Carson, as Colonel Picquart, and George Merritt, as Zola. The dialogue is good, if undistinguished; the photography excellent throughout.

'The Mikado' Again

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Civic Light Opera Company revived "The Mikado," evening of May 4, 1931, at Erlanger's Theater; staged by Milton Aborn. A full house gave every sign of enjoying the melodies and wit of this perennial operetta classic. Enough care had been given to the playing and singing of Sullivan's music so that persons who had seen Winthrop Ames's meticulous, hand-polished version four years ago had a good time, what with Vera Ross repeating her good characterization and accomplished singing of Katisha, Herbert Waterous's monumental and sonorous Pooh-Bah, William Danforth's nicely timed and sardonically comic Mikado, and Louis Kroll's lively, careful conducting.

Howard Marsh's singing as Nanki-Pooh was loudly applauded. Ethel Clarke as Pitti-Sing, William C. Gordon as Pish-Tush and Margaret Bickel as Peep-Bo all add their due note of songful fun. Frank Moulan's Ko-Ko is all his own, and combines nimbleness with the lugubrious countenance that is a natural reflex of the Lord High Executioner's excess of zeal in his own behalf. For his schemes ever go awry. Apart from the topicalities allowably introduced in Ko-Ko's "list" song, Mr. Moulan took no such liberties with the lyrics of "The Flowers that Bloom in the Spring" as in his encores recently in Newark.

Though Hizi Koyke's singing was uneven on the opening night, she was an engagingly naïve Yum-Yum, and one watched in wonder and admiration her graceful navigation of the stage while enveloped in the folds of a billowy costume that swept the floor.

'The Blue-Bird' in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

PARIS

PARIS has received a visit from the Russian "Bluebird Theater." This is one of those companies of artists which devise entertainments in which art and fantasy alternate in the happiest fashion. We have already seen the famous "Chauve-Souris" of Balieff which at each of his journeys to Paris receives an enthusiastic welcome. "The Bluebird" is an exactly similar organization.

At the beginning of the performance the curtain half opens and a smiling, ironic master of ceremonies, Iacha Iushny, comes forward. Like Balieff, he has picturesquely rugged accent, but expressed himself in French with great finesse and humor. Each of his little speeches gives pleasure.

Then the curtain rises upon a succession of varied pictures which derive their success from a curious feeling for synthesis. This consists of motion pictures, tableaux vivants and illustrated songs. Sometimes it is a question of a simple play of colors, sometimes of the setting of a popular song, sometimes of a picturesque street observation.

Here is a picture of old St. Petersburg stylized with ability. It shows one of those public squares of a century ago. A bronze statue occupies the back of the stage. It is that of the great Catherine. At her feet pass by a noble Russian lady, three coachmen, a night watchman and a gigantic soldier who, with his automatic movements, symbolizes the patrol. In a few minutes the atmosphere is established, thanks to the cleverness of the lighting and the evocative choice of costumes.

"Train for Siberia"

There follows a reconstruction of the famous picture of Iarochenko: the "Train for Siberia." Behind the bars of a penitentiary wagon appear the heads of the convicts. These pathetic heads, some haggard, others mournful and resigned, press against the bars of their moving prison. On the station platform are a few pigeons pecking grains before opening their wings and flying freely into space.

Later, we find ourselves transported to the roofs of a large town, where a council of cats deplores the misdeeds of progress. The wires and the luminous advertisements have, in fact, raised the roofs for the cats.

Here is an amusing parody of the famous Don Cossacks Choir. A few real singers group round imaginary figures of performers which form an imposing group. This troupe is directed by a tiny conductor who has copied the walk and gestures of Serge Jaroff.

Here is a number of excellent musical quality. Four marionettes in ivory, perched on little barrels, sing with much art Borodin's "Sérénade des quatre galants à une dame." Then one sees, in a brilliant setting, a corner of a Russian market, where gossips chatter to the incisive rhythm of an agitated page of Moussorgsky.

The "Souvenir of Switzerland" is like a lovely carved wooden toy, enlivened by the soft tinkling of a musical box. With the sharp gestures of marionettes, two sawyers, a forester, his wife and a hunter in turn sing naïve refrains in which they are joined by an obstreperous little monkey and a cow.

An Enchanting Picture

Standing out against a sort of screen splendidly colored with flamboyant reds and greens, peasnts are playing at seesaw. This picture is enchanting. The costumes, which are made of a sort of waxed canvas, offer a scale of lively colors of extraordinary effectiveness.

It is also for color that the Jugoslav laundry women, with their embroidered costumes and their red umbrellas, deserve praise. In a deliciously treated landscape, one sees a little wash basin around which kneel these peasants who point the rhythm of a gay song with their "beetles." The ensemble forms an unforgettable scene.

Then, in a sort of Guignol theater, the curtain of which represents the tray of a tea service, appear half a dozen Russian ladies in full dress chatting round a samovar. Prattle, gossip and tittle-tattle play like fireworks round the table. Impression of an aviary filled with chattering parrots with dazzling plumage!

Under the title "Dutch cheese," "The Blue-Bird" presents us with a really successful color print. The scene represents a little Dutch port where they ship the famous round cheese. With these globes of bright red, to which answer pyramids of green, blue or yellow balls, the decorator has obtained extremely luminous effects. A peasant's cart carries these multicolored cheeses, porters trotting to an amusing rhythm put them in cradles which are hung on long ropes. They arrive thus at the footlights. Suddenly, in the orchestra one sees the mast of a boat being reared and the side of its keel. A sailor girl is installed in it and throws over the musicians a gangway in the shape of a roof upon which the pretty globes roll down to the bottom of the boat. It is impossible to know why this perfectly simple picture possesses such accuracy of rhythm and such a pleasure for the emotions and the eyes.

Finally, in a half-light one sees appear an organ-player of Barbary, a street singer and a young girl who performs between each refrain a little dance of indescribable sadness and clumsiness and who emits raucous sounds of the most guileless falsity of intonation. Another picture whose force and relief are indescribable.

The weakest part of this entertainment is certainly the musical element, which has little originality or audacity. All the color is in the costumes, the décor and the text.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

OREGON GOLF TEAM IN LEAD

Scores 14-Point Margin on the University of Washington Quartet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore., May 9—The University of Oregon golf team piled up a 14-point lead here yesterday at the end of the first day's play in the annual northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference golf championship tournament. University of Washington, the only other college to enter a full four-man team, made a determined fight all along and at the end of the morning round was only two points behind. In the afternoon, however, the Purple and Gold team faltered and lost 12 strokes to the Lemon and Yellow golfers.

Vincent R. Dolp '32, Oregon No. 3, present holder of the Pacific Coast intercollegiate golf title, played consistent golf to be low man of the day with 149. Dolp is defending his title and as the low man in the tournament here will play the low scorer in the southern division tournament taking place at Stanford, in a play-off to be held at the northern college that wins the team championship. The Pacific Coast Conference finals are scheduled for May 12 and 13.

University of Montana and Oregon State Agricultural College entered in the individual competition, but were not represented by teams. The scores for the first 36 holes:

V. R. Dolp '32, Oregon	149
Kermit Resen '31, Washington	151
G. E. Will '33, Oregon	152
Adolph Levar '32, Washington	160
H. R. Kincaid '33, Oregon	164
R. W. Finch '33, Oregon State	165
C. J. Schaefers '33, Oregon	167
D. D. Russell '32, Washington	167
Lewis Schwager '32, Washington	168
Rubin Lewon '33, Montana	182
Robert Hocken '32, Oregon State	183
D. B. Fitz Gerald '33, Montana	184

Red Sox Cut Down Cleveland's Lead

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	12	8	.600
New York	11	8	.579
Philadelphia	9	7	.563
Detroit	12	10	.545
Washington	10	11	.476
Chicago	9	10	.474
Boston	7	11	.389
St. Louis	6	11	.353

RESULTS MAY 8

Boston 8, Cleveland 4.
Detroit 3, Washington 2 (10 innings).
New York at Chicago (rain).
Philadelphia at St. Louis (rain).

The Boston Red Sox cut the Cleveland Indians' lead in the American League to one-half a game on Friday by defeating them, 8 to 4. Detroit strengthened its hold on fourth place in the standing by winning from Washington, 3 to 2, in 10 innings. The contests scheduled between New York and Chicago, and Philadelphia and St. Louis, were postponed because of rain. By virtue of the victory, the Red Sox are in seventh position alone, the Browns dropping back into the cellar.

Wes Ferrell, star Cleveland right-hander, who recently pitched a no-hit game, started for the Indians, but the Red Sox drove him out of the box in the very first inning with three doubles, before he could get a man out. Bean, who relieved, was charged with the defeat. Danny MacFayden drew the pitching assignment for the Red Sox, but he also was driven out of the box in the first. Wilcy Moore relieved him and pitched splendid for the remainder of the game. Every Boston player, with the exception of MacFayden, made at least one hit. Hal Rhyne hit two doubles, while Charlie Berry hit a triple for the winners. Earl Averill made four out of four for the Indians.

Lloyd Brown and Earl Whitehill staged a close pitcher's battle in Detroit, with the latter winning out in the tenth. In the first inning the Senators scored twice on two triples and a base on balls. The Tigers came right back in their half of the inning to tie the score on singles by Johnson and Alexander, Owen's base on balls, a wild pitch and a fielder's choice. In the tenth inning, a double by Bill Akers, after Owen had singled and been sacrificed to second by Koenig, gave the Tigers their margin of victory. Each team made nine hits, and Browns struck out seven men and Whitehill four. Myer and West tripled for the Senators in the first inning. The scores:

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0—	8	13	1
Cleveland	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	4	9	2

Batteries—MacFayden, Moore and Berry; Ferrell, Bean, Thomas, Craighead and Berg, Sewell. Winning pitcher—Moore. Losing pitcher—Bean. Umpires—Guthrie, Campbell and Dinneen. Time—1h. 48m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	3	9	0
Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	9	1

Batteries—Brown and Spencer; Whitehill and Schang, Hayworth. Umpires—Ormsby, Nallin and Owens. Time—2h. 4m.

MARCEL RAINVILLE WINS AGAIN

TORONTO, May 9 (AP)—Marcel Rainville of Montreal chalked up his second-straight victory of the Canadian Davis Cup tennis trials yesterday, defeating Gilbert Nunns of Toronto, 6—3, 6—4, 10—8. Walter Martin of Regina and Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. of Montreal were winners in the other singles matches. Dr. Wright turned back Charles W. Leslie of Montreal, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1. Martin defeated Dr. Arthur W. Ham of Toronto, 6—4, 6—2, 6—0.

McINTYRE WINS GOLF TOURNEY

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., May 9 (AP)—Nil McIntyre, Indianapolis professional, with a score of 286, yesterday won the 72-hole Blossom Festival open golf tournament, winning $500 of the $1000 offered in prizes. Al Espinosa of Chicago and Ralph Stone of Indianapolis were tide with 291 for second place.

Class M Knockabouts and Class J Sloops Being Overhauled

Every Effort Being Made to Reduce the Weight of Sailing Yachts for the Coming Racing Season

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISTOL, R. I., May 9—The overhauling of the Class J sloops Weetamoe and Resolute and the Class M knockabouts Valiant, Prestige, Avatar and Andiamo, at the Herreshoff yard, is nearing completion, and by another fortnight the sextet will be about ready to join their respective class rivals, Vanitie and Istalena, now outfitting at City Island in furnishing perhaps the highest expression of yacht racing in American waters this year.

Whether this extensive and expensive effort on Weetamoe, Valiant, Prestige and Avatar, to save every possible pound of weight below in the first boat, and aloft in the other three, will work out to such an advantage as to compel the other four to follow, if they want to continue racing, is expected to be solved in the 30-odd races in which they will have a chance to sail, and which will be followed by about every yachtsman on both sides of the Atlantic. It is generally conceded that the duralumin mast and so-called slide boom were contributing factors to the success of Enterprise last year and now Valiant, Prestige and Avatar have gone a step further, installing masts of the same metal, but lighter relatively, feather-weight running gear, and of course trick booms.

Install Livable Quarters

No attempt has been made to lighten Weetamoe's tophammer, but in conforming with the new rules which require yachts of her class to be equipped with livable quarters, there has been installed the thinnest possible partitions of pine, furniture, including bureaus, tables and chairs of mahogany veneer bound with aluminum. As the greater part of these interior fittings were made in France, special workmen had to be employed to translate the directions for installation for the Yankee workmen. The leads of most of the running rigging on the America Cup yachts last year were through the decks to cleats, winches and drums in the otherwise barren hull. All fastenings under the new rules have to be on deck. Weetamoe has now 30 brass cleats, scattered along her deck from stem to stern. Amidships are six brass bits, while six winches, two of them twice the size of the other four, have been installed aft of the mast and near the cockpit, with a shining but able capstan in the forward deck. She had a single companionway last year, but now has three, one leading to the owner's cabin, another to the saloon and a third to the forecastle. She will carry the same mast and boom, both being of built-up wooden strips. Weetamoe is now owned by Frederick H. Prince of Boston, whose experience in yachting has been almost entirely with small boats on the southern French coast. It is expected that he will turn the wheel of his latest acquisition over to his son, Frederick H. Prince Jr., who will have the aid of Spencer Borden of Fall River, an outstanding figure for many years in the New York 40-footers class.

Aldrich Owns Valiant

Valiant is owned by Commodore Winthrop W. Aldrich of the New York Yacht Club, navigator on Enterprise last year; Prestige by Harold S. Vanderbilt, who was the skipper on the cup defender, and Avatar by Floyd L. Carlisle, a member of the Enterprise syndicate. These three yachtsmen placed their boats last fall in the hands of W. Sterling Burgess, who designed them, and told him to go as far as he liked in re-rigging them, and he has done so. The lead keels have been slotted for centerboards, trick booms on the same model as that carried by Enterprise last year have been made from the same design, and 102-foot duralumin lattice masts, strongly braced, have been built in Baltimore by the same firm which fashioned Enterprise's famous spar. All three masts reached Bristol a few days ago, together with suits of sails cut by Ratsey & Lapthorn of English cotton duck. Prestige, however, has Plymouth Cordage Company rope.

The halyards on all three boats are of chrome steel and the turn buckles, sheaves, spreaders and other gear of monel metal, specially treated to prevent corrosion. Designer Burgess has figured a saving of 467 pounds and perhaps a few ounces over the old rig in these M boats.

Prestige, being ready first, was given a sail trial in Narragansett Bay the last of the week. Valiant will follow within a few days, while Avatar will come off the ways week after next. Stanch old Resolute is being equipped for her ninth racing season with Vanitie, by stepping Weetamoe's spare mast, with chrome steel fittings and standing rigging, which will save weight aloft. She will be sailed by her owner, E. Walter Clark of Philadelphia, a member of the Enterprise syndicate, assisted by his son, Sydney Clark.

Andiamo, owned by Walter K. Shaw of Boston, and winner of the King's Cup last year, has had her 105-foot mast slightly changed. It was originally triangular, with a flat side facing forward. That part of the spar has been rounded a bit, so that it is now pear shaped. She will probably be in commission in time for the first race of the N. Y. Y. C. off Glen Cove June 11, when it is expected that the three class J yachts and the five class M boats will have their first meeting, with the annual regatta of the club the next day. Four weeks later they will all go to Maine for the Eastern Y. C. cruise and return immediately to Long Island Sound for Larchmont week. By this time they will be well shaken down and ready for what may be called the championships in the eighth squadron runs and races during the annual cruise of the N. Y. Y. C. in mid-August.

Hornsby's Big Bat Best in National

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—With batting averages dropping rapidly toward their normal levels, Rogers Hornsby, manager of the Chicago Cubs, remains the outstanding hitter of the National League. Wally Roettger of the Cincinnati Reds is the batting leader in this week's issue of the semiofficial averages, which include Wednesday's games, but Hornsby has gathered in a greater collection of honors.

While Roettger leads with a .400 average, Hornsby is tied for second place among the regulars with Jim Bottomley of St. Louis. They have .383 averages. The Rajah also is tied for the home run lead, having hit five to share the position with Buzz Arlett of the Phillies, and tops them all in batting in runs with 18.

Under Hornsby's leadership, the Cubs lead the league in club batting and fielding. They have a batting mark of .300 and a fielding average of .986. One other Chicagoan, Woody English, also is among the first 10 individual batters. After the three leaders on this list come Davis, Philadelphia, .375; Vergez, New York, .371; Leach, New York, .358; Traynor, Pittsburgh, .346; Adams, St. Louis and Worthington, Boston, .345, and English, .344.

Bottomley has a second honor, leading in hitting doubles with eight. Hughie Critz of New York has collected the greatest hit total, 29, and Lloyd Waner of Pittsburgh tops the scorers with 18 runs. Dick Bartell of Philadelphia is the only National Leaguer who has hit four triples. Base-stealing honors are divided between Wally Berger of Boston and Adam Comorosky of Pittsburgh, who have stolen five each.

Two New York pitchers, Fred Fitzsimmons and Clarence Mitchell, Ed Brandt of Boston and Burleigh Grimes of St. Louis share the top of the pitching list, each with four victories and no defeats.

MICHIGAN DEFEATS WISCONSIN, 10 TO 6

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis., May 9—A batting attack that produced three runs each in the seventh and eighth innings gave University of Michigan a 10-to-6 victory over University of Wisconsin in a "Big Ten" Conference baseball game here yesterday.

Two successive errors by J. G. Plankey '32 and a timely single by Capt. J. A. Tomkins '31 netted the Wolverines two runs in the first inning, and a home run that bounded past Capt. M. C. Winer '31 from the bat of E. E. Braendle '33 added another in the third.

After scoring once each in the first and fourth, Wisconsin went into the lead in the fifth inning with three runs on singles by Winer and A. C. Cuisimier '33 and a double by H. H. Schneider '32. A home run by James Smilgoff '33 accounted for the last Badger score in the seventh.

In Michigan's half of the same inning a home run by M. J. Diffley '33 and triples by L. F. Butler '31 and N. J. Daniels '32 figured in a three-run rally and the Wolverines made victory certain in the eighth on two singles and a base on balls followed by Diffley's triple.

Sommerfield 32 pitched the entire game for Wisconsin, allowing 13 hits, while H. J. McNeal '32 was relieved by W. V. Compton in the seventh. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Michigan	2	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	0—	10	13	5
Wisconsin	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0—	6	10	2

Batteries—McNeal, Compton and Diffley for Michigan; Sommerfield and Griswold for Wisconsin. Umpires—Schuler and Naperstek.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	13	7	.650
Montreal	12	7	.632
Newark	11	8	.579
Toronto	11	10	.524
Buffalo	9	10	.474
Rochester	8	11	.421
Jersey City	8	12	.400
Reading	6	13	.316

RESULTS MAY 8

Toronto 8, Jersey City 0.
Rochester 7, Newark 4.
Montreal 14, Baltimore 2.
Reading 7, Buffalo 5.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	17	13	.567
Hollywood	16	14	.533
Los Angeles	15	14	.517
Oakland	15	14	.517
Sacramento	16	15	.516
San Francisco	15	16	.484
Missions	15	16	.484
Seattle	13	18	.419

RESULTS FRIDAY

Sacramento 11, Oakland 10.
Seattle 14, Portland 8.
Missions 12, Los Angeles 2.
Hollywood 12, San Francisco 6.

BRILL TO ASSIST KOPF

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Columbia University yesterday announced the signing of Martin (Marty) Brill, Notre Dame halfback during 1929 and 1930, as an assistant football coach. Brill will assist Herb Kopf, backfield and end coach, in training the Blue and White backs. Lou Little, head football coach, in discussing the appointment, said it did not mean that Columbia was going to adopt Rockne football or make any radical changes in its style of play.

CHITTENDEN NAVY CAPTAIN

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 9 (AP)—Two New York midshipmen will lead the United States Naval Academy basketball team next season, the academy announced yesterday. J. L. Chittenden of Massena, a substitute forward last season, will captain the cagers and E. B. Meader of New York will be the manager.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Harvard 8, Pennsylvania 0.
Western S. N. S. Detroit C. C. 2.
North Carolina 5, Brown 0.
Vermont 4, St. Lawrence 3.

N. Z. CRICKETERS DEFEAT ESSEX

Show Strength in Fielding and Bowling in Their Smashing Victory

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, May 9—The dashing young team of New Zealand cricketers, whose tour here will culminate in a test match against England's full strength at Lord's Ground, commencing June 27, gained a smashing victory by an innings and 48 runs over Essex at Leyton yesterday in the first first-class match of their program. The visitors are known to be enterprising and effective run getters, but this game served to prove very thoroughly their strength lies in their bowling and fielding.

W. E. Merrit, star bowler as a boy on the last New Zealand tour here in 1927, worked great havoc among the batsmen with his slow deliveries and, in Essex's second innings, he captured eight wickets for 41 runs, his analysis for the whole game being 12 for 130. He "floated" the ball cleverly and varied his break off the pitch and had his opponents in difficulties all the time.

O'Connor Scores 129

The highest Essex score yesterday was 24 not out by C. Bray, London journalist, and Essex's second innings terminated for 113,151 fewer than the first wherein Jack O'Connor scored 129, his second century this season.

When all is said and done, however, the foundation of the New Zealander's victory was laid by C. S. Dempster, who, opening the innings with J. E. Mills, scored 212, the highest knock in first class cricket this year so far. Merrit contributed 35 not out, Mills made 33, as did T. C. Lowry, old Cambridge Blue who skippers the side. Altogether the tourists, who totaled 425, can be said to have acquitted themselves very creditably in this game for Essex finished sixth in the final standing of the English county championship last year and is not an easy side to beat.

Today the New Zealanders commence a match against Leicestershire at Leicester.

The award of 15 points instead of seven for victory outright in championship games certainly seems to have encouraged "brighter cricket" for which every one has been appealing in recent seasons.

Following Gloucestershire's two whirlwind performances this week, Hampshire made a sporting declaration at Taunton yesterday in the second innings leaving Somersetshire faced with the task of making 218 runs in three hours to win. The home players responded gallantly to the challenge and, with the last pair of batsmen at the wicket, were only 21 runs short of their opponents' total when stumps were drawn. The scores were: Hampshire, 339 and 207 for seven wickets declared; Somersetshire, 329 and 197 for nine wickets. The outstanding individual performances were: 131 by C. C. Case in Somerset's first innings; 84 by Harfield and 70 not out by C. P. Mead in Hampshire's first and second venture, respectively.

Hobbs and Sandham

The match between the Marylebone Cricket Club and Surrey County on a rainsodden wicket at Lord's Ground was remarkable chiefly for the fact that the famous veteran J. B. Hobbs and Andrew Sandham were associated at the wicket in a three-figure partnership for Surrey for the fiftieth time. They made 102 in two hours and 10 minutes, Hobbs ultimately hitting 78 not out, Sandham being stumped for 36. In the first innings Sandham made 87, but the top score of the match stands to the credit of the popular Middlesex professional, E. H. Hendren, who collected 107 not out in the M. C. C. first innings. Surrey, with nine wickets in hand, needed 68 runs for victory when the match ended as a draw with scores: M. C. C. 320 and 97 for five wickets declared; Surrey 201 and 149 for one wicket.

Both universities were heavily defeated in the opening matches of the season, Oxford succumbing to Yorkshire by an innings and 92 runs, and Cambridge losing to Sussex by six wickets. G. C. MacAulay, Yorkshire fast bowler, went through the varsity side in the second innings yesterday like a hot knife through butter and took six wickets for 26 runs. The best scores for the Dark Blues were 68 out of 213 in the first innings by the Indian star, The Nawab of Pataubi; 38 out of 80 in the second by B. W. Hone, an Australian. There was a strong overseas element on the Oxford team owing to the presence of South Africans, Australians and an Indian. The top score in Yorkshire's innings of 385 was 62 by A. Mitchell.

The Sussex bowlers dismissed the Cantabs so cheaply that the visiting batsmen were able to build up a winning lead in the early stages of the game. The Cantabs totaled 181 and 172 whilst Sussex realized 297 and 57 for four wickets. G. D. Kemp-Welch, Cambridge skipper, batted splendidly for 79, in the varsity's first knock, and for Sussex, Thomas Cook, well-known cricketer and footballer, came within five runs of making a century.

GOLF ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 15

TORONTO, May 9 (AP)—Entries for the Canadian open golf championship, to be played at Toronto, July 9, 10 and 11, will close June 15, it was announced yesterday by the Royal Canadian Golf Association. First prize money is $500. The competition is at 72 holes of medal play, 18 holes on the first two days and 36 on the last.

M. I. T. ELECTS LYONS

John C. Lyons '32 of Merion, Pa., was elected captain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology varsity rifle team for the coming year, according to an announcement by Nell E. Hopkins '33, Plymouth, Me., new manager of the Tech shooters. Lyons has been on the varsity team for two years and served as manager during the last season.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

C. C. N. Y. 6, Faculty 3.
Yale 7, Princeton 2.
Pennsylvania 5, Williams 4.
Lafayette 8, Bucknell 1.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Colby 72, Middlebury 63.
Springfield 103, N. Y. U. S. of P. E. 7.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULT

Union 9, Colgate 1.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

Harvard 931, Trinity 911.

GERMAN SPORTS

SPORTING PEACEMAKERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin

INTERNATIONAL sport has become such a matter-of-fact occurrence in modern life that its actual accomplishments in the cause of European peace since 1918 are not always estimated at their true value. The fact is that the spontaneous desire of the various peoples to meet on the common ground of athletic pastimes has been one of the most effective agents in blacking out the international estrangements which were left as legacies of the World War. Other forces have been vigorously at work to the same end, of course, but there is a good array of evidence to support the opinion that the friendly gestures of sportsmen (and sportswomen) to one another, across the Rhine or any other boundary, are more efficacious than pacifist propaganda, of which—however disinterested it may be—people are instinctively suspicious.

After all, in affairs political, it is the legislators of the nations who establish contact—maybe, exceedingly friendly contact—with one another; but, in sport, the rank and file, so to speak, the folk from whom private soldiers are recruited in times of war, get in touch with one another, in their own way, in their own time, and at their own wish. Sport, like art, knows no frontiers, and the trend of games players, from table tennis to big-class yachting, is ever toward internationalism. The evolution of the various authorities in sport begins with the club, to coördinate the activities of individuals, and leads, through the national governing bodies formed to control the clubs, to the international federations created to league the national associations in their common purpose.

World's Championship the Climax

Every phase of athletic endeavor, therefore, develops until a "world's championship," by that or any other name, is established as the climax of competition. And these championships, properly comprehended, afford an unrivaled opportunity for young men and women of various nations and races, who meet one another with the ideal of sporting achievement, to "get together" in the way that is most natural to them. The critics of the Olympic Games, who cry down the peace-making potentialities of international sport, can scarcely deny that these festivals, and, indeed, all international fixtures, do engender some degree of reciprocal knowledge and respect which is calculated to bring benefits when the generations concerned take control of administrative matters in their respective countries.

As this self-evident proposition applies to Europe, it means that many nations, with divergent views upon a great number of matters affecting them all, are welding themselves, willingly and increasingly, in "an international brotherhood of sport" which, if political considerations and controversies can be kept apart, must be considered to represent something much more than a platitudinous phrase. Take, for example, the recent association football match at Paris—the first since the war between a representative German side and the French eleven. The visiting players were accompanied by at least 10,000 reasonably-exuberant "rooters," and not a single unpleasant incident marred this "invasion" of the French capital. Many of the Germans paid homage at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior under the shadow of the Arc de Triomphe, and the French spectators at the match were warm in their appreciation of good play by the Teutons. It was—as might be expected, in view of the great advance in continental soccer since the war—a clever, hard-fought game; but what is more significant is that it was played with 100 per cent sportsmanship on both sides, and the next day's Paris newspapers, chronicling the victory of the Frenchmen, did so with a generous insistence upon the high quality of the opposition.

English, French and Germans Meet

Not so long afterward Germany and England met at field hockey at Hamburg for the first time since the war, and drew, one goal apiece, after an exceedingly pleasant game that illustrated Germany's remarkable advance in this particular sport during the last 12 years or so. And, as another Easter holiday attraction, France opposed England at Rugby football and won a game entirely innocent of those objectionable tactics which have put French rugger under a black cloud for the time being. Paris seemed full of Englishmen for this match, just as, previously, it had been full of Germans for the Franco-German soccer game. And, at the same time, club sides from many countries were indulging in a positively bewildering exchange of visits. The players of rugger, soccer and hockey were, in fact, "internationalizing" simply because they wanted to do so—because they are friends. Which makes it seem additionally a good thing that there are now close upon 50 countries affiliated to the International Association Football Federation and 15 other international federations engaged in the sound work of linking the interests of sportsmen of all kinds in numerous countries and diverting national emulations and rivalries into a pacific and beneficial field.

Olympic Games Defended

The Olympic Games, which have suffered much from short-sighted criticism, have doubtless certain flaws, but they do, all the same, represent a fairly close approach to a high ideal in sport. The modern ramifications of these great festivals have introduced complexities and perplexities, but the amount of inharmony engendered has been infinitesimal and the amount of traceable good very considerable. Even the "die hards" of conservative British sport who believed that the games were discredited beyond recovery by certain incidents in 1908 have to concede that the post-war Olympiads at Antwerp in 1920, Paris in 1924, and Amsterdam in 1928 have given them no adequate reason for withholding support, financial and otherwise, from the revival next year; and the sportsmen of continental Europe, who are more frankly keen upon globe trotting than most British athletes, are now busily engaged in devising ways and means to insure their appearance at Los Angeles.

The continental teams—certainly the German one—will be small, owing to economic considerations, but most certainly they will be there, and they will be keen. For the Olympic Games have come to mean much to Europe. The Olympic Games of classic days, it may be recalled, united Greek with Greek in a period of Hellenic history marred by internal conflict. The games, for all their competitive intensity, were practical exhibitions of good fellowship, and the atmosphere of modern Europe is not so vastly more peaceful than that of ancient Greece that the nations can afford to overlook the importance of cultivating a line of activity which has already brought about surprisingly good results in a remarkably short space of time.

FYFE PITCHES TWO-HIT VICTORY, 3 TO 0

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 9—The Northwestern University baseball team continued its winning streak in the Western Conference by defeating the University of Minnesota here yesterday by the score of 3 to 0. The contest marked the opening of the home season for Minnesota and the fourth-straight defeat for the Gophers in the Big Ten.

M. E. "Buck" Fyfe '31, Northwestern pitching ace, had the better of a pitchers' duel with W. I. Mattson '31, Minnesota moundsman, holding the Gophers to two lone hits. It was his third two-hit game in the Big Ten this season.

Northwestern scored in the first on a single by L. M. Schuett '31, a fielder's choice, and a double by Lawrence F. Oliphant '31. In the sixth inning, the visitors scored two more runs. Oliphant took first when he was hit by a pitched ball, and J. P. Beusch '33 contributed a "Texas leaguer." Both men showed fast work on the bases by scoring on a long single by H. Y. Crizevsky '31, to give the visitors a total of three runs. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Northwestern	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—	3	8	2
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	2	0

Batteries—Fyfe and Crizevsky for Northwestern; Mattson and Riggs for Minnesota.

EGYPT AND FINLAND EVEN

HELSINGFORS, Finland, May 9 (AP)—Egypt and Finland, which drew byes in the first round, started their second round series in the European zone of Davis Cup tennis play yesterday and divided the first two singles matches. A. Grahn, Finnish ace, defeated L. Wahid, Egypt's leading player, 3—6, 6—3, 6—8, 9—7, but Grandgulliot evened the series by winning from B. Grotenfelt of Finland, 3—6, 6—1, 8—6, 6—2. Finland was defeated in the second round by Holland in last year's play.

U. S. SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—The women's national outdoor swimming and diving championships for 1931 have been awarded to New York, according to advices received yesterday by the Metropolitan Association, A. A. U., from Frank W. Blankley of Chicago, chairman of the National A. A. U. swimming committee. The championships will be held July 16, 17, 18 and 19. The bid for the titular meet was entered by the Women's Swimming Association of New York, recent winners of the indoor championship.

PONZI WINS ALL-STAR TOURNEY

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia won the all-star pocket billiard tournament last night, defeating Onofrio Lauri of Brooklyn, 125 to 43, in the final contest. Ponzi's high run was 28, Lauri's 27. Lauri won second place and Arthur Woods of Pawtucket, R. I., was third. Marcel Camp of Detroit and Joseph Diehl of Rockford, Ill., wound up in a tie for fourth place.

WASHINGTON NINE OUTHIT BUT WINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore., May 9—The University of Washington baseball team continued its march to defeat the University of Oregon, 8 to 6, here, yesterday. Although greatly outhit by the Lemon and Yellow, who accounted for 17 hits as compared to 11 for Washington, the visitors took advantage of four Oregon errors to make their runs count.

Oregon had men on bases during every inning, but the pitchers, Putnam, who lasted until the seventh inning, and Arthur, kept the Lemon and Yellow hits well scattered. K. D. Stevens '31, Oregon shortstop, accounted for three hits out of four times at bat and scored two runs. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	1	2	1	0	3	0	1	0—	8	11	1
Oregon	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—	6	17	4

Batteries—Putman, Arthur and Harnett for Washington; Bloom, Hughes and Shaneman for Oregon. Umpire—Edwards.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Alabama P. I. 4, Florida 3.
Boston College 7, Georgetown 5.
Central Normal 3, Indiana Central 2.
Delaware 6, Wake Forest 4.
North Carolina 6, Virginia 2.
Oglethorpe 8, Georgia Tech 5.
Virginia M. I. 3, Virginia P. I. 2.
Wash. & Lee 8, Virginia P. I. 3.
Michigan 10, Wisconsin 6.
Michigan State 17, Iowa State T. 2.
Michigan Normal 6, Armour Tech 0.
Vanderbilt 6, Kentucky 5.
Ohio U. 8, DePauw 0.
Northwestern 3, Minnesota 0.
Washington 6, Oregon 6.
Missouri 6, Iowa State 7.
Carleton 7, Luther 4.
St. Thomas 12, Augsburg 11.
Marysville Teachers 6, Nebraska 0.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	16	9	.667
Memphis	15	11	.542
Little Rock	11	10	.524
Atlanta	12	11	.522
Nashville	11	11	.500
New Orleans	11	11	.500
Mobile	10	14	.417
Chattanooga	7	15	.318

RESULTS MAY 8

Atlanta 7, Nashville 4.
Birmingham 8, Chattanooga 3.
Little Rock 2, Mobile 0.
New Orleans 8, Memphis 6.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	12	4	.750
Louisville	11	7	.611
Columbus	10	9	.526
Milwaukee	9	9	.500
Kansas City	9	10	.474
Minneapolis	7	10	.412
Indianapolis	6	10	.375
Toledo	6	11	.353

RESULT MAY 8

Minneapolis 12, Toledo 2

Veterans Replace Rookies in Batting

CHICAGO, May 9 (AP)—The annual brief reign of rookies in the American League batting race ended during the third week of the campaign, and at the top, with a lusty .450 average, was none other than George Herman Ruth, the well-known New York Yankee outfielder.

Unofficial averages, which include Wednesday's games, revealed that most of the youngsters had slipped out of the leading 10 circle, and that veterans had assumed their places.

Back of the Babe, who celebrated his return to action by adding 50 points to his average, was Lew Fonseca, Cleveland Indian first baseman, who won the individual title in 1929, and Al Simmons of the champion Athletics. Fonseca gained 72 points to give him an average of .432, while Simmons slammed the pitching for an additional 131 points and was third with .417.

Other regulars in the first 10 were: Alexander, Detroit, .413; Berry, Boston, .405; Fothergill, Chicago, .400; Spencer, Washington, .384; Cochrane, Philadelphia, .383; Van Camp, Boston, .378; Stone, Detroit, .375.

While he failed to make the select leading group, Joe Cronin, Washington's shortstop, headed the field of three offensive departments. He shared the runs batted in honors with Earl Averill of Cleveland, with 22; had hit safely 33 times, and had total bases amounting to 53. Jonathan Stone of Detroit retained the home run leadership with five, although he failed to hit one out of the park during the week. Harry Rice, Washington outfielder, led in triples with four, while the 11 doubles by Dale Alexander, Tiger first baseman, was a best mark for the period. Base-stealing honors were shared by Ben Chapman, New York; Roy Johnson, Detroit; Lou Gehrig, New York, and Bill Cissell of Chicago, each of whom had stolen five. Lu Blue of Chicago had scored the most runs, 18.

Wesley Ferrell, Cleveland's great young right-hander, won another game and had the most impressive pitching record—5 victories and 1 defeat. Clint Brown of Cleveland, and Herb Pennock, veteran Yankee, each had won two games without a defeat. Henry Johnson, another Yankee, led in strike-outs, with 29 in six games, while Vic Sorrell of Detroit continued as the wildest pitcher of the league, having walked 20 batsmen in five games.

Cleveland's collective batting average fell off 14 points to .317, but the Indians still were the only outfit to hit .300 or better. Washington gained a point and was second with .298. The Athletics retained their .987 fielding average and continued to lead, with Detroit second at .973. The Tigers also had clipped off 21 double plays to lead.

JOE SHAUTE TRIUMPHS OVER PHILLIES AGAIN

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	13	3	.813
New York	12	6	.667
Chicago	11	6	.647
Boston	11	8	.579
Pittsburgh	9	11	.450
Philadelphia	7	11	.389
Brooklyn	7	12	.368
Cincinnati	3	15	.118

RESULTS MAY 8

Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh (rain).
Other clubs not scheduled.

Two games were scheduled in the National League on Friday, but only one was played. In that contest Brooklyn defeated Philadelphia, 4 to 3. The St. Louis-Pittsburgh game was postponed because of wet grounds, and the remaining four clubs were not booked to play.

Joe Shaute, lefthanded pitcher, formerly with the Cleveland Indians, who went to Manager Robinson during the spring training period and asked for another chance to make good in the majors, scored his third victory of the season over the Phillies. He was taken out in the ninth inning when the Phillies threatened to rally, and Jack Quinn retired the side with a man on second base. Stewart Bolen started for the losers and gave eight bases on balls during the seven innings he worked. In the fourth inning, with the bases full, Johnny Frederick doubled, to drive in three runs for the Flock. Babe Herman drove in the fourth run in the sixth with a single. His triple in the fourth figured prominently in the rally. The score:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0—	4	4	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—	3	9	0

Batteries—Shaute, Quinn and Lombardi, Picinich; Bolen, Fallenstein and Davis, Rensa. Winning pitcher—Shaute. Losing pitcher—Bolen. Umpires—McGrew, Magerkurth and Moran. Time—1h. 54m.

MARINE COMMANDER LEAVES NICARAGUA

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, May 9 (by radio to the Associated Press)—Maj. John Marston, of the Marine Corps, for the last two years area commander of the Guardia Nacional of the eastern area of Nicaragua, sailed yesterday on the S.S. Nicarao for New Orleans, en route to Washington.

EDUCATIONAL

What a P. T. A. Finds to Do

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Nashville, Tenn.

DAVIDSON COUNTY, Tennessee, which includes the city of Nashville, has an extremely active parent-teacher association of some 3000 members, operating in 40 schools. So contagious is their enthusiasm, and their goals are so ardently sought, that business concerns and other organizations in the county are attracted into working with them. One day this spring, owners of the Nashville Tennessean gave for the second time an entire edition to the P. T. A., the proceeds to be used for the bettering of school conditions throughout the county.

In the city of Nashville members of the Masonic order sold the papers on street corners and made a door-to-door canvass with them. Travelers going through the city on that day bought a paper, then fastened a section of it in one of the car windows, else the driver would have been stopped at every corner, so assiduously did the uniformed "newsboys" apply themselves to their work. Each paper (and the edition contained more than 100 pages) sold for whatever it would bring, and the money went to those schools which needed help, regardless of the nationality, color, or creed of the pupils. To those schools which have in their enrollment poor and underprivileged children, wholesome food, hot lunches, and plenty of milk will be supplied.

No school is ever too adequately supplied with books, and additions will be made to the $10,000 collection already placed in the Davidson County school libraries by the members of the organization. The State of Tennessee matches the money raised by the association for the establishment of school libraries, providing the amount is over $10, but not more than $40, to any one school in any one year.

Sent Traveling Libraries

There have been times when there was too little money available for certain districts, and then the association has sent out a traveling library. These libraries, each containing about 50 books, are sent free, expecting for the cost of transportation.

In one community where the school library was scarcely a library at all, and no money was available to make it much more adequate, a so-called "book week" was planned, during which time residents of the district were invited to donate books to the school. The response was gratifying in both quantity and quality of books received.

With the proceeds of the paper sale, there will be more money set aside for student loan funds. This fund is used to keep boys and girls in high school and thus better fit them for a life of service, even should further training be impossible. In one high school alone there are eight young people who are enjoying this benefit.

One of the dreams of this Davidson County group is to have a cafeteria in each of its 40 schools. It now has one in each of 30 of them, and the results of a hot meal, well-cooked and balanced, are very encouraging and satisfactory. In a great many cases, especially this winter, this meal is the only one of its kind that a child receives in a day.

Meals at Low Cost

In many schools all winter long, members of the local P. T. A. have daily prepared a full, balanced meal and have given with it a bottle of milk per child to each of 7000 pupils at a cost of from 5 to 10 cents per person. An additional 2000 children who could not afford even the 25 to 50 cents a week, were served the same meal free of charge, the association bearing the expense of feeding this latter group. In the great majority of schools the cost per plate was kept down to a nickel, but in some localities it was necessary to charge more, the highest amount paid anywhere amounting to a dime.

In some of the small communities a place for preparing and serving the food has been lacking, and then the fathers and mothers took a hand. The fathers gave of their spare time and their energy, building small shacks which would serve the purpose of cooking and serving rooms. Then the mothers set to work at various money making projects in order that tables and benches and dishes and other equipment might be bought.

Another use to which the money earned from the paper sale will be put is that of establishing better-equipped and more adequately supervised playgrounds. The fact that play, as someone has wisely said, "develops character, stresses in the child's mind the importance of tolerance, sportsmanship, teamwork, modesty in victory, good cheer in defeat," makes this use for the money not a lowly one.

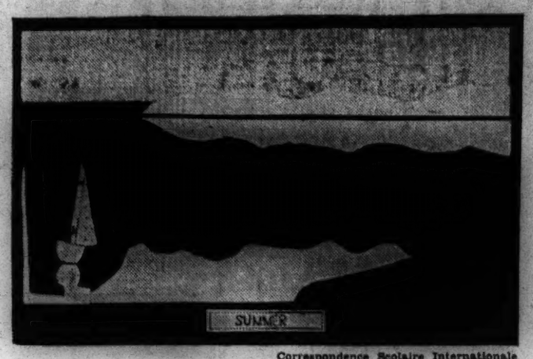
Other Projects Sponsored

So much for specific projects to which money is devoted steadily, and which require it regularly and inconstantly increased amounts. In addition, this Tennessee group sponsors safety projects, parent education courses, classes for the teaching of the illiterate, Girl Scout, Boy Scout, Girl Reserves and Campfire groups, the training of aliens for American citizenship, work in effecting the passage of laws protecting women and children, humane education, spiritual training, advocacy of thrift habits, and encouraging the appreciation of art and music in the home. Nor are these all; these are but the well-defined projects. There are countless other ways in which the organization works for the benefit of the children and the parents within its bounds.

Some groups have purchased pictures and other art treasures for the schools they serve; others have furnished maps and atlases; some have made themselves popular with their teacher members by furnishing a teacher's restroom in certain schools where such a comfort was lacking. Books and clothing have been provided many children, who, without this help, would have been forced to discontinue school.

The P. T. A. has certain definite projects, certainly, and yet in the long run, the policy of the entire group seems to be to give in individual cases whatever is most needed there. For instance, in one district which had several school buildings on one plot of ground, there were no sidewalks. At certain seasons of the year children sat all day with wet feet; the schoolrooms were unsightly and unsanitary with great cakes of mud all over the floor. The P. T. A. of that community took cognizance of the situation, found that it had a little surplus in the bank, and with the money laid sidewalks on the school grounds. In another district, the school building stood glaringly out on the landscape, unprotected by a single tree, nor graced with any semblance of beauty. Here some of the association money went into a beautification project.

The slogan of the P. T. A. is service, and wherever and whatever the need, it seeks to meet it.



Correspondence Scolaire Internationale

All the Pictures on This Page Were Made From Pictures Which Were Themselves Formed by Pasting Differently Colored Wall Papers One Upon the Other, Cut in the Desired Shapes. The Originals Are About 10 Inches by 6 Inches and Were Worked Out by Children of 12 to 14 Years. This Black-and-White Reproduction Can Give Only a Suggestion of the Actual Color Design.

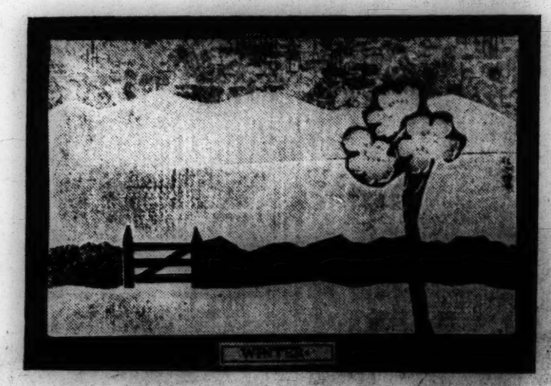
Bang! Came the Adventure

By ROBIN ENGLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Starcross, Eng.

NEARLY all adventures begin quite seriously, and so did this one. In fact, it began by studying the Board of Education's (Great Britain and Ireland) "Handbook of Suggestions for Teachers"—a very nice book, very helpful, even encouraging, but oh! so serious, and not in the least suggestive of adventure. In the chapter headed "Drawing"—page 272—(not very inspiring) was this sentence: "There are three main points of view from which drawing in schools may be regarded. (1) As a means of expression; (2) As a means of representation, and (3) As an instrument of culture." (One almost expected to read "torture.") Yet in spite of this, it was No. 3 which made its appeal to the writer, with (what might be mistaken for a paradox) the hopeful anticipation of the culture-finding expression, in an ever-increasing degree, through the opportunities afforded in modern industry. (There is no adventure yet.)



It is easy to see that some real artistic training is invaluable in all decorative work, in making carpets, cretonnes, wall papers, curtains, flower gardens, etc., but it is hardly possible to conceive of any work which does not call for some beautifying influence. Great changes have come in footwear (materials, color, shapes), stockings, overalls, car bodies, garage fronts, advertisements and in practically everything that can be thought of. Yet still is conspicuous the offensive ugliness of some Council Houses, of badly dressed people in expensive clothes, of large (and perhaps good) furniture in rooms too small to house it, of a lack of harmony between floors, walls and furniture, of too many beautiful flowers in the least advantageous places, of a hopeless collection of pictures and photographs on the walls—and so on almost indefinitely.

With some such thoughts the writer has employed the usual mediums in use in this country, blacklead pencils (too hard), water colors (good), and pastels (better), and in all these has been able to obtain generally creditable results from the children, some of which have been noticeable only in after years when their age and independence have enabled them to exercise, to some extent, their own artistic leanings.

New Medium

Then with a bang came the adventure. The inspiration of a new medium—WALL PAPER. And in front of our (fairly) artistic mind's eye opened pictures of a new treasure. A dozen old wall-paper pattern books were bought at one shilling each, equipping us immediately with 3000 sheets of paper of every imaginable color, texture, pattern, shade, mixture, subject, design—and possibility. After a little experimenting and a few failures the work came to be called "Picture Making," and grew from being hopeful, to interesting, to fascinating, and even to astonishing. Such subjects as night, day, summer, winter, clouds, reflections, sea, storm, shadows, wind, calm, have proved suitable; but it is anticipated that the within reason there is no limit to what may successfully be done on other lines. Children who are keen (this is soon all the class) make some sort of preparation by studying the appearance of the sea, sky, fields, pictures or anything likely to help them. It is important that pictures must not be copied, but must be studied to discover why they are liked (if they are) and why they are not liked (if they are not).

On the day of the lesson, papers are selected from the wall-paper pattern books—ah, here begins the fun—selecting papers. You who have not done it have not the faintest conception of the way in which a drab old leaf from a dingy piece of paper will make a perfectly lovely tree, bending to the wind; how an uninteresting sheet with practically no pattern at all, will look exactly like sea; how a bird's head will look like a house in the distance, and a cherry will make a gorgeous setting sun. Even the wrong side of the paper of no describable color makes the most realistic gray, cold sky; or thundery threatenings are made by the pattern and never two alike. The wall paper books seem to have lost none of their pages, for the children are taught to take only what they need, which is often a surprisingly small piece. It is also sound practice to use to the full the piece of "ground" paper on which the rest is pasted, especially as this is generally a sheet of tinted pastel paper.

Something new is always popping up, and it is illuminating to notice that the venturesome and successful experiments come as often from the "Art Cinderellas" as from the "Art Princes."

We do not know yet when or where this adventure will end—if it ends at all.

They can arrange their papers to no better advantage, they paste them.

Next follows the criticism and it is almost (but not quite) surprising to notice the degree of enthusiasm that is manifested in seeing all the other pictures. They are exhibited to the class, and here the teaching is done. It has been found that talking about things in a general sort of way helps but little, but to have an array of pictures to talk about, it is wonderfully easy (and very profitable) to say, "Here is a jolly picture. Look at this lovely shape in the clouds. See how all the lines seem to point to the lighthouse. What a pity that rock came *just* in line with the end of the pier," and so on.

After some practice it will be found that the pictures when on the walls are hardly distinguishable from pastel drawings and water colors. There is, however, this tremendous advantage, that colors may be put on, tried, and taken off again, to an unlimited number of times without in the least spoiling the papers or getting into hopeless confusion as would be the case in other mediums. The paper pictures also are so clean and clear and free from superfluous detail, for simplicity is the keynote of success.

Up to the time of writing several thousand pictures have been made

Danish Boys Trained For Merchant Service

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copenhagen

ONE of the largest owners of trading vessels in Denmark has a training ship of its own to educate boys from 15 to 18 years of age for the merchant service. The M. S. Fano, a three-masted schooner of 220 tons D. W., belonging to Messrs. Lauritzen of Copenhagen, is especially fitted up for this work. During the period from May to December, 1930, it visited 33 harbors in five different countries, the boys assisting in loading and unloading 13 cargoes of various goods.

Although the vessel is of small dimensions, the training given is very efficient, for the pupils learn the practical work before going to the navigation school ashore to learn the theoretical side. As a general rule the boys must have received the leaving certificate (Real-Exam) from the Danish schools, where the leaving age is 15 years. They must also have some acquaintance with foreign languages and mathematics, and on board ship they continue their studies. A small salary is paid each month, usually 25 crowns (about $7), and the boys supply their own clothes.

The pupils work alongside the seamen and learn to load and unload a cargo; to set sails and repair them, but it is not all work and study, for the boys are allowed to pay visits to large factories and places of interest on shore, with a view to obtaining a broader view of the countries they visit. Location is one of the studies, so that through soundings, observation of the position of lighthouses, buoys, and other means, the boys learn to be able to tell their whereabouts. During a recent trip the training ship covered 8950 sea miles. Next winter will be spent in the Mediterranean.

The Parent

Harrogate, Yorks, Eng.

Dear Editor:

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude for the Parents' many helpful columns and for the delightful pen-friends I have obtained therefrom. I should welcome others from anywhere, especially European countries, though English is the only language I know.

I have always taken a keen interest in prohibition and from time to time read little bits out of the Monitor, or spoken of it with my children.

It was proved to me that our small attempts of imparting good to our children brings this reward, by a letter I received recently from my son at boarding school. He said: "We are having a debate on 'Prohibition.' I know this is one of your special subjects. Will you please send me as many points as you can? Of course I am supporting the motion." Thanks to my Monitor reading, I was able to send him "points," which he said were splendid and covered the whole question.

Is it not encouraging to realize that by teaching and example we can send out our children into the world to take their stand on the side of right and good? I am most grateful for much good the Monitor brings to me each day; for its illuminating articles on peoples of other lands; its editorials, Home Forum, the Children's Mail Bags and stories and its true, clean, news. (Mrs.) M. C.

Bakersfield, California

Dear Editor:

Because of a deep sense of gratitude and love for our Monitor, and also appreciation for the helps received through the Parent Column, I feel an urge to write and express it.

I have read the Parent Column since it first appeared, and besides gaining information I have had correspondence come to me by some who read a letter I sent in many months ago. One Monitor correspondent and I have exchanged letters for 2½ years, and we now are looking forward to our first meeting in person, some time next winter. She lives in the Hawaiian Islands and she is coming to California for a visit.

We have three boys, 15, 11 and 8 years of age. The two younger boys have always attended Sunday school. They are lovers of Snubs, and he is just as real to them as the pet next door.

The youngest boy brought home poor reports in reading, and I learned that this boy was helped and encouraged by our not criticizing him or telling him how disappointed we were in his grade. We got books from the library that he could read and that he was interested in, even though they were not second grade primers, and let him feel the joy of success. I think it is a mistake constantly to tell a child receiving poor marks of the splendid grades an older brother was given when in that grade. A child should never be told, "Oh, I guess you'll always be a poor student in arithmetic, you get it from your mother or father." They accept that and do not try to improve in that subject.

The 11-year-old uses the Monitor for current events and the oldest son has used the Editorial Page mostly, especially the lower right hand corner, "From the World's Great Capitals."

When the Monitor first started coming to our home, I was the only one that read it. Through Monitor Reading Groups we attended in Sacramento, Calif., my husband became a Monitor reader and now with the three boys reading it I seldom have the pleasure of taking off the wrapper. (Mrs.) T. M.

Reconciliation Trips in Chicago

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago, Ill.

NEW worlds await around the corner in almost any large city, worlds filled with the romance of many lives and cultures. In Chicago, one may explore all of these worlds and become acquainted with their peoples by just hopping onto a street car or elevated, traveling as a member of the Reconciliation Trips conducted each week-end into the invirons of peoples of different color, religion, nationality, and philosophy of life.

A widened understanding, making for world brotherhood is the aim of these trips, conducted by Dr. Frank O. Beck, former teacher and lecturer. He says, "There are many minority groups about which we know nothing at all. We fail to understand them. On these trips we not only learn something about the other groups but we bridge the chasms of prejudice. We find that each of these groups has something to offer as a specific part of American culture."

These are not mere sight-seeing or "slumming" trips. One does not go just as a curious observer. He goes to be with people, to appreciate them, and as one student put it, to "fellowship with them." If it is a Russian trip, the travelers talk to cultured Russian people, go to a Russian cathedral and eat Russian caviar. On the Czechoslovakian trip the adventurers wind their way down narrow streets and visit brightly colored shops filled with native artistic expression.

One finds "little Arabia" with skyscrapers and railroad tracks for boundaries peopled by Arabs who not so long ago lived on the desert. In connection with the Arabian-Jewish controversy, lecturers presented the viewpoint of the highly cultured Jew of Palestine, the simple philosophy of the native Arab, and the attitude of England on the mandated territory. This last was presented by the British Consul-General.

On the venture into Chicago's Syria there is a typical native meal with bread such as Jesus broke and delicacies originally prepared by chefs of the Syrian desert. Chinatown is a visit to an Oriental city within an Occidental one. There is a visit to the Chinese merchandise mart, the opera, and a chance to try to eat with chopsticks. In nearly all of the studies, a visit to the Field Museum provides the necessary historical and cultural background.

So it is with all of the groups—the Italian, Bohemian, Bulgarian, Jewish, Indian, Mexican, and Philippine. Each is in itself an old world in miniature. The reconciliators visit them as cross sections of society, not as classes. Each has its gentlemen, doctors, scholars, lawyers, actors, artists, and homes and families. Lecturers, representing the best of each group, present their culture and philosophy.

The foreign groups are not the only ones visited. There is a trip to the Chicago crime laboratory with an opportunity to "try out" some of the equipment. A day spent among the radical groups reveals that most of them are judged by their most destructive creed. Through the medium of authorities, the students learn that many of them are pioneering new political and social organizations. One of the trips investigates eight different religious groups in one Sunday. A study of Negro culture ends with a delightful evening before a cheerful grate fire in the Negro Y. M. C. A.

The trips have a pedagogy all their own. There is no professor, no requirements, and no examination. There are no debates but interesting round table discussions at the close of each trip. No one is urged to be converted. They only come to learn. The tours are open to everybody and everybody comes—students from Northwestern University and the University of Chicago, writers, clergymen, rabbis, ordinary citizens, professors, and a lot of adventurous people who love this business of getting acquainted with everyone else in the world.

According to Dr. Beck, Americanization does not mean finding the common denominator of these varied groups, but finding the most worthwhile factors in each one. There is much to learn from each of them.

"The term melting pot is wrong," Dr. Beck tells his travelers, "our American culture is a mosaic with each group building its specific part of the composite. These trips provide an international and inter-racial communication that we seldom get, for we seldom become acquainted with the people in other groups who are on our same cultural level. We have to know them and study them, to understand them."

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STOCK MARKET REACTS AFTER EARLY UPTURN

Moderate Gains Displaced by Substantial Losses in Short Session

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—An abrupt decline in share prices appeared today on the heels of the swift upturn late yesterday.

The relapse was similar to that which followed the violent advance of last week, but yesterday's advance and today's decline were of more moderate proportions. Trading was fairly active for the two-hour Saturday session, sales exceeding 1,000,000 by a substantial margin.

J. I. Case was a weak feature, breaking more than 10 points to beneath a price of 70, in contrast to the 1928 and 1929 peak prices well above 500. Today's bottom was the lowest since 1926. The current decline reflected doubts over maintenance of the $6 annual dividend rate, and there was also said to be selling of special nature.

Auburn and Western Union dropped about 7 points, the latter to the lowest price in eight years, and losses of 2 to 4 points were fairly numerous at the finish. The trend was downward during most of the half-day session, although the first half hour saw some temporary extension of the previous day's sharp gains.

Steel Tonnage

Some of the selling may have been in anticipation of United States Steel's monthly unfilled tonnage report, which appeared after the market had closed. The actual shrinkage in unfilled business, amounting to 97,601 tons, was in line with forecasts ranging from 75,000 to 100,000 tons.

United States Steel common closed at 111⅝, off more than 2 points, but still nearly 2 points above the low of 109¾, touched early yesterday, before the upturn. While the decline in unfilled tonnage was moderate, it was viewed unfavorably, for it occurred in a month of constantly slackening output.

Johns-Manville was another weak spot, dropping 4 points to a new low, also in anticipation of adverse dividend action. In the food group, Gold Dust tumbled 3 points. It was pointed out that more stringent regulation of the selling of oleomargarine by several states may adversely affect its business.

Woolworth, a strong feature of the last two sessions, lost only a point. General Motors and Radio held up well. General Electric lost only a point.

Issues losing 2 or more, however, included American Telephone, American Can, Air Reduction, Westinghouse, International Harvester, Macy and Public Service of New Jersey.

Bonds continued to reflect the lower rediscount rate, making fair upward progress. In foreign exchanges, sterling cables were steady at $4.87 7-16.

Bonds Continue Advance

The bond market continued to advance today, though trading in most issues was of restricted week-end proportions.

Foreign, public utility and railroad issues provided many of the gains. The character of the market may be judged to some extent from the fact that Bolivian 7s gained almost 3 points on a single small transaction and Uruguayan 6s dropped more than 1 point on a few sales. Though the trading was narrow the trend was unmistakably upward. Brazilian 6½s of 1926-27, French 7s, German 7s, German Agricultural Bank 6s of October, 1960, Italian 7s and Sao Paulo 7s gained.

Trading in the rails was more active than in any other group. Such net changes as occurred were gains almost without exception.

The trend in public utilities was not so marked, possibly because the turnover in them was more restricted than in the rails. American Telephone 5s of 1960 were one of the most active bonds of the whole list at fractional gains.

United States Government loans fluctuated narrowly on a small turnover. Industrial obligations were usually quiet but firm. Stock-privilege bonds fluctuated with the corresponding stocks.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Weak; J. I. Case lowest since 1926.

Bonds: Strong; rails advance.

Curb: Irregular; utilities sag.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; French franc firm.

Cotton: Steady; week-end covering.

Sugar: Higher; trade buying.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last May 8	May 7
100	Art Metal Wks	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5½
600	As Tel Util	24¾	24⅝	24¾	24¾
200	Bastian-Bless	15	15	15	17½
110	Baxter Laund	2⅛	2	2	2¾
20	Binks Mfg A	5	5	5	..
50	Brown Fence	15½	15½	15½	15
450	Butler Bros	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
300	Cent F Serv A	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14¼
1500	Cent & SW Util	18	17¾	18	17¾
300	Chicago Inves	2⅜	2⅜	2¾	2⅜
275	Common Ed	234	231	234	232¾
100	Consumers Co	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
2600	Cont Chgo	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
23000	Cord Corp	12½	11⅜	12¼	11⅜
350	El House Ut	21¼	20½	21¼	21
500	Gt Lakes Air	4¼	4	4¼	4⅛
6400	Insull Ut Inv	33¼	32½	33	32⅝
350	Kalamazoo Stv	25¾	24½	25⅜	24½
450	Libby McN	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10⅝
100	Mer & Mfr A	18	18	18	..
7600	Mid Utilities	19½	19	19⅜	19½
50	Mid Ut pf	98	98	98	98½
700	Mo-Kan Pipe	8½	8⅜	8⅜	6
700	Nat Ed Pwr A	23⅜	23½	23⅜	23
250	No Am Car	19⅜	19	19⅜	19½
50	N A Lt&Pwr	65¾	65¾	65⅝	65¾
50	Ross Gear	19	19	19	24½
350	Seab Ut Shares	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
50	St Dredge cv pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Steinite Radio	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
750	Swift & Co	27½	27⅛	27½	27¼
200	Swift Intl	36⅜	36	36⅜	36⅜
150	Unit C Am pf	4¼	3	3	4½
1700	U S Radio	21	20	21	20
250	Utah Radio	2¾	2⅜	2¾	2¾
50	Util & Ind	6⅜	6¾	6¾	6¼
350	Vortex Mfg	19¼	17½	19¼	18
250	Vortex Mfg A	27⅜	26¾	27⅜	26⅞
50	Yates-Am M pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
Total sales 110,000.					

ASSOCIATED GAS OUTPUT UP

For the week ended May 2 output of electricity of Associated Gas & Electric System was 57,618,257 k. w. h., an increase of 6.3 per cent over the like week in 1930 Excluding sales to other utilities, net output was 1.8 per cent over last year. The latter is the first increase in 16 weeks. Gas output for the week totaled 363,261,600 cubic feet, an increase of 4.8 per cent over last year. This is the largest weekly increase reported in more than three months.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Range in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 9	Last May 8
14¼	13½	.60	Abitibi	400	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
23½	14⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	1000	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	15¾
11⅜	5½	..	Adv-Rumely	400	8⅛	8	8	9¼
109⅝	77¾	3	Air Reduc	1200	88⅞	86	86	88¼
15¼	7	.40	Alaska Jun	4400	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅞
12¾	6⅝	..	Alleghany	1400	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅝
182¾	116¼	6§	Allied Chem	2800	127¼	122¾	122¾	126½
42¾	26½	2	Allis-Chal	500	27¾	27	27	27½
2½	1	..	Amal Lea	100	2	2	2	..
62¾	36	2½	Am Bk Note	400	39¾	39½	39½	..
29¾	14¼	..	Am Ag Ch of Del	200	15½	15¼	15⅝	..
38	28¾	2.40	Am Brake	100	29½	29½	29½	29¾
12⅜	6	..	Am Br Bow	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
129⅜	104⅞	5§	Am Can	16900	111	107⅛	107½	110
38¾	19½	3	Am Car&F	400	21½	21	21	21
43¾	21½	2	Am Chain	200	22¾	22½	22¾	22
48⅝	38¼	3§	Am Chicle	400	46	45	45	45½
14⅞	12½	1.40	Am Colortype	100	14	14	14	..
14½	5⅞	..	Am Com Alc	200	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	6½
33⅛	19	..	Am European	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
51¾	26¾	..	Am & FPw	16400	35¼	33⅛	33½	34⅛
79¼	56⅜	..	Am & FP 2pf	100	60¾	60⅜	60⅜	60½
8	1⅜	..	Am Hide	200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	..
30	10½	..	Am Hide pf	100	21	21	21	20
31⅝	23¾	3	Am Ice	400	25	25	25	..
26	12⅜	1.40	Am Int Corp	1100	16½	15¾	15¾	15⅞
30¾	17⅞	2	Am Loco	100	19½	19½	19½	..
7	3¼	..	Am Mack&Met	200	4	4	4	3¼
23¾	13½	3	Am Metals	300	14	14	14	..
89½	78	6	Am Met 6%	100	78	78	78	..
39⅞	10½	7	Am Nat G pf	50	11½	10½	10½	10½
64⅞	39½	1§	Am Pw & Lt	1200	45½	44⅞	44⅞	45½
85	78⅜	5	Am P&L pf st	200	80	80	80	78⅞
21½	13¾	.60	Am Radiat	7000	14⅜	13½	14⅛	13⅝
37⅜	24⅛	..	Am Roll Mill	1600	26½	25¾	25⅞	25⅝
66	48	5	Am Saf Raz	100	51¾	51¾	51¾	52
102¾	92	3	Am Smelt 2pf	100	93	93	93	..
58½	35½	4	Am Smelt	700	38	36⅜	36⅝	37½
31¼	17	3	Am Stl Fnd	1300	17⅜	17	17¼	18
130	110	7	Am Stl F pf	370	110⅛	110	110	110½
60	42¾	5	Am Sugar	400	50	50	50	51
201¾	176	9	Am Tel&T	4700	184⅞	181½	181⅝	183¾
80¾	52½	3	Am Wat W	1400	59⅜	57⅜	57½	58¾
79	51	3	Am W W ct	100	55¾	55¾	55¾	55
39½	21	..	Am Wool pf	400	32¼	31	31	31
26¼	22	1	Anac Wire	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½
43¼	25⅜	1½	Anaconda	3100	28¾	27⅜	27⅝	28¾
36	24	2.40	Anchor Cap	300	25¼	25	25	25
72	38½	7	Armour D pf	8600	47½	46¼	46½	46¾
4½	2	..	Arm Ill A	400	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
7½	3⅝	..	Arnold Cons	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
28⅞	15¾	2§	Asso Apparl	200	10⅞	9½	9½	10
29⅜	19¼	2½	Asso Dry G	040	23	23	23	23
203⅜	164⅛	10	Atchison	900	173½	172	172	171⅛
108¼	102½	5	Atchison pf	200	107½	107½	107½	107½
53½	42½	5	Atl G&WI pf	100	43½	43½	43½	44
23⅜	12½	1	Atl Refin	300	15⅜	15	15	15⅜
13½	8¾	1§	Atlas Stores	400	9	8¾	9	8¾
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	10700	252	237	238	245

—B—

27⅞	15¾	1¾	Baldwin	400	17	17	17	16¾
87⅞	58⅛	5	Balt & O	1400	64½	64	64½	65
14½	7½	1	Barnsdall A	1700	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¼
25½	15⅜	1	Bendix	1100	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	19½
46¼	32¼	2	Best & Co	400	40½	40⅛	40⅛	40⅜
36⅞	23¾	4	Best Foods	13400	47¼	45⅞	45⅞	46⅞
121⅞	108⅞	7	Beth Steel pf	200	115	113	113	111¾
24	19⅛	1½	Blaw Knox	100	19	19	19	..
20⅜	16½	..	Bloom'dale	20	20	20	20	20
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	100	38	36	36	37¼
76½	64⅜	3§	Borden	1500	68⅜	67½	67½	67⅞
22¾	13⅜	1½	Briggs	1600	16¼	15⅛	15⅞	16⅛
30¾	17⅜	1	Brown Warner	2200	21¼	21	21	21¾
5¼	2	..	Brockway	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
69⅞	53⅞	4	Bklyn Man T	300	59⅜	59½	59½	59
10⅞	8	..	Bklyn-Quen	200	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜
58	52	5	Bklyn-Qu'n pf	100	54½	54½	54½	52
129⅜	103	5	Bklyn Un G	100	112	112	112	112½
22	12	1	Bucyrus	200	16	16	16	15⅜
13	7½	1	Budd Wheel	200	10	8½	8½	8½
23	10¼	..	Bullard	100	13	13	13	11¼
15¾	9¼	1½	Bulova Watch	100	10½	10½	10½	11¼
32¼	21⅜	1	Burroughs	1300	25	24⅝	24⅝	24⅞
113	96⅛	7	Bush Bg pf	20	109¾	109¾	109¾	..
20⅝	12⅝	..	Butterick	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅜
69¾	33½	..	Byers	5500	41¼	39⅜	39⅜	39⅝

—C—

53	20½	2	Calif Pack	200	25⅜	25⅜	25⅞	26⅞
43⅞	31¼	..	Calu & Ariz	800	32	31¼	31¼	32⅜
11⅜	7	..	Calu & Hecla	600	7¼	7	7	7¼
43	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	2500	42	41⅜	41⅝	41⅝
45⅝	27⅞	1¼	Can Pac	1800	29½	29⅛	29¼	29⅛
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	21½	21½	21½	..
131½	68¾	6	Case Thresh	22500	79⅝	68¾	68¾	79½
116	105	7	Case Th pf	100	105½	105	105	..
52½	25½	3	Caterpillar	3500	29	27½	27¾	29
24⅞	19	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	20	20	20	20
30⅛	15½	1½	Cerro de P	100	17	17	17	17¼
7¼	2¼	..	Cert-Teed	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
23¼	8⅞	..	Checker Cab	1600	12¼	11⅝	12	12
54⅜	40	3	Ches Corp	1200	41½	41⅛	41⅞	42
46½	38¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	1800	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	40½
2¾	1⅜	..	Chi & Alton	300	1½	1⅜	1½	..
1⅞	¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	200	1	⅞	⅞	¾
26⅜	19¼	..	Chi Gt W pf	700	23½	22½	23½	22⅝
13⅜	7⅞	..	Chi M&StP pf	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8½
45½	29	4	Chi & NW	200	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	33
15⅛	6½	..	Chi Pneu	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝
33⅜	18½	2.40	Childs	200	21	21	21	21⅜
38	25	1½	Chile Copper	100	25	25	25	25
25¾	15⅞	1	Chrysler	6500	20¾	20	20	20½
4⅜	2½	..	City Stores	100	3	3	3	..
34⅛	24⅝	3	Cluett Pbdy	100	26	26	26	..
17⅜	9	..	Coll'ns&A	500	14⅜	13¼	13¼	14
32¼	15¼	..	Colo F&I	400	16	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
45⅞	29⅜	2§	Colum Gas	4500	31⅞	30¼	30¼	30¾
118⅝	65¼	5§	Col Carbon	1300	76	74	74	75
18⅜	7¾	3½	Col Graph	1900	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜
23¼	15	2	Com Cred	200	17	17	17	17¼
21½	12¼	1	Com Sol	4000	14⅜	13⅝	13⅞	14⅛
12	8	.40	Conwealth So	8000	8⅞	8¼	8¾	8¾
100⅜	91½	6	Conwealth So 6 pf	60	96	96	96	95½
12¾	6⅞	..	Congoleum	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
15	5	..	Con Film	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
18⅞	13¼	2	Con Film pf	1400	15	14⅝	14⅞	15
109¾	82¼	4	Con Gas	8000	98½	96¼	96¾	98¼
105¼	101½	5	Con Gas pf	100	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105¼
15⅞	13	1	Con Foundries	200	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
42½	32½	6	Con Ry C pf	900	37	35¾	37	..
1¾	1¼	..	Con Textile	200	3⅛	3	3¼	..
8½	4¼	..	Container A	100	4½	4½	4½	..
20	10	..	Cont Bay A	400	13	12⅛	12⅛	12½
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Bak pf	200	52½	52½	52½	51
62¾	47	2½	Cont Can	2500	55⅜	54¼	54¼	55
4½	2¾	..	Cont Motors	100	3	3	3	..
12	6⅛	..	Cont Oil	1800	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
12	3⅝	..	Cont Shares	600	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
86⅜	62¼	3§	Corn Prod	1400	68⅞	68	68	68½
152⅛	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	20	150⅜	150⅛	150⅜	..
18	8¼	..	Coty	700	9⅞	9½	9½	9¾
34½	27	2§	Cream of Wh	200	29½	29½	29½	30
19⅜	12⅜	..	Cres Carpet	200	14¾	14½	14½	14¾
38⅛	31	2.40	Crown Cork	300	31	31	31	31
34¾	31⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	31½	31⅛	31⅛	..
2⅝	⅞	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
35	22	..	Cub Am S pf	200	25	25	25	..
48⅞	41	4	Cudahy	200	42	42	42	41½
100	76	6	Curtis Pub	400	79½	79	79½	79
8⅞	2⅝	..	Curtiss Wr	4000	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3½
8½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	900	5¼	5	5⅛	4⅝
112	100	7	Cushman 7%	20	108	108	108	..
41	21	..	Cutler	100	23½	23½	23½	23¼

—D—

23	11½	..	Davison	600	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	13
22	20⅜	1.40	Deere pf	200	20½	20½	20½	20½
157¼	131	9	Del & Hud	400	133½	132½	133½	132
102	62½	4	Del Lac&W	100	63	63	63	64¼
195	162	8	Det Edison	2000	167½	167½	167½	167¼
23	14⅞	..	Diamond M	1900	18⅜	17½	17½	18⅜
26	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	200	26	26	26	..
13½	8¾	1	Dome Mines	200	11	11	11	11
107	77⅞	4§	Dupont	6500	88	85⅞	85¾	86½
124	118¼	6	Dupont deb	200	121	121	121	121

—E—

185¾	143⅜	5§	East Kodak	2000	163	160⅛	160½	160
21⅞	10¼	1.60	Eaton Axlel	1600	13¾	13⅛	13½	12⅞
74⅜	45⅝	6	Elec Auto Lt	3500	52¾	51¾	51⅞	52
3⅞	2	..	Elec Boat	4000	2½	2½	2½	2¾
60¾	38¼	1	Elec P&L	7500	46⅝	45	45	36⅝
108⅛	100	7	Elec P&L pf	100	103	103	103	103
2¾	⅞	..	Emer-Br A	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
35¾	27½	2½	Equit Bldg	100	28	28	28	28¼
39¾	21⅝	..	Erie	1400	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	22¾

—F—

29⅞	16	1.60	Fairb Morse	100	17	17	17	18½
56¼	42½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45½
9	6⅝	.64	Fifth Ave B	100	8	8	..	..
19⅞	13⅛	1	Firestone	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
63	56¼	6	Firestone of	500	57½	56⅞	57⅛	58
55	41	2½	First Nat St	200	52⅞	52½	52½	52½
..	..	..	Fisk Rubber	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
64½	35¼	2	Foster & Wh	2400	41	39	39⅜	40½
17½	4⅜	..	Foundation	100	8½	8½	8½	..
38⅝	16¼	4	Fox A	3100	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18⅜
43¼	27⅞	4	Freeport Tx	1200	29½	29	29	29¾

—G—

60	47½	5	Gamewell	100	49⅜	49½	49½	47⅝
73⅛	56½	4	Gen Am Tk	3200	60¾	59⅝	60	61
47	20⅞	3	Gen Asphalt	1500	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	23⅜
25⅜	17½	2	Gen Baking	400	21	21	21	21
9½	6	..	Gen Bronze	200	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6
13	6	..	Gen Cable	100	6	6	6	..
25½	12	..	Gen Cable A	200	12¾	12	12	..
54¾	40⅜	1.60	Gen Elec	18700	46½	44¾	45	45⅞
12⅜	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝
56	47¾	3	Gen Foods	1400	52¼	51¼	51¼	52⅜
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen G&E A	1900	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
48	35¼	3	Gen Motors	22100	44½	43⅜	43¾	44⅛
103¼	95	5	Gen Mot &%pf	300	101½	101⅜	101⅜	101½
23	14⅛	6a	Gen Pub Serv	400	17⅜	17	17⅜	16⅞
15½	3⅜	..	Gen Theater	2100	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅝
84⅛	49¾	5	Gen Ry Sig	200	55	55	55	55
9½	4¾	..	Gen Realty	400	5¾	5½	5¼	5⅞
36⅜	21⅞	..	Gillette	18100	36¾	35	35½	35⅜
75	62¾	5	Gillette pf	200	74½	74½	74½	74¼
16½	8⅜	..	Glidden	100	10	10	10	9⅞
78	48	7	Glidden ppf	30	64¾	62	64¾	64
9¾	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	900	6	6	6	6
42⅛	31¼	2½	Gold Dust	7700	34⅛	31¾	31¾	34⅝
20⅞	9	..	Goodrich	2200	12⅜	10½	10⅞	12
52¾	32½	3	Goodyear	1800	41½	40⅛	40⅝	41⅜
13¾	4⅞	..	Gotham Hos	400	13⅛	13	13	12
6½	3¾	..	Graham-P	200	6¼	6	6¼	6½
22⅜	13¼	2	Granby	200	15	14½	14½	14½
25½	16	1	Grand Silver	300	20	19½	19¾	20¼
18⅞	10⅜	..	Grand Union	800	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	15¾
38¾	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	1200	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38¼
69¾	55⅝	5	Grt Nor pf	1200	57⅜	57	57⅜	57
23½	19½	2	Grt Nor Ore	100	21⅜	21⅛	21½	21⅝
11⅛	7¾	..	Grt W Sug	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
96½	85⅝	7	Grt W Sug pf	130	88	87	87	89
6¾	2⅞	..	Grisby Gru	2100	4	3⅞	3⅞	4

—H—

30	26½	1¾	Hack pf A	30	29	29	29	29½
9¾	5⅝	..	Hahn Dpt St	100	7	7	7	7
41	35	1.80	Hamiltn W pf	50	36	36	36	..
94	89½	7	Hanna Ipf	50	91⅜	91¾	91¾	..
44¼	29¾	2	Harbison	1100	30¼	29⅝	29¾	30
42	27	2	Hawaiian P	10	27	27	27	..
8	3½	8a	Hayes Body	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
58	40	3	Hercules P	200	42	42	42	..
119½	116	5	Herc P pf	10	116	116	116	..
103⅞	87	5	Hershey Ch	300	98½	97⅞	97⅞	98⅜
19⅛	5⅜	..	Hollander	200	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15
9¾	4¼	..	Houdaille B	400	7½	7	7¼	7½
68½	35¼	..	Houston Oil	700	42¾	40⅞	40⅞	42
15¼	8¼	..	Houston Oil new	100	9⅜	8⅝	8⅝	9⅛
29½	18⅜	3	Howe Sound	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19⅜
44¼	37	3½	Hud Man	300	37½	37	37	38
26	15½	1	Hudson Mot	200	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
13¼	7	..	Hupp Motors	900	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝

—I—

89	53⅞	4	Ill Central	100	59¾	59¾	59¾	59
86	26	4	Ind Rayon	2700	33⅜	31½	31⅝	30⅝
182	115	4	Ingersoll R	200	135	131	131	133
71	44¼	2½	Inland Steel	100	46¼	46⅛	46⅛	46
11⅜	6¼	..	Inspiration	200	7	7	7	7¼
5⅜	2¼	..	Int Agri	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
179¾	145½	6§	Int Business	100	162	162	162	163
12⅜	7¾	..	Int Carriers	100	8¼	8¼	8½	8½
4	1¾	..	Int Combus	400	3¼	2½	2½	2½
60½	46⅛	2½	Int Harv	1400	51	47	47⅞	50½
31	21⅜	2b	Int Hrd El	300	25¼	25½	25¼	25¼
73¼	55	4	Int Match pf	600	60¾	60¾	60¾	61
16⅞	8	3	Int M Mar	1100	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅛
40⅞	27¼	4	Nash Mot	1200	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	32¼
10⅜	5½	.80	*

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Trade in Aftermath of Spring Rise—Industrial Trend Mixed

Business the world over appears to be in the aftermath of the usual spring rise. The outlook is rather obscure. A period of quiet lies directly ahead.

Little is expected of the summer. The next considerable advance is due in the fall. Between autumn and the present, however, there is felt to be little likelihood that business will decline further. Stabilizing influences are seen as already at work.

The reduction of the New York Federal Reserve rediscount rate from 2 per cent to 1½ per cent is expected to exert an important influence on business in the long run.

In the United States it is the steel industry that shows most inclination to find lower levels of activity. This tends to overemphasize the downward curve in industrial activity because the steel industry is closely watched as a barometer of general conditions

The automobile industry, another key industry, continues to reflect improvement. The gain in this line has been steady since the first of the year. Not much is expected to develop in the automobile trade in the immediate future. It may be noted, however, that the improvement up to now has been better than expected.

Bank Clearings Gain

Indicators of trade activity are mixed, but the balance reached by setting them against one another is about even. Car loadings, indicative of the movement of merchandise into consumptive channels, declined slightly in the latest reported week, as compared with the preceding week. Freight traffic is still around the best levels of this year, however. Electric light and power output is running about 3 per cent below 1930 levels. Bank clearings, indicative of business volume as reected in check payments, made a new monthly high for the year in April.

Bank clearings this week showed a gain of more than 13 per cent over last week's total. They amounted to $9,970,200,000, as compared with $8,-815,110,000.

Financing by bonds this week totaled $66,748,000, compared with $20,870,400 last week. This week's ag-

European Trend Unsettled

No definite trend appears in European trade reports. Weakness of commodity prices is evident, but industrial developments are favorable. Employment is reported as gaining in many countries.

Tariffs are making problems in Germany and France. French wage cuts have resulted in a demand for lower living costs which have not yet materialized. A reduction of duties on foodstuffs appears necessary to bring living costs into line with industrial workers' incomes.

In Germany the price of bread has risen 3 per cent, and the country is reported as faced with the need of adjusting agricultural tariffs to the increasing costs of living.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market has been highly irregular this week. United States Steel shares were pushed down to a new low of 109¾, but recovered later. Other market leaders also were targets for bear attacks and registered considerable declines before support appeared. Late in the week, however, the market staged a sharp rally, and Friday's close was strong with prices up 1 to 3 points. Brokers' loans declined $31,000,000 to a new low level.

The London stock market was much influenced by Wall Street developments this week and by the reduction in the Federal Reserve Bank rates. Early in the week industrial issues were somewhat lower in sympathy with declines at New York, but cuts in American bank rates served to bolster prices later.

The tone of the Paris market for securities has been heavy this week, despite some rallies in Wal Street and london, and the news of bank rate adjustments in the United States. On the Berlin Boerse trading was light as the week approached its close, and the trend of prices was lower.

ENDORSE ACTION OF STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, May 9—G. B. Cortelyou Jr., president of Distributors Group, Inc., sponsors of North American Trust Shares, has made the following statement regarding the requirements promulgated by the New York State Exchange for fixed trusts to be distributed by member firms:

"After careful examination on all the requirements and statements of policy of the New York Stock Exchange, we heartily indorse its action as decidedly constructive and of benefit to investors, dealers, trustees and sponsors alike.

"This organization is immediately taking steps to conform and will file application promptly for North American Trust Shares and Cumulative Trust Shares. We have noted that under the resolutions of the governing committee, member firms may continue to sell North American Trust Shares and Cumulative Trust Shares pending filing of these applications and decision thereon."

GARRETT SUCCEEDS ACKERMAN

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—The appointment of Paul Willard Garrett to the position of director of public relations of the General Motors Corporation was announced today by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president. Mr. Garrett, who for the last six years has been the financial editor of the New York Evening Post, succeeds Carl Ackerman with the General Motors Corporation. Mr. Ackerman recently resigned to accept an appointment as dean of the Columbia University School of Journalism.

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Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100¼	100¼
Alleghany Corp 4s '43	99	99
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	83½	83¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	103	101¾
Amer Inter 5½s '49	89¾	89¾
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	30	30
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104¼
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	133¾	132¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107½	107
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	108½	107¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	107⅞	108½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	111	100½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	72½	72½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	83	82
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	70⅞	70⅞
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	96	96
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	100	99¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	116½	116
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '46	103½	103⅛
Atlanta & Charl 4½s	99¾	99¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101½	101
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	88	88
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	85	85
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101	101
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	92½	92¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 's '95	102¼	102
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	103¼	103¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	107½	107½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	91	90¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103	103
Boston & Maine 5s '55	100¾	100½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	101	101
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	26½	26½
BBklyn-Man Tr af 6s '68	102¼	102
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	90½	90½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	105½	105½
Buff Gas & E 4½s	105⅞	105⅞
Bush Term con 5s ''55	82	82
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100½	100½
By Products Coke 5½s '45	120	102
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	90	90
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	101⅜	101⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	101½	101
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	103¾	103¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	107¾	107⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	107¾	107½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	107⅞	107½
Can North deb 6½s '46	110¾	110¾
Can North deb 7s '40	112½	112½
Can Pacific deb 4s	88¾	88⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99⅜	99¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99½	99½
Can Pacific 5s '44	106⅜	106⅜
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	60	60
Caolina Clin & O 5s '38	103½	103½
Cen Foundry 6s	50	50
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	87	87
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	98	98
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104	104
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	112¼	112¼
Certainteed 5½s '48	40½	39½
Ches Corp 5s '47	99¾	99½
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	96½	96⅜
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	99	98⅝
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	35	34½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	67	66⅜
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	87	86⅞
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	105½	105½
Chicago Ind & So 4s	93¾	93¾
Chicago M&StU gen 4s '89	82	82
Chicago LSE 4½s	100⅝	100⅝
Chicago M&StP 4½s C	92	91¾
Chicago M&StP 4½s reis E '89	92	92
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	23¾	23
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	63½	63¼
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	78¼	78¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	87⅞	87⅞
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	82¾	82½
Chicago ¾ Uw 4½s	102¾	102¾
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	106⅝	106⅝
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	97	97
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	97¾	97½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	88	88
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	84½	84
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	65	65
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	90½	90¼
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	104¾	104¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	90½	90
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97	97
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	100	99½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	104½	104
Colonial Oil 6s '38	45	45
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	93¾	93¾
Colo & So 4½s A	93	92¼
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	99¼	99
Columbia Gas ¾ E 5s '52 May	99⅞	99⅝
Columbus Gas Co 5s '32	98¼	98¼
Columbus Pow 4½s	98½	98½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100⅜	100⅜
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	99	98½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	108½	108½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	106¼	106¼
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	7½	7½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	41¾	41¾
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	62½	62½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	8	8
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104¾	104¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	98	97⅞
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105¾	105¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	103½	103½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	88	88
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	63½	63½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	104½	104
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103⅞	103⅞
Duquesne F & Lt 4½s '67	99½	99½
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	73½	73
Erie RR gen 4s '96	88½	88½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	79⅞	78¼
Erie RR gen lien	76¾	76¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	79⅝	78½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	95	95
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	95	94½
Gen Cable Corp 6½s '47	72½	72½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104¼	103⅞
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	94	94
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	88	88
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	44½	43
Goodrich 6s '45	96½	96½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	96½	96½
Goodrich 1st 6s	60½	60
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	90½	90
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s' 36	108	108
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	113¼	113¼
Great Northern 4½s '61	102	101
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	98½	98½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	109½	109½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	111
Gulf States Steel 5½s	72	72
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	57⅞	57⅞
Housatonic 5s '37	100¾	100¾
Houston Oil 5½s '40	92	92
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99½	99½
Humble Oil 5s '37	100⅝	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106⅝	106⅝
Ill Central 3½s '52	83⅞	83⅞
Ill Central 4s '53	82¾	82¾
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	88	87¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	89	88
Ill Central 6½s '36	107¾	107½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	85	85
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	95	94¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94¾	94½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94½	93⅞
Inter Hydro ... es '44	85	84⅝
Inter Mari ... rets '41	96¾	96⅜
Inter Match ... 5s '47	92⅜	92¼
Inter Rap Tra...fg 5s '66	70	69½
Inter Rap Tran...ss sta '66	69⅞	69⅞
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	92	92
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	88¾	88⅝
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	79	79
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	89	89
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	62	62
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	83	83
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	70¼	70
Int Paper 6s '55	48½	46
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	67¾	67¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	78⅝	78½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	90⅝	90¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38 ct	12	12
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	97	96¾
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	63	63
Kan City P&L 4½s '61	104⅞	104½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	78½	78½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	98½	97½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	95¾	95¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	97⅜	97⅜
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	94¾	94¾
Lack Steel con 5s '50	103	102
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102½	101⅝
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	86	86
L'Autaro 6s '54	54	50¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	86¼	86⅛
Loew's Inc 6s '41	96	96
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	55	55
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	106½	106½
L&N uni 4s '40	99¾	99¾
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	98¼	98¼
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	105	104¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	56	56
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	93½	93½
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	101½	101¼
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	98⅝	98⅝
Meade 6s '45 ww	85	85
Metro Edison 4½s '68	104⅜	103⅜
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	105¼	105¼
Metro Water 5½s '50	52½	52½
Midvale Steell col 5s '36	103½	103¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103½	103½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	86	86
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	91½	91½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	89½	89⅜
Mo K & T adj 5s 1967	81	81
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	99½	99¼
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	89	88½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	88¼	87⅞
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	89½	89
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	88	87⅝
Mo Pac 5s I '81	88¾	87⅞
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	80¾	80¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102	101⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	94½	94½
N O Pub Ser 5s B	93¾	93
N O T & M 5s B '54	93¾	93¾
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	95½	95
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	101⅝	101⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100	99⅞
NYC&HR 4½s pf	100	99⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107¼	106¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107	107
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	88⅛	87⅝
NY Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	100½	100½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	83¾	83
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	98	98
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	103⅜	103⅜
NY Dock Co 5s '38	83¾	83
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	115⅞	115¾
NY GELH&F pur m 4s '40	100½	100¼
NY NH&H no deb 4s '56	87½	85⅞
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	77⅜	76
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94⅛	94⅛
NY NH&H ell 6s '40	108⅝	108⅝
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	116	116
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	47½	47½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104¾	104¼
NY Tel deb 6s '40	112⅝	111½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅝	106⅝
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	83½	83½
Niag Share 5½s '50	96¾	96¾
Nor & W div 4s '44	98½	98¾
North Am Co 5s '61	99½	99½
Nor Am Ed C '60	101½	101½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	104¾	104⅝
Nor Pacific gun 3s 2047	58	58

	High	Low
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	95	95
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	112	111⅜
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104½	104½
Ore Shore Line gtd 5s' 46	109¼	108¾
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	96½	96½
Pa Gas & Elec 5s' 42	105¼	105
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101⅝	101⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	42¼	42¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	82½	82½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	50	50
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	90	90
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	100½	100½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	96¾	96¼
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	101	101
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104¼	104
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	110	109½
Penn Railroad 4¼s	98	97¾
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	94	94
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	60⅛	60⅛
Philadelphia Co cv 5½s '38	103¾	102½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98	97¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	80	78¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	73½	73
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105	105
Pitts & West Va RY 4½s '60	93⅜	93⅜
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	91	90⅜
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	62	61
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	104¾	104⅜
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	105	104
Pub Svc E&G 4s	97⅜	97½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	83	82
Pure Oil 5½s '40	75	75
Purity Baking 5s '48	94¼	94¼
Read rfg 4½s A '97	102⅞	102⅞
Read rfg 4½s '97	103	103
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	79¾	79½
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	90⅞	90⅞
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	39	38¾
Rio G & W col 4s '49	84	84
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	96	95⅞
Rochester Gas 4½s	106½	106½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99⅛	99
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	55	55
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	76¼	76¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	86¼	85½
St Louis ⅝ SF 5s B '50	88	88
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	82¾	82¾
St Louis SW con 4s '32	91⅜	91¼
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	73½	73½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	110½	110½
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	28	28
Seabd AL con 6s 45	13	12¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	76⅝	75¾
Shell Union 5s '47	66¼	65
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	67⅜	66
Shubert Theatres 6s '42	14½	14
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	72⅝	72⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	86¼	86¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	93¼	93
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	102
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	94	94
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106½	106½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103½	103
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	94¾	94¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	95½	95
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	96	95¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	101⅛	101¼
Southern Pacific Ore 4½s '81	94⅞	94⅜
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	81	80⅝
Southern Ry con 5s '94	108	108
Southern Ry 6s '56	105	104¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s 46	103½	103¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98	98
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	51½	51⅜
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107¼	107¼
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	93⅜	93⅜
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	90	90
Texas Corp 5s '44	93½	93½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	111	111
Tex & Pac 5s C '77	96	95¾
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	96	95¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	59¾	59¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30⅞	30
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	97⅛	97⅛
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	103⅜	103⅜
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	104⅛	104⅛
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 reis ww	87¾	87¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s ''68	94	94
Union Pacific 4½s '67	102	102
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	44½	44½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	67	66¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99½	99½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103¾	103¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	69⅞	68¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	79	79
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	31	31
Wabash RR 4½s '78	66½	66½
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	102	102
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	51¾	51¾
Wash Cen 4s	87	87
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105¾	105¾
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	108¾	108¾
Western Union 5s '51	101½	100¼
Western Union 5s '38	104¾	104¼
Western Union 6½s '36	107	106¼
Western Union 5s '60	100½	100¼
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '5	81½	81¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	96¼	96
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102⅜	103⅜
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	49½	47½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	96½	96
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	100½	100¼
Youngstown Sheet 7s	99⅞	99¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last May 8	May 9
3½s '47	102.40	102.40	102.40	102.50
1st 4¼s '47	103.80	103.80	103.80	
4th 4¼s '38	104.13	104.10	104.13	104.11
US 3½s 4s March	102.90	102.10	102.10	
US 3½s '43 June	102.90	102.90	102.90	
US 3½s '47	102.22	102.22	102.22	
US 4¼s '52	113.10	112.28	113	113

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	51½	50¾
Akerahus 5s '63	96¾	96¼
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	50	50
Antioquia 7s B '45	53¾	53¾
Antioquia 7s C '45	54	53½
Antioquia 7s D '45	54	54
Antwerp 5s '58	102	102
Argentine Gov 5s '45	83½	83⅜
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	81	81
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	86	86
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	85½	85½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	86	85¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	85¾	85¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	85¾	85¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	85½	85¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	86½	85¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	85¾	85¾
Australia 4½s '56	54¼	54¼
Australia 5s '55	59	58
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	95¼	95¼
Austria (Gev) 7s '43	107½	107½
Austria Hydro 6½s	85¼	85¼
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	100	100
Bavarian Pet 4½s '42	94½	94½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	86	85
Belgium (King) 6s '55	94¼	94¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	115⅜	115⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110½	110½
Bergen (City) 5s '49	98¾	98¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	83	81½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	76¾	76½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	19	19
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	20	20
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '40	30	30
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s 52	53½	53½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	51¾	51
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	51½	51¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	68	67
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	71	71
Bremen 7s '35	98	98
Budapest (City) 6s '62	74¾	74½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	65¼	63½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	64¼	64¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	82	82
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102¼	102¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95¼	95¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106⅞	106½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	60	60
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	74	73¾
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	75	74¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	67½	67½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	71	71
Chile (Rep) 6s 61	71	70
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	70½	70
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	82½	82½
Chile (Rep) 8s '53	70½	70
Chilean Loan 7s '60	69¼	69¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	60½	60½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	60	59½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	59	59
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	96½	96½
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	100⅞	100⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	97	96⅞
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	70¼	70
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	56½	56
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110	110
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	109⅞	109⅞
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	97¼	97¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101⅜	101¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106¼	106¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100¼	100⅛
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	90½	88½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	104⅞	104⅞
Dutch El 5½s Nov '53	101¾	101¼
Fiat 7s '46 war	87¼	87¼
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	87⅜	87¼
Finland 5½s '58	81¾	81¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	96¼	96¼
Finnish B 6½s '54	91¾	91¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	118¼	118¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅜	125½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	91½	92
German 7s '49	105	105
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85⅞	85⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	79½	79
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	78¼	78
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	89½	88½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	83¼	82½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	88½	88½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	78½	78
Greek 6s '68	86	86
Greek 7s '64	101	101
Haiti (Rep) 6s' 52	41	41
Hungary Mun 7s '46	82	82
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	98¼	98
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96	95½
Italy (King) 7s '51	100¾	100½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	96½	96¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '54	106	105¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	84	84
Karstadt 6s '43	66¾	66¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	93¾	93¾
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	93½	93½
Medellin 6½s '54	83	83
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89	88⅝
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	38½	48½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	37	36½
Mont Ext	99	99
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	67	67
New South Wales 5s '57	47	47
New South Wales 5s '58	47	47
Nord Rys 6½s '50	107	107
North German Lloyd 6s '47	85½	85½
Norway (King) 5s '63	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	106	106
Norway (King) 6s '44	106	106
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¾	102¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57	100	100
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	93½	93½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	100	100
Oslo (City) 5½s '65	100	100

	High	Low
Oslo (City) 6s' 55	103⅞	103¾
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	86	85¼
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	103	103
Peru (Gov) 6s' 60	19½	19½
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	68	68
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	82	82
Prussia 6s '52	80	79
Queensland (State) 7s '41	72¼	72
Rhine Main 7s '50	98¾	97¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	84½	84½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	83¼	82½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	82¾	82½
Rhine Ru

BRISK UPTURN DEVELOPS IN SOME GRAINS

Short Covering Aids Rise in Corn, Oats and Rye—Wheat Exports Gain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, May 9—The feature of the grain trade this week was a brisk recovery in corn and oats and rye. Liquidation in these grains prior to May 1 had been heavy, and had left the pits in a pretty well sold-out position. Commission buying took the slack out of the markets, and later short covering resulted in sharp rallies. Wheat for a time made some response to this buying of other grains, but there appeared to be much buying of corn and other grains against sales of wheat in the way of spreading.

Wheat also was affected by the prospects for heavy rains in the Canadian Northwest. Rains came as per schedule, but they were too light to make any radical change in the moisture situation, which in many sections is becoming critical. As matters now stand, both the Northwest of the United States and the western Canadian provinces will need more than the usual amount of precipitation between now and crop maturity owing to the insufficient early season supply.

While export business in North American wheat recently has been of modest scope, there has been some trade both in Manitobas, Durums and hard winters, and the actual clearances have reached the largest volume from this continent in many weeks, Bradstreet's reporting shipments at 10,172,000 bushels, which is more than twice as much as a year ago.

The government report on winter wheat indicated a crop of 653,000,000 bushels, which was a little below the average of private estimates, but about 48,000,000 bushels more than the good-sized crop of 1930. The report had no great effect on the market.

Government agencies continue to hold the old crop cash wheat at high prices compared to the new crop basis, and with primary receipts heavy it will not be long until the farm board concerns will be the owners of the bulk of the cash wheat in the country. Buying of July is based on the assumption that mills will be heavy buyers of the new crop wheat, having sold out their supplies except what is needed to carry them to new crop.

European advices confirm the recent forecasts that buying of foreign wheat would be on a liberal scale. The cash wheat supplies abroad have been permitted to become low, and this is shown by amelioration of import restrictions on the part of several leading consuming nations abroad, France and Germany.

Australian wheat is still shipping freely to the Orient, shipments of 4,224,000 bushels this week including 2,808,000 bushels to eastern Asia. Argentine wheat is being sold freely abroad, and Russia shipped 1,040,000 bushels.

Corn receipts have dropped to small proportions, and stocks at visible points are comparably small, while farm stocks also are much smaller than normal. With any ordinary demand for corn, the present supply and demand situation would be considered decidedly strong.

Rye has been lifted in prices substantially on the less favorable reports from the Northwest, where it is said much rye will be cut for hay and and also a great deal plowed under. The Government estimates the rye crop at 50,676,000 bushels, or a little more than last year, when the crop was about 50,000,000 bushels.

Electric Storage Battery Co. Shows Stable Earning Power

Average Profits $7 a Share in Last Nine Years—Liquid Assets of $25,700,000 Are 13 Times Current Liabilities—Affords High Yield

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 112 of the Series

The electric storage battery has had a large share in the development and use of a great many electrical and mechanical machines and contrivances.

The automobile industry is tremendously indebted to it, and for a considerable period, the radio set makers. Modern factories, apartment houses, the telephone, aviation, motion picture and railway industries would be badly handicapped without its peculiarly adaptable energy always on tap. In the forefront of companies making batteries is the Electric Storage Battery Company.

Incorporated 34 years ago, it has expanded its operations steadily the last decade or two, and has kept abreast of the latest developments in the electrical equipment field. It has constantly sought new uses for its products, improved various patents and solidified its position in relatively stable fields where replacement demand calls for heavy volume of output.

Assets today exceed $40,000,000, while sales run between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 a month. The company has never failed to pay dividends in every one of the last 30 years.

Plants of the company are owned at Philadelphia and Crescentville, Pa., the one at the latter place occupying 40 acres of land owned in fee, upon which are 15 buildings having some eight acres of floor space.

The large plant of its subsidiary, Willard Storage Battery Company is in Cleveland, O., while that of Exide Batteries of Canada, Ltd., is at Toronto.

A substantial interest is also owned in Chloride Electrical Storage Company, Ltd., Manchester, Eng. Sales offices and warehouses are located at various other centers, such as Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, Rochester, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco.

Stable Earning Power

The Willard batteries are largely used in automobiles, which business amounts to about 50 per cent of the company's total gross, and in radios and for car lighting.

"Exide" batteries find their field mainly in central power stations, telephone, radio and talking motion picture operations, starting and lighting of automobiles and airplanes; also for street and mine equipment; for railway signals and switches; for emergency lighting of farms, theaters and halls, battleships and submarines.

Profits of Electric Storage attained a new high record in 1929, surpassing the previous high mark in 1925 and rising about 25 per cent above 1928. They fell off again in 1930 some 28 per cent, practically equaling the 1927 figure.

In the last nine years average earnings have been about $6,500,000 annually or over $7 a share on the common stock, and in only three of those years have they fallen below $6,000,000.

Net in 1930 of $5,647,300, or $6.22 a share, was the smallest since 1921, but covered the dividends nevertheless with nearly 25 per cent to spare. Net the previous year of $7,910,905 was equal to $8.77 a share and compares with $6,335,085 or $7.02 a share in 1928 and with $5,716,426 or $6.34 a share in 1927.

Earnings in the first quarter were less than in the corresponding quarter of 1930, but John R. Williams, president, said at the annual meeting last month that he expected second quarter profits to approximate those of the like quarter last year. Inventory is now at a very low figure, which should result in an immediate pickup in operations as soon as demand increases.

Sales Off Sharply in 1930

Gross sales fell off by about 24 per cent to $36,889,454 in 1930 from the $48,412,419 total of 1929, but the company was able, however, to maintain its margin of profit through a heightening of efficiency.

The ratio of operating income to gross last year only fell off by ⅛ of 1 per cent. This ratio has shown considerable improvement in the last five years, as follows: in 1926, 10.8 per cent; in 1927, 12.4 per cent; in 1928, 13.2 per cent; in 1929, 15.5 per cent, and in 1930, 15 per cent.

The volume of sales and net earnings in the last decade are compared in the following table:

	Gross Sales	Net Profits	Earnings a Share	Surplus for Year
1930	$36,889,454	$5,647,300	$6.22	$1,667,835
1929	48,412,419	7,910,904	8.77	3,368,751
1928	46,219,193	6,335,085	7.02	2,216,823
1927	45,640,290	5,716,426	6.34	1,638,267
1926	54,199,150	5,862,781	6.51	1,830,045
1925	*	7,539,510	8.36	3,292,390
1924	*	6,359,675	7.05	2,330,970
1923	*	6,389,953	7.08	2,379,808
1922	*	6,756,898	7.49	3,566,313
1921	*	4,596,251	†23.01	2,199,759
1920	*	4,692,478	†25.41	2,661,372

*Not available. †On old $100 par stock.

Financial Position Strong

The company is in excellent financial position. In fact it is even more liquid than a year ago, when it had current assets of $24,566,816 against current liabilities of $2,633,335 or a ratio of about 9½ to 1. As of Dec. 31, 1930, current assets were $25,696,191 against current liabilities of $1,998,633 or a ratio of about 13 to 1. Working capital of $23,697,558 is thus almost $2,000,000 greater than the year before.

Cash and marketable securities alone totaled $13,224,000 against $9,733,000 in 1929. Inventory of $6,465,661 was fully $1,000,000 lower than on Dec. 31, 1929, and the lowest in the last decade. Profit and loss surplus stands at $14,651,625 compared with $12,829,111 a year ago.

Electric Storage Battery has no funded debt, and with only 1256 shares of $25 par preferred stock issued, practically all of the net income accrues to the common stock of which 906,554 shares are outstanding. The common has been on a $5 annual dividend basis since Jan. 2, 1926, prior to which $4 a year was paid, with $1 extras. The stock was split four for one in 1922 when stock was changed from $100 par to no par. A $11 cash distribution was made in 1929 and a 10 per cent stock dividend paid the same year.

The high for the stock this year was 66 and the low 50¼. At current price of 59, the yield is about 8.5 per cent. Credible estimates place this year's net earnings at $6.25 a share.

In view of the splendid cash position and comparatively favorable outlook, the current dividend is not regarded in investment circles as insecure.

Dr. Rodzinski's Season

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles.

WITH the final pair of concerts of an arduous year in a new field, Artur Rodzinski rallied from a temporary restiveness which had prevailed in his previous programs, and gave a splendidly poised exhibition of leadership which left the audiences of the Philharmonic Orchestra in a highly satisfied frame of mind.

When Dr. Rodzinski took up his duties last autumn, there was much to be done to restore the Los Angeles Orchestra to that excellence of ensemble which Walter Henry Rothwell had given it. In the interim the band had suffered a decline that might have been disastrous had it not been for the exceptional artistry of the members, whose individual musicianship withstood the storm and stress and emerged valiantly to support the new leader in his efforts toward rehabilitation.

How well Dr. Rodzinski has succeeded in his endeavors may be judged by the increasingly large audiences which stood the test of solo-less programs, talk of financial lack and an affluence of other musical attractions which might easily have diverted people from attendance; but in spite of all, the season closed with colors flying and an ovation for the conductor which was sincere and spontaneous; a season replete with affirmation of further support and coöperation on the part of a large and solid contingency.

The pre-final pair of concerts were not quite up to the Rodzinski standard. There was, throughout the program, a stringent quality to the phrasing and a tenseness of tempo which, coupled with a leaning toward magnified fortes, threw the Mozart E flat Symphony somewhat out of balance. The Bach-Schönberg E flat Prelude and Fugue was (to this writer) a masterly piece of exercise writing, and as such it held the interest of those who, in a measure, could follow its course. One does not recall such a clever imitation of an old cathedral organ anywhere else in orchestral literature. In one place the theme begins with the closely simulated sounds of eight-foot stops only, to which are gradually added the four-foot and 16-foot stops and the great pedal bourdons, counterbalanced by the upper octaves and other high voices until a superb effect is accomplished. Nevertheless the work lacks exaltation; always it is craftsmanship that appears to be the main issue. The "Heidenleben" by Strauss, the only other number of this program, suffered most from the conductor's tenseness. Even Concertmaster Noack's solos were inclined to rigidity, and the entire opus, while brilliantly performed, was not plastic enough to save it from a mechanical correctness rather than the emotional fluency which should be its appeal.

The closing program was selected from a list of requests from orchestra patrons and read thus: Prelude to Act I of "Lohengrin," Wagner; "The Divine Poem," Scriabin; "Prelude à L'Après-Midi d'un Faune," Debussy; "Bolero," Ravel. These, having been previously reviewed, need no further mention except that they were improved by repetition. The "Bolero" so excited the enthusiasm of those present that Dr. Rodzinski finally repeated it.

The orchestra, besides its regular series of 14 subscription symphony pairs of concerts, has played a like number of Sunday "Pops," almost as many special programs, and has furnished San Diego, Santa Barbara, Santa Monica and Pasadena with series of concerts. Other cities have also heard the orchestra in occasional concerts.

Hollywood Bowl plans are about completed. The season of eight weeks will begin July 7 with Walter Damrosch in command. Those to follow are Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor of the Hallé Orchestra of Manchester, Eng., who will make his American début the second week and continue through eight concerts. The remainder of the season is to be shared by Pierre Monteux, Dr. Rodzinski, Alfred Hertz and a sixth not yet announced.

B. K. W.

BULGARIA BOASTS OF 27 PARTIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA, Bulg.—Not less than 27 different parties will vote in the parliamentary elections to be held in Bulgaria the last of May. And each one has a different color; each one must, because that is the law. And since there are not enough fundamental colors to go around, some of the smaller, newer organizations have to satisfy themselves with tints and hues. Fortunately, red has many different shades, from pink to purple, so all the left wing groups and their factions may pass as reds. One would suppose that the Peasant Party would be green but it is not; the Liberals beat them to that color. The main Peasant Party is orange and the dissident factions take whatever tint is left over.

A new election law has just been passed assuring the small parties places in Parliament. The new government will have to be a coalition of several political groups.

CINCINNATI BEGINS WORK ON TERMINAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI, O.—With the formal driving of the first pile of the passenger station—city and railroad officials celebrated the taking of another step toward completion of Cincinnati's union railroad terminal.

Already 72 per cent of the 5,275,000 cubic yards of earth—two good-sized hills—have been moved to the terminal site to bring the low ground to proper level, new roadways have been laid, and work has begun on necessary viaducts. The passenger station, which accommodates the patrons of Cincinnati's seven railroads, will cost about one-seventh of the $50,000,000 terminal project.

FEDERAL MORTGAGE BANK PROPOSED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, May 9—To enlarge the market for real estate mortgages, the National Association of Real Estate Boards is considering a proposal for the establishment of a federal mortgage bank, it is announced here by Harry S. Kissell, president of the association.

This bank would operate in a manner similar to the Federal Reserve System. Mr. Kissell said that it would be able to rediscount mortgages, thereby making them more quickly convertible and releasing money for new investment.

CANADA'S RAILWAY RUN AT LESS EXPENSE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man. — Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, addressing the Winnipeg Board of Trade, spoke vigorously in defense of the government-owned railroad, and in answer to those interests which were responsible for criticism of its operation.

Sir Henry said that the gross revenue in 1930 was the same as in 1922, but expenses were $17,000,000 less. Furthermore, Sir Henry said, if allowance were made for freight reduction and wage increase during the period since 1922, it can be claimed that the system had handled the same amount of business with actually $22,000,000 less expense.

COL. KERR WITHDRAWS FROM LIBERAL COUNCIL

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—Col. Charles Kerr today announced his resignation as chairman of the executive committee of the National Liberal Council, emphasizing the growing split in the Liberal Party ranks.

In a letter to the federation's president, Colonel Kerr said he was out of sympathy with the majority of the Parliamentary Party and the party organization in supporting the present Government.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS—AS STATED IN ARTICLE FOURTEENTH—OF THE WILL OF THE LATE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE—VIZ:

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH: Whereas my sister Mary E. Sullivan has died, and I have otherwise provided for my sister Harriet J. Bradbury, I do now carry out by immediate gift my public charitable purpose which in previous wills I (7) had provided for in remainder, and I do now give all the rest and residue of my property of every nature to the City of Boston, the same to be held as a permanent charitable trust fund to be known as the George Robert White Fund, and the net income only to be used for creating works of public utility and beauty, for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City of Boston. It is my intention that no part of said income, however, shall be used for a religious, political, educational or any purpose which it shall be the duty of the City in the ordinary course of events to provide.

The control and management of said Fund and the disbursement of the income shall be in the hands of a board of five trustees, to consist of the Mayor, who shall be its chairman, the President of the City Council, the City Auditor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston. If by the reason of the abolition of any one or more of these offices or the declination or resignation of any one or more of the persons holding them for the time being a vacancy or vacancies shall occur, I direct that such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the board, by the election of the persons whose respective positions and duties shall in the opinion of the board most nearly correspond therewith. As this is a public charitable gift to the City of Boston, it is my intention that the (8) City shall at all times be officially represented by a majority of the board of trustees charged with its management.

The business of the Fund shall be transacted through the regular departments of the City, viz., the Treasurer, Corporation Counsel, etc., and a suitable office or offices for the use of the trustees shall be provided for them by the City in the City Hall or elsewhere, in which shall be kept all books and records of every nature relating to the management of the Fund, properly indexed and readily accessible during business hours for the inspection of citizens, so that all who so desire may have full knowledge of the conduct of the business of the Fund. I direct that said income shall not be anticipated or pledged beyond the amount actually in hand, but it may be accumulated for any purpose within the scope of the gift, and successive accumulations may be applied to the same object. Any work or works established from the Fund may be improved, extended, enlarged or added to from time to time, but the current expense of their care and maintenance shall be borne by the City. I also direct that no part of said income shall be mingled with other funds or applied in joint undertakings; but that each work established under this gift shall be separate and distinct, and shall always bear in a conspicuous place a suitable inscription identifying (9) it as erected or established from said George Robert White Fund. If for any reason the principal of said Fund shall at any time become impaired, the income shall be allowed to accumulate until such impairment shall have been made good.

Inasmuch as I believe an enlightened public opinion to be the most effective safeguard for the preservation and maintenance of such a charitable fund and the best guide to its effective use, I direct that at least once a year the trustees shall cause to be published in most if not all of the newspapers of general circulation in Boston a full and comprehensive report, duly audited, and signed and sworn to by at least three of their number, setting forth the receipts, disbursements and investments of the Fund and a copy of this fourteenth article of my will establishing it.

In order to diminish the chance of hasty or unconsidered action in the expenditure of income, I believe that no substantial expenditure should be made for any purpose until it shall have been under consideration by the trustees for at least three months.

As it is probable that said Fund will consist in greater part of real estate centrally situated in the City of Boston which is reasonably sure to increase in value, I urgently recommend that such real estate be not sold for a period of at least one hundred (100) years, that leases of the same (10) shall be subject to revaluations as a basis of rentals every ten (10) years and where necessary shall provide for rebuilding by the lessees, that the real estate shall not be mortgaged, and the buildings thereon shall be kept fully insured.

If any clause or line of foregoing charitable gift should be found invalid or illegal in law, it shall not invalidate the gift as a whole, but shall so far as possible be construed as an expression of my general intent.

While I think that Boston has now few, if any, superiors in beauty and in the many privileges it affords to its citizens, yet I believe it has greater possibilities for the future, and there are several public blessings among those afforded by other cities—such as a zoological garden and handsome buildings therefor, an aquarium, a forum of substantial proportions for public gatherings, etc.—which we do not possess. It is with such things as these in mind that I have established the foregoing trust fund.

I can conceive that pressure might be brought to bear to use the income of this Fund for small and comparatively unimportant needs, which might be equally deserving and technically within the general scope of the Trust as heretofore expressed. A use of it for such purposes to any substantial extent would be contrary to my intention, which is that its income, accumulated if need be for a time long enough to make it sufficient, should (11) be used only for important civic improvements.

I suggest that printed copies, in convenient pamphlet form, of this the fourteenth article of my will be kept at the office of the trustees of the Fund for free distribution to citizens of Boston.

I request that the trustees named in this article shall annually designate one of their number who shall visit and inspect my lot in Forest Hills Cemetery in the months of April and September of each year, and report to the board any neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of the contract of perpetual care, as well as Article First of this my will, in regard to the care of said lot, and it shall be the duty of said trustees to see that such neglect or lack of care be remedied without delay.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND HEREWITH SUBMIT THE NINTH REPORT OF THE FUND—FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1930:

CITY OF BOSTON—GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND
CASH STATEMENT—JANUARY 1, 1930, TO DECEMBER 31, 1930

Cash on hand—January 1, 1930			$ 2,809.65
RECEIPTS			
a/c Securities a/c Principal			
From payment of $283,000. City of Boston 3½'s due Jan. 1, 1930	$283,000.00		
Cost	281,852.86		$ 281,852.86
Profit		1,147.14	
From payment of $1000. City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1930	1,000.00		
Cost	994.10		994.10
Profit		5.90	
From payment of $2000. City of Boston 4's due July 1, 1930			2,000.00
From payment of $2000. City of Boston 4's due Nov. 1, 1930			2,000.00
Profit Securities a/c Principal		1,153.94	1,153.94
			$ 289,000.94
a/c Securities—a/c Income			
From payment of $2000. City of Cleveland 4½'s due Feb. 1, 1930 Cost	$ 2,063.00		2,063.00
Rec'd in payment of same	2,000.		
Loss	3.00		
From payment of $1000. Commonwealth of Mass. 3's due Jan. 1, 1930	1,000.		
Cost	988.00		988.00
Profit		11.00	
From sale of $75,000. City of Minneapolis 4¼'s due Aug. 1, 1934	73,187.50		
Cost	73,000.00		73,000.00
Profit		187.50	
From sale of $50,000. State of Illinois 4's due May 1, 1951	49,562.50		
Cost	49,145.00		49,145.00
Profit		417.50	
Profit—Securities a/c Income			616.48
From rents, etc. (including Taxes, etc. —paid by Lessees)		427,895.03	
Interest on Securities and Bank Deposits		51,476.91	479,379.94
			$ 891,652.86
PAYMENTS			
a/c Securities a/c Principal			
For $377,000. City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1945			$ 362,119.30
a/c Health Unit No. 6			
For Sundry Payments—Balance Construction (Net)			370,371.41
For Operating Expense of the Fund		$ 43,986.19	
Accrued Interest		39.83	
Taxes		144,298.00	
Loss—Securities a/c Income		3.00	193,193.12
Cash on Hand—December 31, 1930			52,154.86
			$ 887,838.69

INCOME STATEMENT—JANUARY 1, 1930, TO DECEMBER 31, 1930

Cash Received:		
From Rents		$ 258,104.99
Interest on Additional Valuations		6,278.32
Interest on Betterments		2,988.60
Interest on Betterments		132.72
Interest on Construction		13,798.80
Total Rents, etc.		281,302.43
Insurance		3,000.30
Taxes		136,269.03
Miscellaneous		5,416.96
Fire Losses		1,816.30
Total Rents, Taxes, etc.		427,805.02
Interest on Securities and Bank Deposits		51,470.92
Profits—Securities a/c Income		616.40
TOTAL RECEIPTS		479,892.34
Expenses Paid:		
For Pay Roll	236.00	
Repairs	80.45	
Insurance	8,547.03	
Miscellaneous	4,805.21	
Fire Losses	1,816.30	
Office Expenses	33,580.20	
Total Operating Expenses	48,865.19	
Accrued Interest	26.93	
Taxes	144,298.00	
Loss—Securities a/c Income	3.00	
TOTAL EXPENSES		193,193.12
NET INCOME		$ 286,699.22
Net Receipts from Real Estate for year 1930		$ 268,222.03
Real Estate—at Book Cost		4,898,210.63
$268,222.03=5.48% on Real Estate—at Book Cost.		
Assessors—1930—Total Valuation		5,621,000.
$268,222.03=4.77% on Assessors—Total Valuation.		
Net Receipts of Fund for Year 1930		286,699.22
Principal of Fund		$5,989,399.53
$286,699.22=4.78% on Principal of Fund.		

INCOME STATEMENT

Net Receipts for the year to January 31 1923	$ 184,763.89
for the year to January 31, 1924	211,564.22
for the year to January 31, 1928	248,970.11
for 11 mos. to December 31, 1925	213,536.88
for the year to December 31, 1926	273,309.74
for the year to December 31, 1927	274,037.87
for the year to December 31, 1929	298,610.64
received from the Executors of their first and final account to February 11, 1929	284,326.81
for the year to December 31, 1929	305,995.90
for the year to December 31, 1930	286,699.22
TOTAL NET INCOME TO DECEMBER 31, 1930	$2,581,813.28

Charged to Income viz:			
Cost of Health Unit No. 1—North End: Land	$103,750.00		
Building	313,043.77	416,793.77	
Improvements		80,218.02	497,011.79
Cost of Health Unit No. 2—East Boston: Land	86,908.00		
Building	244,888.25	311,796.25	
Improvements		30,611.80	342,008.05
Cost of Health Unit No. 3—South Boston: Land	89,532.25		
Building	299,003.67	388,535.92	
Improvements		13,291.79	381,827.71
Cost of Health Unit No. 4—Roxbury: Land and Building		83,396.35	
Alterations		182,972.18	348,368.53
Cost of Health Unit No. 5—Charlestown: Land		70,973.10	
Building		311,197.67	382,130.77
Cost of Health Unit No. 6—West End: Land		165,006.50	
Building		406,844.01	571,850.51
Balance—as per Trial Balance—December 31, 1930			158,115.92
			$2,581,813.28

PRINCIPAL—DECEMBER 31, 1930

Real Estate	$4,898,210.63
Securities	1,084,794.08
Cash	6,394.84
As per Trial Balance	$5,989,399.53
The original Principal as per Executor's Inventory turned over to the Trustees amounted to	$5,534,627.08

INCOME—DECEMBER 31 1930

Securities	$ 112,355.90
Cash	45,760.02
As per Trial Balance	$ 158,115.92

LEGAL NOTICES

REAL ESTATE—DECEMBER 31, 1930

Estate	Book Cost	Assessors' 1930 Valuation
138-140 Boylston Street	$ 182,000.00	$ 240,000.00
146-148 Boylston Street	192,000.00	266,000.00
190-192 Boylston Street	180,000.00	200,000.00
194-200 Boylston Street	400,000.00	450,000.00
478-480 Boylston Street	100,200.00	133,500.00
482-488 Boylston Street	252,500.00	271,500.00
77- 81 State Street	125,000.00	135,000.00
151-153 Tremont Street	800,000.00	950,000.00
154-155 Tremont Street	650,000.00	775,000.00
157 Tremont Street	388,000.00	435,000.00
181 Tremont Street	370,000.00	296,000.00
815-821 Washington Street	770,000.00	820,000.00
823-827 Washington Street	485,000.00	530,000.00
(At Executors' Inventory)	$4,873,400.00	
151-153 Tremont Street—new elevators	24,810.63	
	$4,898,210.63	$5,621,000.00

SECURITIES—A/C PRINCIPAL—DECEMBER 31, 1930

		Book Cost
$ 2,000.00	City of Boston 4½'s due Jan. 1, 1931	$ 2,000.00
104,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due June 1, 1932	104,823.58
33,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due June 1, 1933	32,357.87
33,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due Nov. 1, 1933	32,958.75
160,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due June 1, 1934	152,573.14
3,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1935	2,944.50
4,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due Dec. 1, 1935	3,925.30
15,000.00	City of Boston 4½'s due July 1, 1936	15,108.08
2,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Oct. 1, 1936	1,957.80
41,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Apr. 1, 1937	39,737.43
1,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due July 1, 1937	1,015.36
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Jan. 1, 1938	11,713.20
1,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due June 1, 1938	1,016.50
4,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1938	3,908.23
10,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31, 1938	10,000.00
11,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1, 1939	10,703.44
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31, 1939	12,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31, 1940	12,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31, 1941	12,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31, 1942	12,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due June 1, 1943	11,644.88
56,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due June 1, 1944	53,805.80
277,000.00	City of Boston 3½s due July 1, 1945	252,119.20
52,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due July 1, 1946	53,232.40
10,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due Apr. 1, 1947	10,000.00
3,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due June 1, 1961	3,000.00
5,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 1, 1952	5,000.00
41,000.00	City of Boston 3¾'s due Dec. 1, 1972	41,000.00
$ 942,000.00		$ 904,755.16
1,000.00	City of Minneapolis 4¼'s, due Aug. 1, 1940	$ 1,000.00
10,000.00	City of Portland 4's, due Dec. 1, 1934	9,878.00
25,000.00	Com. of Massachusetts 3½'s, due May 1, 1934	24,730.45
9,000.00	Com. of Massachusetts 3½'s, due July 1, 1935	8,861.40
25,000.00	Com. of Massachusetts 3½'s, due Jan. 1, 1938	24,563.78
3,000.00	Com. of Massachusetts 3½'s, due July 1, 1940	2,927.70
21,000.00	Com. of Massachusetts 3½'s, due Jan. 1, 1941	20,448.25
71,000.00	Com. of Massachusetts 3½'s, due Jan. 1, 1942	69,198.06
15,000.00	Com. of Massachusetts 3½'s due Jan. 1, 1943	14,581.50
4,000.00	Com. of Massachusetts 3½'s, due Jan. 1, 1943	3,909.76
$1,126,000.00		$1,084,794.08

SECURITIES—A/C INCOME—DECEMBER 31, 1930

		Book Cost
$ 2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s, due Feb. 1, 1931	$ 2,004.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s, due Feb. 1, 1932	2,006.60
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s, due Feb. 1, 1933	2,008.40
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s, due Feb. 1, 1934	2,010.00
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½s, due Feb. 1, 1935	2,011.40
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s, due Feb. 1, 1936	2,013.00
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s, due Feb. 1, 1937	2,014.40
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s, due Feb. 1, 1938	2,015.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s, due Feb. 1, 1939	2,017.00
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s, due Feb. 1, 1940	2,018.20
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s, due Feb. 1, 1941	2,019.40
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s, due Feb. 1, 1942	2,020.60
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s, due Feb. 1, 1943	2,021.60
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s, due Feb. 1, 1944	2,022.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s, due Feb. 1, 1945	2,023.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s, due Feb. 1, 1946	2,024.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s, due Feb. 1, 1947	2,025.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s, due Feb. 1, 1948	2,026.60
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s, due Feb. 1, 1949	2,027.60
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s, due Feb. 1, 1950	2,028.40
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s, due Feb. 1, 1951	2,029.20
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4½'s, due Feb. 1, 1952	2,030.00
1,000.00	City of Minneapolis 4¼'s, due Aug. 1, 1940	1,000.00
2,000.00	Com. of Massachusetts 3½'s, due April 1, 1932	1,981.40
2,000.00	Com. of Massachusetts 3 's, due Mar. 1, 1935	1,908.40
$6,000.00	Com. of Massachusetts 3½'s, due July 1, 1935	$5,272.60
3,000.00	Com. of Massachusetts 3½'s, due July 1, 1940	2,926.80
5,000.00	Com. of Massachusetts 3½'s, due Jan. 1, 1945	4,846.50
$113,000.00		$112,385.90

TRIAL BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1930

Real Estate	$4,898,210.63	Principal	$5,989,399.53
Securities		Income	158,115.92
a/c Principal	1,084,794.08		
Income	112,355.90		
Cash			
a/c Principal	6,394.84		
Income	45,760.02	52,154.86	
	$6,147,515.45		$6,147,515.45

Rents, Insurance and Taxes for 1930 unpaid at December 31, 1930, amounted to $ 18,438.75

JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor.
JOSEPH McGRATH, President of the City Council.
RUPERT S. CARVEN, City Auditor.
H. I. HARRIMAN, President of the Chamber of Commerce.
HERBERT PARKER, President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston.
TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND

Then personally appeared the above named Trustees who made oath to the foregoing statement being true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Before me, PAUL H. KEATING, Notary Public.
Boston, May 5th, 1931.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

We have audited the books and accounts of the George Robert White Fund for the year ending December 31, 1930, and hereby certify that—in our opinion—the income due in that year has been accounted for and the expenses paid have been duly authorized and approved; that the investments on December 31, 1930, were satisfactorily accounted for; and that Principal and Income for 1930 are properly summarized in the foregoing account.

CLARKSON WELCH & COMPANY,
Certified Public Accountants.
Boston, April 28, 1931.

STATEMENT

In the expenditure of the Net Income of the Fund—"for creating works of public utility and beauty"—the Trustees have adopted a policy of establishing HEALTH UNITS in various sections of the City; in the hope of thus being able—by proper instruction—to better the living and health conditions of the communities in the congested districts. Conferences have been held with the various health agencies and welfare workers of the City in an endeavor to have the policy of the Trustes made beneficial and constructive and also to insure the establishment of the Health Units in such locations as will best serve "for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City of Boston."

In conformity therewith the first Health Unit was established at North Margin Street and Baldwin Place—in the North End; having been transferred—on its completion, November 1, 1934—to the Health Department of the City—for its care and maintenance—in accordance with the terms of the will of the late George Robert White.

The second Health Unit was established at Paris and Emmons Streets in East Boston and has been in operation—under the Health Department of the City—since August 4, 1926.

The third Health Unit was established at Dorchester, West Fourth and Gold Streets in South Boston and has been in operation since June 28, 1927.

The fourth Health Unit has been established at Blue Hill Avenue, Savin and Maywood Streets in Roxbury; having been dedicated on September 24, 1929, and in operation from that date.

The fifth Health Unit was established at High, Elm and Summer Streets in Charlestown; having been dedicated on November 22, 1929, and in operation from that date.

The sixth Health Unit was established at Blossom and

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Modern Apartments
IN CONVENIENT LOCATIONS

The MYLES STANDISH
Bay State Road at Beacon Street
One to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished . . . Excellent cuisine. Reasonable rentals.
Tel. COMmonwealth 4500

The REGENT
1401 Beacon Street
Brookline
2 to 4 rooms (furnished or unfurnished) to meet your particular needs. Exceptional service.
Tel. BEAcon 3080
REGent 1276

The WARWICK APARTMENTS
1450 Beacon Street
Brookline
2, 3, and 4-room furnished and unfurnished suites. Bright, airy and attractive.
REGent 4811

PELHAM HALL
The Real Apartment Home
Coolidge Corner, Brookline. One to five rooms, furnishedorunfurnished.
Tel. BEAcon 2430

The ROOSEVELT
Corner Huntington Ave. and Forsyth Street. Furnished or Unfurnished Suites. One to four rooms. Special rates.
Tel KENmore 6178

UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF ROBERT A. NORDBLOM, MANAGING DIRECTOR

APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished; exclusive; reasonable; delightful location overlooking bay; 1½ blocks subway. 9524 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Delightfully furnished apartment with porch overlooking Asheville Country Club. OWNER, 15 Golf Street.

Back Bay Apartments
1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire switchboard service. For particulars apply
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3212

BACK BAY BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road, Commonwealth 4740

BOSTON, Beacon St.—Near Dartmouth—Unusual 1 room, kitchenette and bath apartment for summer months available May 20; completely furnished, linen, silver; spacious and very cool; accommodate 2; desirable for rest and study. J-90, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Boston—Norway St.-Falmouth St. Suites
1 TO 6 ROOMS, $25-$80 MONTH
Steam heat, hot water, elevator, janitor service, all new paint, paper and electric fixtures. Apply 95 Norway St.

BOSTON, FENWAY—One and two-room furnished and unfurnished suites with dinettes, kitchenettes, refrigeration, elevators, incinerators, etc., at very reasonable rentals. Agent on premises at 1171 Boylston St. Tel. Com. 7526.

BOSTON, 366 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 3—Furnished apartment sublet summer, 7 rooms, bath; all modern conveniences; elevator; 1 minute from Mass. Station and 5 minutes from Christian Science church.

BOSTON—Sublet small furnished apartment on Riverway; convenient location; park view; shower bath, electric refrigerator. Write J-90, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston or phone evenings, Beacon 2450.

BOSTON—Near Art Museum and Christian Science church, furnished apartment, June 15 to Sept. 15; 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. J-98, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Cool 4-room apartment on Medfield St.; second floor; fine view. Apply THE HOME BUREAU, 23 Norway St. Phone between 2 and 3 p. m., Kenmore 7492.

BOSTON—Sublet summer, furnished outside apartment, elevator; near subway. Marcella Chambers, 146 Mass. Ave., S. 417. Kenmore 7850.

BOSTON—Apartments near church, 1, 2, 3 and 5 rooms, electric refrigeration; moderate prices. 151 and 161 Hemenway St. Kenmore 4050.

BOSTON, MASS.—1-2-3-room apartments; all improvements; rents very reasonable; owner on premises. 27 Astor St., or call Com. 9289.

BOSTON, MASS.—Well-furnished apartment from June to October; for 1 or 2 women. Kenmore 1849.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Near Symphony Hall—High class 7 outside rooms, 2 baths, shower; facing park. Com. 6725.

BOSTON, near Christian Science church, outside suite 6 rooms; rent reasonable. Tel. Belmont 1620-W.

BOSTON, 159 Huntington Avenue, near church—Six rooms and bath, all improvements. Apply at Suite 2.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—To let furnished from May 30 to Oct. 15, 6-room apartment; reasonable; up one flight; cool, convenient, and comfortable. MRS. ADA J. WALKER BLASHE, 1378 Beacon St. Phone Regent 5128.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Cheerful 6-room apartment and foyer, electric refrigeration, back porch, all modern improvements; rent reasonable. Asp. 8490.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY APARTMENTS
FOREST COURT APARTMENTS
17-18 FOREST STREET
We offer to quiet and respectable people only these 2-3-4-room apartments in these modern buildings located near Harvard Square. These apartments contain every modern improvement, including electrical refrigeration and incinerators. See SUPERINTENDENT on premises, or call FOR ter 5666.

CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.—For rent, 6-room apartment, 2-family house; also 6-room single house; good location; adults. 671 Hammond St. Regent 7676.

DISTINCTIVE APARTMENTS
Attractive furnished apartments, unusual in value, moderate in price. WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION, 264 Boylston St., Boston. Ken. 5651.

KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS
Furnished or unfurnished; excellent repair; absolutely clean; janitor and telephone service; electric refrigeration; central location; near Mass. Station. 39 Hemenway St., Boston.

MILTON, MASS.—5 rooms, screened porch in rear overlooking brook; first or second floor in modern double house; garage if desired; 3 minutes to rapid transit. Tel. Milton 3997.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Beautiful, large, one-room apartment (unfurnished), bath, kitchenette, all improvements; $55 monthly. Tel. Riverside 9-3851.

NEW YORK CITY—Club home, attractive accommodations for groups; board optional; excellent location; $13.50 and up. Circle 5933.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—2nd floor, 2-family house 5 rooms, sun porch, garage; near stations. E. QUACKENBUSH, 12 Storer Ave. 1873-W.

PHILADELPHIA, Alden Park, Germantown—For summer, furnished, 6 rooms, 2 baths; large grounds, swimming pool, tennis, golf; $250 a month. Phone Victor 3096.

QUEENSBERRY APARTMENTS
1-2-3-room suites, $35-$65
General Electric Refrigeration
Apartments leased and obtained only through
Dwight M. Atwood, *Owner*
16 to 40 QUEENSBERRY STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
Kenmore 2759 Res. Asp. 0757

RIVERWAY MANOR
Exclusive one and two-room suites; furnished or unfurnished; modern in every particular, and ideally located.
210-214 RIVERWAY Phone Reg. 3026

Small Duplex Apartment
TWO FLOORS for rent in finest location on Beacon Hill. Living-room, writing-room, dining-room, kitchen; upper floor, two bedrooms, bath. Enormous closets, open fireplaces, roof-yard with beautiful view of Charles River. Apply to WM. H. THORNDIKE TRUST, Thorndike Bldg., 234 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. KEN more 4385.

Sub-Let Brookline—At Once
COMPLETELY FURNISHED 3 rooms in apartment hotel near Longwood station. Aspinwall 6166.

YONKERS, N. Y., 604 Warburton Ave.—Unfurnished apartment, 6 rooms, porch, river view, improvements; adults only; $80. WHEATON.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

LADY wishes to share well furnished home in Connecticut with middle-aged lady; Christian Scientists preferred; references exchanged. K-83, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LONG BEACH, L. I.—One or two ladies to share apartment with lady alone, block from ocean. Phone Sedgwick 3-3263, New York City.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institute
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

PLUMBING AND HEATING

QUEENS BELLAIRE PLUMBING & HEATING SERVICE—Jobbing and contracting. 9452-214-Place, Queens Village, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-3626.

REAL ESTATE

BARGAIN
REDUCED from $13,000 to $11,000; 7-room house built by day for owner; tile bath, lavatory first floor, solarium, fireplace, open porch, garage; high elevation; open Sunday; Comm. 8871, 15 Lila Road, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

BAYSIDE—Spacious colonial home; beautiful setting of old trees and shrubs; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, also maid's room, bath, gas furnace; exceptional value at $20,000. Phone or write for appointment to
ARTHUR C. WOELFL AGENCY
48-12 216th Street (at Rocky Hill Road)
Bayside, L. I., N. Y. Bayside 9-6850

ESTATE FOR SALE
in METHUEN, MASS.
Overlooking Merrimac Valley Country Club Golf Links and Rockingham Park
150 acres of most desirable land; gradual elevations, commanding views. Opportunity for fine country estate or for an institution. A small outlay of money would make the 14-room house a charming all-the-year-round home. Large log-burning fireplace in living room; wide piazzas; lawns bordered by beautiful elms, large barns. Easily produces 100 tons hay; fine orchards. Topography perfect for golf course and aviation landings. Springs, valleys every part accessible to automobiles. No agents, no brokers.
Mrs. E. D. T., 91 Howe St.
Methuen, Mass. Tel. Lawrence 7231

FOR SALE
RAINBOW LAKES, near Denville, New Jersey, summer cottage, 4 rooms, fireplace, screened porch, garage, bathing, tennis, clubhouse; $2500. Apply owner, W. T. DALEY, 25 Broadway, New York. Phone Digby 4-7300.

FOR SALE—Unfurnished house, 16 rooms, 4 baths, garage; Fisher Hill, Brookline, Mass.; $45,000 or offer. Appointment apply TOWNSEND, Stadium 2936.

GARDINER, ME.—For sale, bungalow cottage, 4 rooms, screened piazza, fireplace, large lot with hardwood grove; 350 ft. frontage on shore of Pleasant Pond; electricity available. Write F. E. SYLVESTER, 44 Lincoln Ave., Gardiner, Me.

HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
GEORGE H. DOBB & CO.
Real Estate—Discount Building—Insurance
Tel. 3805 Fulton and Franklin Aves.

MARSHFIELD HILLS, MASS.—For sale or rent, furnished, 8-room colonial house with garage, steam heat, electric stove, Frigidaire, continuous hot water, sun porch; all in perfect condition; good location. Tel. Marshfield 9-3 or P. O. Box 41.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—High grade new house; short distance from Christian Science church; everything modern; price $9300. Tel./Gran. 3908.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKE HOUSE
79 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass. Han. 8289
A home for young business women and students. Transients accepted. Board Rates $8.00 to $12.00.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Large airy rooms, private bath, excellent meals; large grounds, plenty shrubbery, parking space, summer rates. Regent 2193.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 135 Aspinwall Avenue—Rooms and board; one with sleeping porch on bathroom floor; wonderful opportunity. Regent 1853.

HOME of comfort for 2 or 3 refined Protestants in private home in exclusive residential section of Arlington, Mass. L-55, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MELROSE, MASS., 39 Crescent Ave., Overlooking Beautiful Fellsway—Home for rest, study or recreation; elderly people or those needing special care lovingly accommodated; $15-$25 a week. Phone Melrose 0877-R.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 Weekly
Transients $2 per day upward.
New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortably and well furnished, all light and airy, swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall Street.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights.
Brooklyn. Main 5500.

BOSTON—Ruth C. Everest's Room Registry is now being operated under the name The Home Bureau. Open Saturday May 9, from 3 to 5 p. m., 23 Norway St. Attractive apartments, sublets and rooms all sizes reasonable. Beginning Monday office hours from 9-12 a. m. and 2-6 p. m. Kenmore 7492.

BOSTON—Exceptional charming rooms; one overlooking Charles River, the other with Steinway grand piano, screened porch, overlooking the Fenway. Apply THE HOME BUREAU, 23 Norway St. Tel. Ken. 7492.

BOSTON, Back Bay—Quiet room with all privileges of home; elevator. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 27.

BOSTON, 11 Norway St., Suites 5 and 6—Comfortable bright rooms, permanent and transient guests; overlooking church park; kitchen privileges. Com. 7665.

BOSTON, 215 Huntington Ave.—Pleasant, homelike rooms, single and double; close to church; Christian Scientists preferred. Apply B. M. GOUDY, Suite 1.

BOSTON—I have a sunny room with awnings for business woman, for summer or longer; near Christian Science church. Kenmore 9654.

BOSTON, 87 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Double and single rooms, newly decorated; permanent and visitors accommodated. Com. 5991.

BOSTON—Fenway Business Women's Club, 1126 Boylston St.; renovated; permanent or transient guests; kitchens, laundries. Ken. 1902.

BOSTON, 194 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Clean, attractive outside rooms; double or single; reasonable; kitchenette. Kenmore 6895.

BOSTON, Mass. Ave. near Beacon—Large room; view of river; electric elevator; private family; references exchanged. Com. 5787.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—To business man, large, well furnished room, steam heat, 3 windows, pleasant outlook; in American Protestant family; references required. Tel. Aspinwall 5104.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1674 Beacon St., Opposite Winthrop Road—Very desirable room, $5 per week.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., N. Y.—Two pleasant rooms near station, church; garage available. 140 Fulton Avenue. Phone Hemp. 7996.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Comfortable large, cool room in private home. 51 Cooper Lane. Tel. Larchmont 186.

NEW YORK CITY, 2025 Broadway (70th)—Penthouse-bachelor studio, independent entrance; Hudson view; delightfully furnished; reasonable. MR. MAFA.

NEW YORK CITY, 235 West 70th—Exceptionally lovely, spacious suite, bath shower, kitchenette; also several singles; refined surroundings.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

PHOTOGRAPHIC solicitors, experienced; home portraits; high class studio; drawing against commission. Phone or write "PALEY," 1776 Broadway, New York City. Circle 7-0734.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 0527.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE, age 43, 14 years' experience as production manager, chief scheduler, packing, shipping inspection, selling; 8 years with Winchester Repeating Arms Co., 2 years Bridgeport Brass Co. C. G. MILLS, Hicksville, N. Y. Tel. 740.

POSITION by machine and tool designing draftsman or as office assistant; go anywhere. H. R. ABBOTT, 36 Richard St., Auburn, R. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN (Continued)

HIGH SCHOOL senior desires summer position chauffeur, locally or touring; willing to assume responsibility; good swimmer, rides, golf, and other sports. S-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STUDENT, age 20, desires summer position chauffeur or companion (willing to travel); musician, golf, rides; desire to be really helpful. J-89, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, married, seeks employment involving building construction or any allied business; previous experience with architect and general building contractor includes architectural and mechanical drafting, office and field supervision of construction, decorative interiors and installation of mechanical equipment, of office apartment, and hotel buildings and suburban dwellings. Write Box L-31, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG colored man wishes position as butler, houseman or attendant; good references; willing to go anywhere. Box L-54, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED, capable woman desires work after 4 p. m. as waitress or generally useful in home; fond of children; good references. K-81, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, competent and responsible, desires position. K-82, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TRAINED ATTENDANT-COMPANION offers her services to woman needing special attention; NEW YORK CITY or vicinity. Write Box P-15, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WOULD like to be of service as attendant or housekeeper in very small family; experienced; capable. Address M., 35 Holt St., Fitchburg, Mass.

YOUNG woman, wide experience, very efficient, desires position of trust; attendant-companion, housekeeper; highest references; go anywhere. Write Box B-32, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SOLOISTS

BARITONE—Student soloist desires church work during summer months. J-82, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

Refresh Yourself With the Beauty of New Hampshire's Hills at
BRIARCLIFF FARM
(SPIC AND SPAN)
Altitude 1200 feet; only 60 miles from Boston, near Packmonadnock; accommodate 35; fireplaces, separate tables, tennis, bath, electricity, farm delicacies and genuine hospitality, $18-$20; seven one-room bungalows. Opens 16th season May 29. Sunday dinner, chicken Maryland. State and Federal tested herd. C. W. NELSON, South Lyndeboro, N. H. Tel. Wilton 51-6.

SUMMER HOMES

CAMDEN, ME.—Seashore and mountain combined; for rent, several cottages, fully furnished, including bed linen; $400 up. J. R. PRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.

CAPE COD
On the shores of BUZZARDS BAY and VINEYARD SOUND waterfront estates of particular charm and other properties at rentals from $500 to $10,000.
KATHRYN SWIFT GREENE
Phone 17 FALMOUTH, MASS.

CAPE COD
DUNES AND THE OCEAN
In Harwich, a Cape Cod cottage with 4 chambers and bath, extra toilet, large living room with fireplace, electricity, hot and cold water, garage; near beach; for sale at $7500.
W. F. KERSHAW, Harwichport, Mass.

CAPE COD
ATTRACTIVE furnished house on water front; 5 chambers, electrically equipped, oil heat; 8 miles from Plymouth; adults; rent $1200 for season. A. B. WARNER, Manomet, Mass.

FALMOUTH FORESIDE
COOLEST and most beautiful location on Casco Bay, only 6 miles from Portland, Maine; 4-room bungalow among trees on the shore, view unobstructed; large porches; private landing pier; garage; modern conveniences; rent $350 for season. J-92, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR RENT from July through September, attractive house on breezy point of Long Island Sound; exclusive colony, 6 master bedrooms, 4 baths, excellent servants' quarters including chauffeur's cottage, 2-car garage; bathing, boating, privacy. MRS. CASE, Wright Realtors, Darien, Connecticut.

FOR RENT, Monument Beach, Cape Cod Mass., eight-room house, two baths, gas, electricity; 1 block from beach and in view of same; may be occupied as two separate apartments, four rooms each; $600 to Oct. 1. D. R. DIXON, Monument Beach, Mass.

FOR RENT—7-room cottage situated on bay side of Cape Cod at North Truro; comfortably furnished; ideal place for children; rent reasonable. MRS. L. HAYES, 28 Elmhorn Road, Worcester, Mass.

GLOUCESTER
FOR RENT—Cottage of seven rooms and bath, large screened piazza, hot water boiler, gas, skiff, garage and float privileges; furnished except linen; at water edge of Annisquam River with fine view, at 122½ Wheeler St. Wheeler Point; season May 1 to Oct. 1, can be seen any time. A. M. WEAVER, 122½ Wheeler St., Gloucester, Mass.

TO RENT—Beautiful new lake front bungalows on Paradox Lake in Adirondack Park; artistically furnished; studio living room, open fireplace, 2 bedrooms, bath, kitchen, 2 porches, hot water, garage and private bathing beach; ice and wood furnished free; $500 per season; all sports; excellent fishing. W. B. CLAUTICE, Paradox Lake, N. Y.

WATCH HILL, RHODE ISLAND—To let for summer months, 9-room house, 2 baths, large piazza, all modern improvements, hot and cold; very near the water; fine location. Please write to MRS. N. D. TEARLE, Avondale, Westerly, Rhode Island.

SUMMER PROPERTY

Harwichport—Cape Cod
FOR SALE
Attractive Cape Cod Cottage
Over an acre of land sloping to harbor; tennis court, large living room, 3 fireplaces, 4 chambers, servants' quarters, 4 baths, 2-car garage; complete in every way. L-52, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LOG CABINS to let at Spruce Shores, Boothbay, Maine; electrically equipped and with every modern convenience; located in spruce growth on Linekin Bay; also a few shore lots for sale. Further information upon request. Address
SPRUCE SHORES,
AUGUSTA, MAINE

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, East 44th—One-room apartment with bath and kitchenette, June, July and August or earlier, Telephone Murray Hill 2-6291 (1 to 5 p. m.).

YONKERS, N. Y.—Sublet 3 or 6 months, 6-room apartment; open porch; good residential section; terms reasonable. 100 Wicks Avenue, Yonkers 8723.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield Street, Boston Liberty 7557
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months $6.00

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

Foremost in Fashion
FARmost in Value
BLACH'S
of BIRMINGHAM
Apparel for Men, Women and Boys

Birmingham Beauty Shoppe
1905½ SECOND AVENUE
Phone 3-3400
ALL BEAUTY WORK
MRS. LYON, Manager

JACK O'LANTERN TEA ROOM
Chicken—Steak—Salad
Sandwiches—Gharbetti
Hollywood Gates—Montgomery Highway
11 A. M. to 12 A. M. Reservations for Parties
Phone 2-9112

PICTURE FRAMES

"One or a thousand"
Expert work—
prices reasonable.
SPIVY-JOHNSON ART & FRAME CO.
1922 N. 4TH STREET

CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
220 SECOND AVENUE, N.
We Also Sell Best Grade
Domestic Coal and Coke
PHONE 3-5246

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS
MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4281
1422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

MOBILE

The Jersey Farm Dairy
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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GERMANY

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Unter den Linden 59A

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Speciality of fine cakes
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10 Lung'Arno Acciaiuoli
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IS THE SERVICE STATION
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Come in or call 70222

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Shoes of
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Formans
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Depot and Sole Sale
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CHINA WORKS

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts
Matthorna
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5

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BOLLWERK 19

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Zigerli & Cie
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Gentlemen's & Boys' Outfitters
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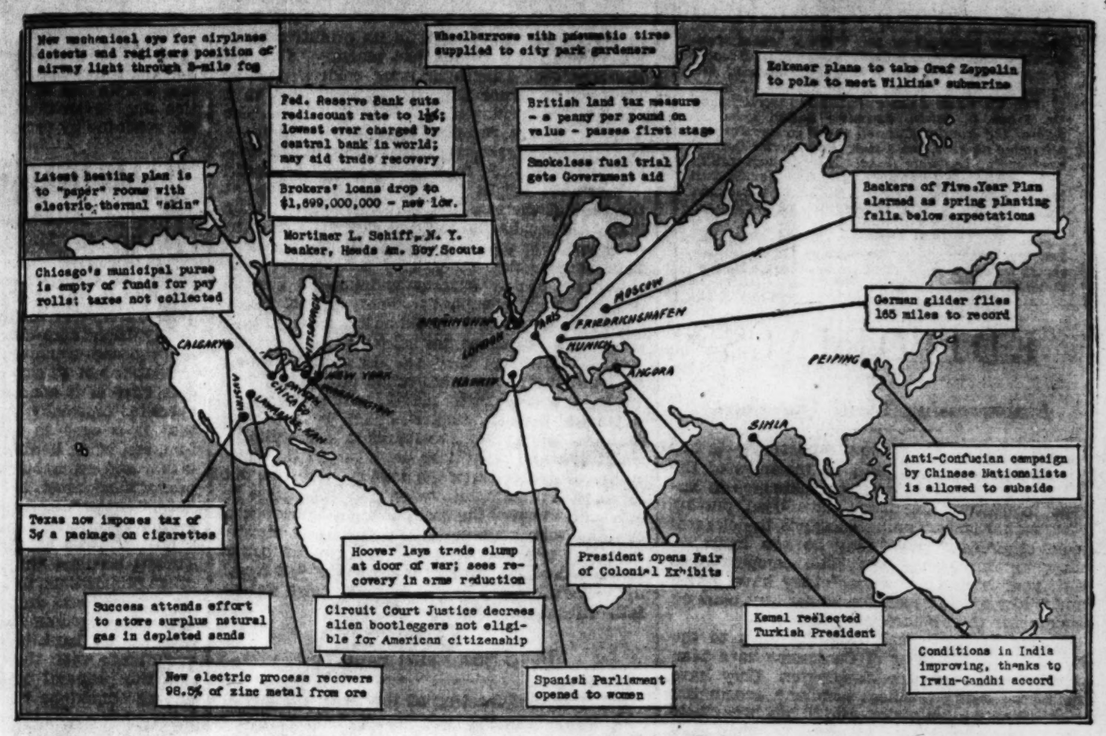
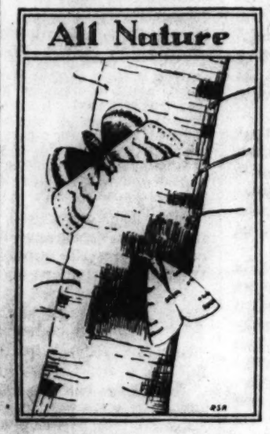
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


New mechanical eye for airplanes detects and registers position of airway light through 5-mile fog
Wheelbarrows with pneumatic tires supplied to city park gardeners
Eckener plans to take Graf Zeppelin to pole to meet Wilkins' submarine
Fed. Reserve Bank cuts rediscount rate to 1½; lowest ever charged by central bank in world; may aid trade recovery
British land tax measure - a penny per pound on value - passes first stage
Smokeless fuel trial gets Government aid
Backers of Five-Year Plan alarmed as spring planting falls below expectations
Latest heating plan is to "paper" rooms with electric thermal "skin"
Brokers' loans drop to $1,899,000,000 - new low.
Mortimer L. Schiff, N. Y. banker, Heads Am. Boy Scouts
Chicago's municipal purse is empty of funds for pay rolls; taxes not collected
German glider flies 165 miles to record
Anti-Confucian campaign by Chinese Nationalists is allowed to subside
Texas now imposes tax of 3¢ a package on cigarettes
Hoover lays trade slump at door of war; sees recovery in arms reduction
President opens Fair of Colonial Exhibits
Success attends effort to store surplus natural gas in depleted sands
Circuit Court Justice decrees alien bootleggers not eligible for American citizenship
Kemal reelected Turkish President
New electric process recovers 98.5% of zinc metal from ore
Spanish Parliament opened to women
Conditions in India improving, thanks to Irwin-Gandhi accord
MOSCOW
FRIEDRICHSHAFEN
PARIS
LONDON
BERLIN
MUNICH
ANGORA
PEIPING
SIMLA
CALGARY
NEW YORK

All Nature



Birch Under-Wing

MOTHS of the under-wing group show peculiar adaptive coloring in their fore wings, imitating the bark pattern of the trees which serve as hosts to their larvæ. The birch under-wing so closely resembles the markings of birch bark that it is difficult to distinguish it. Other similar moths lay their eggs on beech, hickory and many other trees, and their forewings always imitate the bark markings of the tree they feed upon. More than 100 species of under-wings are attributed to North America and there are many more in other countries.

Although these insects may have a spread of three inches or more they are rarely recognized as they usually fly at night, but may occasionally be on the wing late on cloudy days. When it is light they rest in plain sight but are scarcely discernible against the bark of the trunk.

In marked contrast to the quiet coloring of the fore wings, stripes or bars adorn the brown hind wings, which have white scalloped edges. When it alights these gay markings are folded beneath the upper wings—and the insect apparently disappears. The body is velvety brown, and the dainty antennæ are finely curved.

Eggs are laid upon the tree in autumn and develop the next summer into plump, green-white worms, spotted with light brown and showing some dark on the head. Cocoons are often made by the larva fastening a fallen leaf about it. They then rest beneath the tree amid the ground cover.

The larva feeds upon young, tender leaves, but seldom to the extent of damaging the tree in any great degree. After reaching the adult winged stage it is fond of sweets and may be attracted by them, especially if they are placed near bright lights. This may be done if you wish to observe nocturnal insects.

Odds and Ends

No Jury Duty

While women have a part in making the laws of Arizona, there being seven women members in the House of Representatives, they are ineligible for jury duty in that State.

Americans Abroad

More than 350,000 former citizens of the United States have taken up their permanent residence in other countries, Canada leading with 218,000, while France comes next, with 26,000 expatriates.

A Word a Day

Fortuitous

Pronounced *for-tu'-i-tus*, with o as in odd (not as in orb), u as in use, i as in it, u as in circus.

This word was Englished by merely changing the *us* into *ous* (as was the case with "strenuous," "arduous," etc.) of the Latin *fortuitus*, "casual," related to *fors*, "chance."

We use the word in the sense of "happening by chance or accident; coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause."

Example: "It was not a fortuitous incident which brought about the Reformation."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

A Quotation for Today

THERE is nothing like solitude for teaching us that we are not solitary; nothing like weakness for making us realize what strength may be ours.—EDNA LYALL.

The Mail Bag

Columbus, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I have seen very few letters from Columbus and none from boys, so I suppose I am the first one to write to the Mail Bag. I am very interested in music. I play the clarinet and will be in our school band next year at the North High School.

Columbus is the capital of Ohio, and has a number of good educational institutions. There are two Christian Science churches here, and we go to Second Church. I am in the junior year in high school, and should like to hear from other high school boys. I should especially like to have correspondents in Spain or Spanish-speaking countries, also English-speaking countries in the temperate zones. I am also interested in stamps and should be glad to exchange them.

The Monitor has been a great help in my school work in giving reports and writing essays. I thank you in advance should you puolish my letter, and send my best regards to Mail Baggers. Edward G.

Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies

Dear Editor:

This is the second time I have written to the Mail Bag, which I enjoy very much. Another page of the Monitor that interests me is the Home Forum. I should like to correspond with girls from any part of the world especially the East, Asia, and Europe. I should be very pleased if anyone from India or Australia or New Zealand would write to me. I once received a letter from a girl in New Zealand, with a snapshot of herself on a pony, but most unfortunately I mislaid her letter. I am hoping that she will write me again, if she should see this letter.

Jamaica is called by writers the land of summer and the land of springs. I should be very glad to tell anyone about this part of the country. I have gained several lovely correspondents through the Mail Bag and I think it is a wonderful way of helping all the young people of the world to be friendly. Don't you agree with me, Mail Baggers? Gloria B.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

We have had the Monitor in our home for about four years and I have always gone to the Christian Science Sunday School. The only girl I have had to play with has moved away so I am seeking a friend through the Mail Bag. I am interested in art, music, swimming, boating and gardening. I have a little plot of ground in our back yard for my own garden. Last year I had zinnias and asters. This year I will have gladiolas and I have just set out more zinnias and asters. I should like especially to correspond with a girl in France about my age (13) as I am beginning to study the French language in school, but she would need to write in English as I have only studied a short time.
Anita R.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

Listening, this afternoon, to the radio announcements of the events of the field and track meets at the Olympic Stadium, it occurred to me that perhaps I can be of friendly service to someone planning to come here to attend the Olympic games next year.

The committees and the Chamber of Commerce, of course, will provide all the essential information, but there may be some more intimate and personal information that someone would like to have—such as we would ask a friend to get for us. If so, I shall be only too glad to have any Mail Bagger write me and I shall do my best to answer fully and clearly.

Even though I am over 20, the Mail Bag has brought me much pleasure in letting me share the interests and pleasures of these young people, and as a small return for the large vision which The Christian Science Monitor brings each day I trust I may render a friendly service to someone.

Beside English, I understand German and can read it, but in a cosmopolitan city such as this, I am sure I can find someone to translate a letter written in almost any language. Olga M.

Burnaby, B. C., Canada

Dear Editor:

I have written once before, but that was just a brief note. This time I am asking for correspondents from Europe, Asia, South America, Africa, and my own country as well as United States. Letters from Shanghai, China, would be most appreciated, as I was born there, but have lost track of most of my friends during the three year spent in Canada. We have traveled a great deal from place to place, and I should love to compare notes with girls of my own age (12) and those a few years older.

With heaps of love to the Editor and the Mail Bag reader.
Nancy B.

The following would like to receive letters:

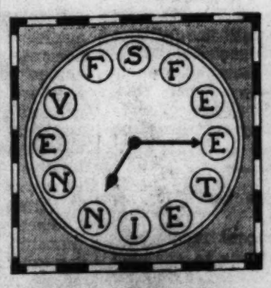
For Girls

Audrey K. (12), West Orange, N. J.—Especially from France. Interested in music, gardening, sewing and outdoor sports.
Viola F. (13) Warren, Ohio—Interested in reading, swimming, basketball.
Adell C. (13), Marysville, Wash.
Winifred M. W. (13), Seattle, Wash. (Please send in your last name and street address, Winifred.)
Helen W. (14), Cambria, Calif.—From girls who speak Spanish.
Marjory P. (14), Hollywood, Calif.—Especially from abroad.
Dorothy H. (16), Mount Carroll, Ill.—Especially from abroad. Interested in books and athletics.
Mildred E. (16), Duluth, Minn.—Interested in outdoor sports.
Hazel L. (16), Breckenridge, Texas.—Interested in music, tennis and swimming.
Lauretta M. (17), Buffalo, N. Y.

For Boys

Victor U. (14), Marysville, Wash.
Orville G. (15), Marysville, Wash.

Clock Puzzle



Letters have been substituted for the figures on this clock dial. Start at the letter "S" at the top, and count a certain number around the clock, moving clockwise. Mark down the letter, and continue on around the dial. If you have picked the right count number, the letters will then spell the obvious answer to the puzzle.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "Swallowed" Puzzle:

Swallow, wall, wallow, wallowed, all, allow, allowed, lo, low, lowed, owe, owed, we, wed.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Better Fun

St. Annes-on-Sea, Eng.

JEAN'S parents were wealthy, and so she had always had as many toys as she wanted. Consequently, when the little girl down the road seemed to have hardly any toys, four-year-old Jean was puzzled. But, what made it even more puzzling was the fact that Mary was happy with her few toys, while Jean was occasionally a bit discontented with all hers.

She started to think it out, and in the end decided to take Mary a doll she did not want. The next day she took her some rather special things that she really had wanted. And so she went on for a week, gradually giving away her toys, and telling nobody about it.

When Jean's mother noticed that the toy cupboard was getting empty, she questioned her little daughter. Jean explained, and, according to the Children's Newspaper, prepared to be scolded. But there was a happy expression and not a cross one on her mother's face, and so, gathering confidence, she asked, "Please, Mummy, may I take the rest? It is so much nicer watching Mary play with them."

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Farm Hand: "Artist gentleman, sir, wants permission to sit in first meadow and paint."

Farmer: "No, let'm sit in the field we've just sown—'im'll keep crows off fine!"

Household Hint

"Don't tell me that new cook has left you?"

"Yes; she couldn't get Denver on our radio."

A Young Webster

"What is ignorance?" asked Johnny's teacher.

"It's when you don't know something, and somebody finds it out," came the immediate reply.

Dinner Table Chat

"He's considered one of the smartest men in the world."

"So I hear, but I doubt if he could pick up a salt shaker and be positive it didn't contain pepper!"

Fair Exchange

"As you work at the theater you can give me a few free tickets."

"Yes, we will exchange. As you work in a bank you can give me a few banknotes."—*Buen Humor.*

Aha!

A prominent bishop who was very fond of children was invited to a party given "by children for children." Arriving at the place, he cautioned the servant, "Don't announce me."

Laying aside his topcoat and hat, he approached the drawing room. Through the partly open door he could plainly hear the voices of guests already arrived. Then he dropped on his hands and knees and entered the drawing room, neighing like a horse.

Suddenly he sensed an ominous silence and, looking up, saw a dinner party of grownups viewing him with mingled disgust and alarm.

The children's party to which he had been invited was next door!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Embarrassing Tariff Questions

TURN about—if not too revolutionary—is fair play. For several years at meetings of the International Chamber of Commerce in Europe inquisitive Americans have been putting some rather embarrassing questions to delegates from other countries. "Why do you insist on chopping Europe up into little compartments with your high tariff walls?" they have asked. And, "Why are you spending 70 per cent more on armaments than before the war?"

During the last week 1000 delegates to the International Chamber of Commerce have been talking things over in Washington. They have included leading business men and economists from forty-four countries. And it has been their turn to be embarrassingly inquisitive. They have been extremely polite about it, but have left little doubt that they would really like to know the whys of some American policies, particularly that of increasing tariffs.

For instance, here is Alberto Pirelli, noted Italian industrialist:

> Large as is her home market, America exports 10 per cent of her domestic production. . . . Under these conditions, is the present level of protection essential to American industry? Would not the present outflow of manufactures be increased if a corresponding inflow of imports were to raise foreign purchasing power?

And Sir Alan Anderson, director of the Bank of England, a nation which has herself recently been swept by a wave of protectionist feeling:

> Must we continue the practices which limit sales? Must we play beggar-my-neighbor and crush-my-customer till we prove our folly by bringing international commerce to a standstill? . . . Good credit and free buying will soon restore us, but till we are once more prepared to buy from each other, the more we struggle to produce and refuse to buy, the less we shall sell.

The reason for his last statement, of course is that although apparently involving money payments, international trade is essentially barter, and goods cannot be sold unless the seller is willing to take payment in goods. Tariffs do not completely block such payments, but they often greatly hinder them.

Another raiser of questions, although his words are not framed as an interrogation, is Georges Theunis, former Prime Minister of Belgium:

> The commercial policy and the customs tariff, in force in most of the countries of the world, constitute one of the fundamental causes of our actual economic troubles.

M. Theunis did not single out the United States tariff, but lumped the nations together which have indulged in short-sighted trade isolationism. But he added:

> Protectionism has resulted in investments which were not economically justified, and consequently has brought about overproduction.

And that does apply very clearly to excessive import duties in the United States which in some cases have tended to build up industries for which the country was ill-fitted by natural resources or climate.

From the Far East comes the next questioner, Kenkichi Kagami, president of Nippon Yusen Kaisha:

> It is axiomatic that no nation can continue to sell more than it buys. . . . While recognizing the principle of interdependence and community of interest in the international existence of economic life, are we following the principle which the International Chamber of Commerce has espoused, namely, the reduction of tariffs, making the flow of commodity interchanges as smooth and as easy as possible?

While Europeans, in view of their failure to carry through the project for a tariff-truce in Europe, are not in the best of positions to question the United States' tariff policy, some of these queries are ones which Americans might well put to themselves. Particularly does the need for exportation point to the necessity for importing in exchange.

And, after all, may there not be as much profit in buying as in selling? Indeed, in international barter, is not that end of the trade called "selling" merely the means of "buying"? And of course the United States' position today as a world creditor makes it doubly essential that she shall permit the entrance of her debtors' goods as payment.

If tariff walls really exclude world trade, they put her in the position of a merchant in a cross-roads store who cannot sell his goods nor collect his loans because he will not permit the farmers to pay "in trade" with their products, and they have nothing else to pay with. How far present duties constitute such walls—how much they have had to do with the $1,000,000,000 decline in United States trade since last July—is something for Americans to ask themselves.

Is "White Coal" Too Costly?

SOME who have read the recent report that the water-power lobby intends to abandon its offices in Washington will wonder whether this is entirely a concession to public sentiment or whether there may also be engineering reasons involved which warrant an increased hope for the preservation of waterfalls as natural scenic spots. May it be that the power industry is coming to the conclusion that hydroelectric generation is more costly than power generation by steam where bituminous coal is available?

R. E. Howe, secretary of the Southern Appalachian Coal Operators' Association, recently declared that power can be produced more economically by steam plants consuming coal for fuel. This is a not unnatural conclusion for a coal man, but he pointed out in support of his contention that the Duke Power Company is now building steam plants in the North Carolina mountains, where water power is plentiful.

The surrender of power interests to conservationists in the matter of Cumberland Falls, that much-sought scenic jewel in its primitive Kentucky mountain setting, has recently taken on the aspect of something more than a popular triumph. Governor Sampson of Kentucky, in a statement reviewing the case, declared that "the power company, recognizing that it had made a very hard contract, was anxious, as is now evident, to be relieved through abrogation thereof."

This adds weight to published conjectures at the time of the sale of the falls property to the State and recalls the testimony of a power company engineer at a hearing on the Cumberland Falls controversy, which may be a clue to the situation. Electric current undoubtedly can be produced more cheaply by steam, said this engineer, but, he added, it should be remembered that the power companies are selling something else besides electricity; they are also selling securities, and the public takes much more readily to stock in hydroelectric plants, with pictures of waterfalls thereon, suggesting an inexhaustible source of energy, than to shares in steam plants.

Drought and flood have accentuated the difficulties of hydroelectric generation, it is true, but the capital investment, which may sometimes be extended to cover the costs of lobby upkeep and contests with conservationists, probably constitutes the greatest argument in favor of power generators at the mine mouth. Obviously, if fewer hydroelectric dams are to be built, more waterfalls will retain their pristine beauty.

Free State and Empire

AT THE last meeting of the British Imperial Conference the Irish Free State presented a case for abolishing in the Dominions the jurisdiction of the Privy Council in London as the final court of appeal. It failed to persuade the conference. In most of the Dominions it has been found that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council provides a highly convenient, and at present indispensable, legal machinery for giving independent verdicts on difficult disputes.

The case of Ireland is exceptional only in that this right of appeal is a part of the Anglo-Irish Treaty and the Free State "Constitution"; that it is cherished as a safeguard by the ex-Unionist minority; and that it is opposed by Republicans who dislike any vestige that reminds them of British supremacy.

William Cosgrave, the Free State President, is entirely within his rights in seeking to convert the British Government to his point of view, on the understanding that no change could legally be made without legislation in both the British and the Irish Parliaments. But it is another matter when Patrick McGilligan, Minister for External Affairs, proposes to take independent action in the Free State Parliament, and to remove the right without reference to Great Britain. That would be a breach of the treaty and a repudiation of safeguards granted under it to a minority of about 500,000 people.

The question is extremely important in so far as it affects Ireland alone. But it is still more important because it affects the British Empire as a whole. To take the most conspicuous example—at a time when India is hoping to attain Dominion status, what sort of trust could her vast minorities feel in safeguards imposed under a new Constitution if they had before them the example of a Free State majority repudiating such safeguards and tearing up a treaty like a "scrap of paper"?

The people of the Irish Free State are justified in counting upon the fact that no British Government is likely to resort to force to obtain the jurisdiction of the Privy Council. It is now well understood that force is ruled out as a means of settling disputes between the members of the Empire. The unity of this commonwealth of nations must rest upon consent. The code that must bind in the last resort is the code of honor. More and more within recent years the line of progress in the British Empire has been that of devolution of responsibility and authority from the center to the constituent parts, and the success of this great attempt to maintain a democratic empire will depend on the extent to which the several members prove themselves able to take over the honorable obligations which condition their new powers.

Empire at all times should be a form of trusteeship, and in a democratic empire, where all the members are equal, all must share in the duties of trusteeship. When Southern Ireland accepted the treaty she broke with Republicanism, and threw in her lot with the British Empire. There is now a heavy responsibility on her to avoid acts tending to shatter the fundamentals which members of the Empire must cherish if it is to survive.

The Slot Machine Grows Wary

A DETERMINED struggle is on between slot machines and slugs—not the gastropods of that name, but the bits of baser metal that counterfeit honest coins in persuading the machines to surrender their delicacies. To many persons, not tempted by these latter, the machines no doubt seem trivial contraptions; but they are really so far from trivial that not only is human ingenuity put to it to make them automatically selective of the genuine coins—as by the use of electromagnets which permit only silver to pass—but legislators are engaged upon legislation, and in several states have passed statutes, to outlaw the slug.

When one remembers that this system of salesmanship ranges from selling a package of chewing gum to dispensing handkerchiefs, orangeade or the privilege of subway travel, one is not so surprised to read that "powerful financial groups can be counted upon for aid" in defeating the slug. The National Vending Machine Company has joined with the Coin Machine Operators to form the Automatic Merchandisers Association; and with this organization marches the Vending Machine Manufacturers Association, though proudly maintaining its individuality as a separate division. Supporters of the slug are not so well organized.

The wonder, after all, is that so many persons compromise their self-respect by cheating the slot machines. By report of a recent meeting of the automatic vending interests, considerable toil is often expended to make the slug fit the slot. Yet this happens in a world where newspapers can be left unguarded in a public place with reasonable assumption that whoever takes a newspaper will leave the price. Is it that the vending machine, an unfeeling mechanical salesman, obviously determined to get its money before trusting its commodity to the purchaser, insidiously defies and tempts him to "fool" the robot with a deceptive slug? Even if so, why should he not "fool" the machine by proving that he can be trusted?

Enough Panaceas Make a Panacea

THE pitfall of economists is the pursuit of a panacea. This is illustrated in an article by Horace W. Foskett, an insurance company executive, in the current number of the Atlantic Monthly. After hauling over the coals one school after another of economists and rejecting caustically their cure-alls for economic depression, he proposes—a panacea!

That is not to say his proposal is not a good one. Part of it consists of a reduction of trade barriers, especially American tariffs, and with that it is easy to agree. One may agree with him, too, when he discards that doctrine of limitation and economic fatalism which says "overproduction" must be counteracted by shutting down "excess" factories, farms and mines while millions still have need of their product.

But it is not so easy to understand why Mr. Foskett assumes that he must discredit certain other propositions in order to sell his own wares. He takes up and drops into his figurative wastebasket the recommendation of one group of observers that bank credit should be expanded in accordance with the quantity theory of money and the proposal of another group that active buying should be encouraged in order to keep consumption abreast of production.

These he criticizes apparently because the tendency of both is to stabilize and support the general level of prices and wages against headlong deflation. Challenging the widespread dread of an era of falling prices, he says:

> What is there so sacrosanct about price that our whole effort should be expended in a vain attempt to hold it to a certain level? Price is merely a convenient method of expressing the rate at which various commodities are exchanged, one for the other. What difference does it make whether twenty bushels of wheat or forty pounds of beef are exchanged for one ounce of gold or one hundred ounces of gold, so long as the ratio of a bushel of wheat to a pound of beef remains as one is to two?

Just this difference, Mr. Foskett, that if a farmer has mortgaged his farm to your insurance company for 100 ounces of gold, at a time when that was equivalent to 2000 bushels of wheat or 4000 pounds of beef, he is going to have a sweet time paying back that 100 ounces of gold—or your company, collecting it—when it comes to represent 200,000 bushels of wheat or 400,000 pounds of beef. Good-by, farm!

And that, besides the momentary discouragement to business, is the great injustice of an extreme fall in price levels, an injustice which the United States and some other countries have yet an opportunity to avert.

Is it necessary to assume that in reducing its tariff barriers the United States must reduce its price and wage levels to those of other countries? May it not be possible on the contrary to enable them to bring their price level up somewhat nearer that of American industry? May it not be possible to combine some of the proposals which Mr. Foskett rejects with the tariff reduction which he espouses?

Surely there was more than one contributing factor in bringing about the depression. Surely, then, there is occasion for more than one remedy, so long as the remedies are consistent. Let revision of war debts and the extension of foreign credits by American lenders accompany tariff reform, and business abroad will pick up. Let banks and business promote an expansion of credit and a quickened circulation of money in the United States and business at home will pick up. Then the farmer will have a better opportunity to keep his farm and the wage earner his home.

Dining Denatured

THOSE wiseacres who solemnly declare that there is nothing new under the shining sun should have been in attendance the other night at a banquet given in a middle-western city of the United States. There were eight speakers on the program, with a distinguished toastmaster to preside over the flow of oratory. The time of the speeches was limited to a total of one hour.

The unique feature of the banquet, however, was the fact that at each plate had been placed a slip of paper containing all the jokes the speechmakers had intended to insert into their "well-chosen remarks" following the introduction by the master of the feast. The latter explained:

> It has seemed to us that we consume a good deal of time listening to witty stories, and so we thought it best to furnish you with a special assortment of "snappy" humor, so that you may insert a joke into each speech at the proper moment. All the speaker has to do is to say, "See Joke 23," and then glide smoothly to his next landing.

Of course, the toastmaster was himself indulging in a whimsical experiment, one which entertained the banqueters because of its novelty and daring. And perhaps he spoke more wisely than he realized when he intimated that the tedious, drawn-out banquet, burdened with a pretentious array of nonstop speakers, needed some simplification. Even so, there should always be room for a good joke. And no written anecdote will ever equal a well-told story. If necessary abolish food at dinners, but never genuine jollity.

Editorial Notes

An excellent plan, erecting that statue in the West in appreciation of pioneer mothers—but it might be remembered there are mothers everywhere today who are made happy by the simplest appreciation, in whatever form it may be expressed.

So long as those speeds of 7000 miles a minute are up among the stars no one will be greatly agitated. It's the speedsters going seventy on mundane highways who are likely to cause trouble.

Deans of seventeen law schools in the South are coöperating in a study to help prevent lynchings. Besides teaching law, they are teaching law observance

Diplomacy at Sixty Miles an Hour

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

DIPLOMACY has always been considered the most leisurely of pursuits. The old-fashioned diplomatist was rarely or never in a hurry. He proceeded calmly to fulfill his task, except in moments of exceptional emergency; and he could properly be held up as the pattern of the unhasting, quiet worker.

Nor was he in the habit of traveling except to his post, where he remained undisturbed unless, from time to time, he chose, for personal convenience or for purposes of consultation, to return to his headquarters at home. Messengers might go to and fro with communications; but the diplomatist was a sedentary person. As for foreign ministers, their chief characteristic was that they seldom visited foreign lands. A foreign minister was a man who stayed at home. There were conferences now and again outside his own country, but if he went to them himself it was a remarkable event.

Now, to employ the phrase of Molière, we have changed all that. The diplomatist is an uncommercial traveler. The foreign minister actually goes abroad. It is his business to catch trains and steamers and airplanes. The keynote of the new diplomacy is movement.

It would be extremely interesting were somebody to compare lists of the diplomatic voyages taken by responsible ministers and ambassadors in, say, the fifty years which preceded the war, and in the twelve years which have followed the war. There is no doubt on which side the balance would be. There would indeed be no real comparison. The number of visiting ministers and special representatives in any leading European capital in one week today would probably be greater than the number of such visitors in a pre-war year. They are constantly in motion. They call on each other oftener than the social leaders of a little country town.

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Traveling facilities have greatly improved; but that is not the reason of these comings and goings. There is a new conception of the duties of those who are in charge of foreign affairs. They are no longer fixtures; no longer do they sit enthroned on Olympian heights, wrapped in clouds of dignity; they go here and there like ordinary mortals who have business to transact.

A French minister will run up to The Hague and cross to London and then rush to Geneva. A British minister will decide without warning that he must be in Paris the next day and two days later in Rome. A German minister engages in similar peregrinations. A Czechoslovakian minister or a Rumanian minister seems to spend a considerable proportion of his time in capitals other than his own. As for American representatives they are assuredly among the most seasoned of globe-trotters.

Travel used to be regarded as a branch of education; it is now a branch of world government. It is seldom that two or three statesmen of different countries are not in conversation somewhere; and indeed there are few weeks in the year in which twenty or thirty statesmen and experts are not in conference.

I have before me a diplomatic bulletin which gives a list of "forthcoming events." They run from March to October, and I count seventy of these "forthcoming events" which have some official importance. They are on road traffic, concerted economic action, wheat, communications and transit, modern languages, intellectual coöperation, the opium trade, child welfare, instructional cinematography, trade unionism, the prevention of war, international commerce, European union, agricultural credits, international settlements, international labor, international housing and town planning, the distribution of gold, Zionism, aeronautics, industrial psychology, and many other subjects. They are at Geneva, Rome, Paris, Strasbourg, Milan, Madrid, Bucharest, Washington, Amsterdam, Basel, Vienna, Budapest, Berlin, Karlsbad, London, Brussels, Edinburgh, Moscow, and other places. They are of varying degrees of importance, but they all need to be watched by the student of world affairs.

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And this is only the set program. In addition, there are impromptu journeys, conversations, and conferences; and generally these unlisted meetings have even more significance. You will find, for example, in no official list of "forthcoming events" the itinerary of Mr. Henderson and Mr. Alexander who, after countless journeys of their subordinates, by a swift tour brought together the French and Italian naval viewpoints, even though subsequent events have somewhat separated their policies. A good deal of the work is doubtless delegated to minor functionaries and inconspicuous delegates; but foreign ministers and ambassadors can never safely predict in what country they will be found a month or even a week hence.

Having traveled on trains which carried ministers to international assemblies, I have seen something of the strenuous preparations made on those trains. Documents have been snatched up at the last moment; they have been put in order on the train; they have been studied on the train; and, in short, the train has become a recognized workshop of diplomacy.

Sometimes several ministers of different countries will travel by the same train and will have preliminary talks en route. The train then becomes a council hall. Just as Anthony Trollope wrote his books on train and steamer, just as busy men of affairs pursue their occupations in airplanes and ships, so do the once leisurely servants of diplomacy make their offices on swiftly turning wheels. Locomotion has become an instrument of diplomacy, and diplomacy has become mobile.

Notes From Amsterdam

Many Know Foreign Languages — STRANGERS coming to Amsterdam often express their amazement that so many of the people they meet, and sometimes ask questions of in the streets, have a sufficient knowledge of foreign languages to help them along. The linguistic qualities of the Dutch have more or less been forced upon them of old, as a result of their peculiar situation in Europe, as they are surrounded by foreign countries. Being first of all a commercial country, the Dutch had to learn foreign languages—mostly French, German and English—if they wanted to do business with those neighbor countries. Thus for practically any function or position of even the slightest importance in business, industry or otherwise, knowledge of the so-called "modern" languages (French, German, English) is compulsory and a definite standard of education. All high schools in the Netherlands and countless other schools include these languages in their curriculum. Police inspectors have to fulfill certain requirements before they are allowed to enter the force, and among these is a knowledge of languages. Of the ordinary Amsterdam policemen, totaling 2000 men, 300 of them command one or more foreign languages sufficiently to provide the necessary oral information for foreigners if necessity arises.

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No Municipal Slowness Here — The municipality of Amsterdam gave a striking denial of the repeated complaint about official slowness in the handling of affairs, by having the municipal council adopt the proposal for the sale of a lot of forty acres in the western harbor territories to the Ford Motor Company of Holland, only a few days after the Burgomaster and aldermen of Amsterdam had concluded the preliminary contract. In this case Rotterdam's delay in coming to a decision benefited Amsterdam, as the Ford Motor Company of Holland had first planned to build its works at Rotterdam—Amsterdam's rival in shipping and industrial respects—but finally abandoned this plan as the negotiations with the Municipality of Rotterdam had been dragging on too long.

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Nor in Starting The Work — The day following the adoption by the Amsterdam council, the Provincial States of North Holland sanctioned the contract, and next day the work of preparing the grounds, entailing an expense of 920,000 florins ($368,000) was started. The ground has been sold to the Ford company for $340,000, the chief advantage for Amsterdam being that the Ford construction work will provide employment for 1500 hands, besides attracting a good deal of business as regards transport lines and other fields of activity. That is one of the reasons why in this case the city of Amsterdam made an exception to the fixed rule, that no industrial grounds are to be sold, but only let out on long-term lease.

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Traffic Problems in City — Modern traffic has given rise to a great many difficult problems in Amsterdam, with its ancient tree-bordered "grachten," canals, which run in three parallel rings round the center of the town. A great many smaller canals have been drained in the last fifty years, but everything possible is being done to leave the main single canals untouched in order to preserve the characteristic beauty of the old city. A big general traffic plan has now been drafted, in order gradually to improve the traffic arteries, by which the draining of canals will be avoided and the beauty of the town will be left unimpaired. The total expenditure involved amounts to 75,000,000 florins ($30,000,000) to be extended over a long period. A bill will shortly be introduced for the improvement of the sewerage system, which will keep the small canals intact. This improvement demands the expenditure of $1,200,000.

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Property Rights Of 'Dam Palace' — A long-time disagreement between the State of the Netherlands and the city of Amsterdam over the property rights of the "Palace of the Dam," as every Amsterdam citizen is in the habit of calling the Royal Palace at Amsterdam, has been concluded recently in favor of the capital. Originally the "palace" was built in the seventeenth century (1648-1665) by the famous architect, Jacob van Campen, for a new Town Hall. In 1808, however, during the French domination, Louis Napoleon, then appointed "King of the Netherlands" by his famous brother, the Emperor, took possession of the building and proclaimed it the "Royal Palace." Under the stress of circumstances the "palace" was afterward also held at the disposal of the King, when in 1814 the French domination ended and the Dutch King William the First returned.

This state of affairs continued until recently, when the Dutch Government acknowledged the absolute property rights of the city of Amsterdam to its former "Town Hall" which now, as a "Royal Palace" is only occupied a week or so a year, as the royal family lives at The Hague and only occasionally pays a visit to the capital, Amsterdam. It is now proposed to hand over the "Palace of the Dam" to the Government free of charge, while the Government as a compensation offers to pay 15,000,000 florins ($6,000,000) to the city of Amsterdam for the construction of a new Town Hall.

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Amsterdam And Upper Rhine — Flying flags and sounding bells from the Amsterdam towers recently greeted the sanction which the Dutch Senate had attached to the proposed new connection of Amsterdam with the upper Rhine; this the Second Chamber of Parliament had already adopted by vote on Dec. 19, 1930. The canal connection between Amsterdam and the River Rhine had in the course of years become inadequate, and as the Rhine traffic is considered to be of vital importance to Amsterdam trade, it is clear that the final fulfillment of this long-cherished and heartfelt desire caused much joy. Thus a new and quicker connection with the hinterland will be assured to Netherland's second seaport, involving a total expenditure of $26,000,000, of which Amsterdam has to pay $7,000,000.

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2200 Acres Of Trees Planned — Amsterdam, which is distinctly rich in water, is rather poorly endowed with the natural beauties such as woods, hills, brooks and sandy beaches. These are only to be found at a distance of at least some fifteen or twenty miles. It has therefore been planned to grow 2200 acres of wood in the immediate neighborhood of Amsterdam, in the suburbs of Nieuwer-Amstel and Aalsmeer. The necessary bill for the expropriation of grounds for general use has been adopted by the Second Chamber of Parliament. The "woods" contain a fine large lake or pool, where an artificial "beach" will be built.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

"Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

War Loans and the United States

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With regard to the discussion now going on more or less as to the advisability of the United States writing off war loans, I would like to say, for one, that it has always seemed to me that if President Wilson's slogan for entering the war, "To make the world safe for democracy," was right, then, morally, the United Stated should have been in it from the start. If that be the case, then to pay a proportionate share of the total expense is as little as could be expected.

E. D. WAGNALLS.

Boston, Mass